[Sadler]

BOARD OF EDUCATION LIBRARY,
ST. STEPHEN'S HOUSE,
CANNON ROW,
LONDON, S.W.

Dec 23. 1902

My dear Dr Dubois,

I have much pleasure in enclosing, with very best wishes to you for the new year and for the success of your work of statistical inquiry among the coloured people, a donation of £5 (a few pence short, in consequence of the difference between the two currencies) towards the fund for maintaining the Atlanta University Conferences and its varied investigations. [per Money order at American Express Co's London] $24

1/27/36

Much has been on me since I returned to England, and in the heavy pressure of almost incessant work in my office I have had but little time to do any systematic writing. Even my American diary is still not finished. But there has been few

days, since I parted from you, on which I have not earnestly thought over the questions which you were so good as to discuss with me. Steps of urgency — questions which grow in urgency and factors of worldwide significance the more one ponders over them.

I trust that you may have health & strength to pursue your studies, and your noble work for the enlightenment & guidance of public opinion.

I have placed the report (of the various Conferences at Atlanta) in the Library of the Board of Education. If you have spare copies of any of them, or would find me a set for my own use, I shall be much obliged. When our next volume of reports is issued, I will send you a copy. With kind regards,

Please remember me, most kindly, to the President, & Mrs Ware, & other friends at the Seminary.

Yours very sincerely,

Michael E Sadler.

BOARD OF EDUCATION LIBRARY,
ST. STEPHEN'S HOUSE,
CANNON ROW,
LONDON, S.W.

Jan 27. 03

Dear Dr. Du Bois

I am glad to hear that my contribution reached you safely.

I have been considering to whom it would be well for you to send your report on the "Negro Artisan", and have pleasure in enclosing a short list of those who would be likely to make good use of it.

Believe me,
With kind regards
Yours sincerely,
M. E. Sadler.

1/32/75

BOARD OF EDUCATION LIBRARY,
ST. STEPHEN'S HOUSE,
CANNON ROW,
LONDON, S.W.

March 2nd. 1903.

My dear Dr. Du Bois,

Many thanks for the five copies of the report on the Negro Artisan. Will you allow me to say that I feel it to be a first-rate piece of work, practical, scientific and suggestive.

I am sending two copies to the Colonial Office with a letter calling their attention to the importance of the publication. If they want more copies for transmission to other parts of the Empire, I will let you know.

Please remember Mr. Heape and myself very kindly to President Bumstead.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

Michael E Sadler

Dr. Du Bois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Ga.

Dec 26

Nov 30. 03

Dear Dr Du Bois,

I have just read, with the keenest interest and warm sympathy, your article on The Training & Degrees for Social Power in The Outlook for Oct 17. It seems to me a brilliant and moving statement of the double educational task which has to be faced by the British nation as well as by your own. And the educational task is largely economic & social, and still more a task of insight, & sympathy & fellow-feeling.

132/72

[2]

The only words I think
I cannot subscribe are those in
them on p 413 (middle &
right hand columns) you speak
of the organized home Africans then
"taken from" the negro by slavery.
Was it not rather the evil &
slavery (except in those cases when
the masters home was really the slaves)
should study in its fearful
effect to teach the negro what
an organized home meant? I think
have shewn that the Negro essentially

of the part of the negro problem lies in our having to establish the ideal of home life – in many cases for the first time – not to restore a lost possession but to give a direction to a new one.

The more I look at these subjects, the more intensely do I feel the gravity of these racial problems and their menace: and I trust you will excuse my sending these few lines of thanks to you for your masterly paper.

Please give my kind regards to Mr Barnard.

Yours very sincerely

M. E. Sadler.

(SAGE FOUND)

39 Court Street, Boston, Mass. Sept.18.1907.

Mr. Robert DeForest,

New York, N.Y.

My Dear Mr. DeForest:

I beg to enclose herewith a letter from Mr. Talcott Williams of Philadelphia concerning the Atlanta Conferences which I trust you will kindly lay before the Trustees of the Sage Foundation.

Very Sincerely Yours,

1/43/58

[St. Luke's Church, New Haven, Conn.]

356 Crown St.,

IV

New Haven, Conn.
June 23rd 03

Prof. W. E. B. Dubois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Ga.

1/28/1

Dear Sir:

Replying to your letter written under date of May 20th, will say that an absence of several weeks from home prevented my search for the facts you desire until now. In the Parish Register that contains names and records carried to the same Aug. 15th, 1845, I find the names of

Alexander and Mary E. Dubois, heading the list of Communicants. Under the head of Baptisms, I find these words:

"July 13th 1845 The Revd Mr Dewitt Baptized John Duke. Son of Alexander and Mary E Dubois —— born July 4th 1842 —— St Lukes parish N H Conn"

Further, I find these words:

"The Register of of (or Registry of:) this Parish contained in the foregoing enclosed

leaves up to (3) Easter 19th 1846, are copied
into the following pages. — The imperfect
manner in which these records have
been kept seem to render it absolutely
necessary, and I trust will justify this
providing on my part. This Register was
delivered into my hands May 3rd 1847.

New Haven St. Luke's Parish. Alexander Lewis
(Warden

Under the head of Burials I find the following:

1865

April 3d.. Attended funeral of Mrs Mary Emily Durbrow Aged 52 years - Buried in O. C. (Old Cemetery) from the residence of Mr Parks S. V. Berry"

Up to date, I have been unable to find any record of their marriage, but I have been told that Mrs. Bouchet (mother of Prof. E. Bouchet) could probably give me some information relative to the same. It is my intention to call and endeavor

to secure that information if I can, from Mrs. Bouchet. We are delighted to think that the leading scholar of our race through his grandparents at least, is connected with our historic parish, and should you come to New Haven at any time, we shall be glad to welcome you.

I have been informed that your grandfather died a few years ago, I think in Springfield, but his remains were brought here for burial. I hope to find more relation to this.

If I can serve you in further in any way, I assure you

95/821

(6)

I am willing to do so.

With best wishes and regrets that I was unable to send report to the Conference recently held at your University,

I am Yours,

Eugene Lian Henderson

356 Crown St., [St. Luke's Church, New Haven, Conn.]
New Haven, Conn.
May 7th 1904

Dear Prof. Dubois:

I ask your forgiveness for having used your name in connection with our proposed celebration, without consulting you. I had been sick and thereby much work in connection with the plans was delayed so much that I could not write you with the hope of a reply in time to have the Printer give us the invitations Tuesday. Not wishing the invitations to appear without your name, if it were possible for you to come, I

41-15F-4

2/ allowed the printer to go on with his work, and therefore ask your forgiveness for such procedure. Inasmuch as Your grandfather's name is the first that appears in our Parish Register of 1845, I do hope if possible we may be able to have you present. It occured to me that you might be North at Easter about June and we might therefore hope to have you with us during the Celebration.

With best wishes,

Very Truly Yrs.

E. L. Henderson

356 Crown St.
New Haven, Conn.
May 19th 1904

Dear Prof. Dubois:

Many of the Citizens of New Haven having heard of my efforts to have you present at the Celebration of the Sixtieth Anniversary of St. Luke's Church, have kindly offered to co-operate with me in giving a banquet in your honor. Moreover, I think I can safely say they will co-operate with me in providing for your R. R. fare at least one way, if you will come.

2/ Will you kindly let me
hear from you so I may
carry out the plans indicated?

Very Truly Yrs.,

Eugene F. Henderson

41-15c-51

Dear Mr Henderson:

I have delayed answering your two letters in hope that I might accept your kind invitation which I was keenly desirous of doing I feel it impossible however to get away in time & must with regret decline.

356 Crown St.,
New Haven, Conn.
Feby. 3rd 1905.

Dear Prof. Dubois:

Allow me to send you herewith an invitation to the Laying of the Corner-Stone of our new Church building. I wish very much that we could be permitted to have you with us on that occasion, still, I know what demands are made on your presence and time in Atlanta. I hope however at some future time, we may be

1/28/71

2/ permitted to "Render honor
to when honor is due".
The last effort to raise the
balance of $21,000 will be
made next Sunday. I am
happy to say that I have
that amount save $600.00
and if you will kindly
inform Miss Dubois that
I will have the $10.00 she
pledged reported next Sunday
with the hope of receiving it
during the week, I will be
indebted to you. Probably the
amount has been sent to

3/ Mr. Mansfield, and he failed to report (3)
to me for the same. If so, I beg pardon
for the error. I am glad to inform you
that during my three years' course at
Yale, Prof. Bailey under whom I took
a course in Sociology constantly held
you up as an authority on the afore-
mentioned subject. With the hope that I
might have the privilege of seeing you face
to face at some future time, Believe me Yrs.
E. L. Henderson

[St. Luke's Church, New Haven, Conn.]

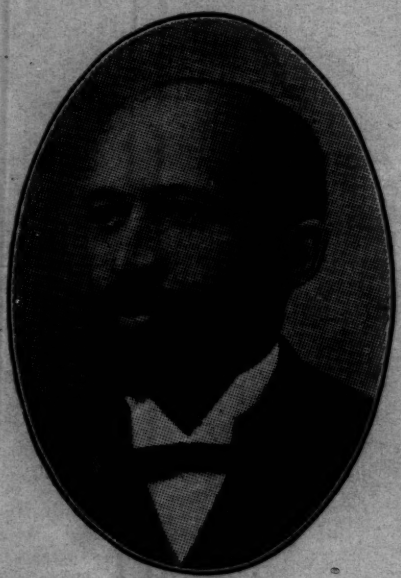
'The Negro: North and South,'

A LECTURE

—BY—

Prof. W. E. B. DuBOIS,

Author of "The Souls of Black Folk," and "The Philadelphia Negro,"



PROF. W. E. B. DUBOIS.

At Warner Hall, Chapel St., Friday Eve., June 22, 1906,

AT 8.15 O'CLOCK.

It will be the first appearance of this distinguished Sociologist and Economist in New Haven, although his grand parents were honored and respected citizens of our city.

The Lecture is under the auspices of the Vestry of St. Luke's Church, Rev. EUGENE L. HENDERSON, B. D., Rector.

TICKET OF ADMISSION, - - - 25 CENTS.

FITZGERALD JONES, Printer, 48 Broadway, New Haven, Conn.

30-6-49

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

LUCY M. SALMON
JAMES F. BALDWIN ELOISE ELLERY
SARAH L. HADLEY FRANCES G. DAVENPORT
SUSAN M. KINGSBURY

6/16

VASSAR COLLEGE
POUGHKEEPSIE, NEW YORK

* Please omit Vassar College from my address.

June 11, 1905.

1136/10

My dear Mr. DuBois,

May I appeal to you for a little help? A college friend whose home has been in Georgia is anxious to take up some line of investigation in Georgia history, but I am not sufficiently familiar with the detailed history of the state to know what most needs to be done. Her general preferences are first, educational history; second, political history; third, industrial history. As regards time, she rather than the colonial period. She now has access to the libraries of Baltimore and Washington. She is a young woman, but has had thorough training in investigation, has an unusually

fine mind, and if she can find the right channel for her interests and activities, she ought to do a creditable piece of work.

Any suggestions you can give me at your entire convenience will be greatly appreciated!

Very truly yours,

Lucy M. Salmon.

[1905]

Professor Lucy M Salmon
Poughkeepsie, N Y.

6/16

My Dear Madame:

Your friend will have the whole field of Georgian history open to her as practically no serious work has been done here. There is no first rate study of the state, no monographs save a short one on reconstruction, one local histories &c. There is I believe a commissioner at work on colonial records. A letter to ex governor A. Candler, Atlanta would bring information as to that. I notice that Houghton Mifflin & Co are going to add Ga. to their American Commonwealths series, but the book has not appeared yet. I should say

1/30/11

Drew briefly that the Society of Ga.
is practically an unworked field
& that the educational Society of
the state ought to be of great
interest, although the data would
be scarce.

THE SPACE ABOVE IS RESERVED FOR POSTMARK.

POSTAL CARD.

THE SPACE BELOW IS FOR THE ADDRESS ONLY.

1/35/43

Prof. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta Geo.

Concord, Miss. May 20 1904

I expect to reach Atlanta
sometime Monday night. Leave
my Red York on the
4.25 train by Lynchburg
Sunday P. M. Call and
get an abstract of I can.

F. B. Sanford

THE PROBLEM OF CRIME.

Remarks made at the Atlanta Conference, May 24, 1904,

BY F.B.SANBORN, of Concord, Mass.

I have learned with satisfaction of the patient research and useful accumulation of important facts which have distinguished your Conferences in past years, none of which have I been able to attend. In my visit to Atlanta last year, I was so held by engagements made for me by others, which I was not at liberty to decline, that I had little time at my own disposal. What I had was mainly given to addressing a few of your colored citizens on the questions that specially interest them. I now join with pleasure, and hope to find much instruction in a debate which touches on a special point long familar to me in Massachusetts, the relation of our colored fellow-citizens to crime and Punishment. As preliminary to what I may say of that, shall I give you a few general observations, made many years since, when the facts were more immediately under my eyes, as a Prison Inspector, than they have been for a quarter-century?

[Franklin Sanborn]

REV. HORACE BUMSTEAD, D. D.
PRESIDENT

Atlanta University

REV. MYRON W. ADAMS, PH. D.
DEAN

Atlanta, Ga., March 3, 1907.

My dear Mr.Sanborn:-

I thank you very much for your letter of March 26. It will be of great use to me. I do not think that you will find that accuracy is Mr.Washington's strong point. I have read your life of Brown very carefully and some other lives but I should like very much to get hold of that Sunday newspaper of which you speak. If you have a copy kindly forwardit to me or tell me where I can get it. I do not know just when I am going to finish my life - I haven't been working on it very much but I hope to sometime next year. We all remember you very pleasantly here at Atlanta University and hope we are going to see you again.

Very sincerely yours,

1/46/26.

[Fragment]

[Beatrice Sands?]

Fairview, St. Faith's School,
Poughkeepsie N.Y.

27

June 15th 1904

Professor W. E. B. Du Bois

Will you give a few minutes
time and thought to a more
than admirer of your Race. Sir
hereing always felt the shadow
that the veil cast I have felt
an absolute devotion to the
black brothers and sisters till
your cry from the pearl of the

11/2/26

Black folk has shown the
thrilling life, the struggle and
the strivings behind the veil.
and the pity of it makes our hearts
ache. If you are in the north
with time to give us, will you
not speak to our girls, some day?
of the greater kind of man and
the duty of heart and life not
limited by skin's color.
There are two thoughts may I ask
you to consider. All suffering

is a part of the great mystery
of pain form which is evolved
or by which all power and
greatness is ennured and born.
Do you not believe that through
the long sufferings of your people
they are to rise to a greatness and
a power undreamed of now.
that among the nations of the
world their mission and
work is to be a great and blessed
one? does not their sympathy
and their feeling already portend

[4]
the development into the nature
of the man of a new century
the man that the age is already
asking for. the man conscious
of the duty and responsibility of
the great brotherhood of man.
This brings me to the other thing
education was not to blame for
the despair of John Jones. neither
was the injustice of the world
entirely. but the lack of faith
life is full of wrongs whether
we are white or black. this world
at its best is but a very kind of

[Beatrice Sands?]

41-15C-20

My dear Professor Du Bois

We are very grateful that you are going to make time for us. just for the sake of the cause.

Please send us a card with your New York address. We would like

you to use our family ticket and will send it to the N.Y. address.

Please consider the hospitality of the house is yours for for the night or what ever may suit with your convenience. We have usual kind - your admirers, who want to come meet you. & we will be glad to know when you decide

about the hour of your address.

Very truly yours

Benton Banks

Johnny Smith

Milton Owen

S. Fenton School Englishspeaker.

1/5/71

Rev. Edward T. Ware, A. M.
President

Atlanta University

Atlanta, Ga.

Rev. Myron W. Adams, Ph. D.
Dean and Treasurer

Mar. 6, 1906.

Mr. A. H. Sanford,

Stevens Point, Wis.

My Dear Mr. Sanford:-

I have reached home safely, and I want to, again, thank you for the very kind reception in Stevens Point, and for the splendid audience which you gave me. I only trust that I was able to give them a little something in return.

Very sincerely yours,

GRAND PACIFIC
CHICAGO.

Chicago. Ill
June 19. 1903

My dear Dr DuBois:-

I have just read with great pleasure the report in the Chicago Tribune of this date of "Raymond's" interview with you at Atlanta. It will be productive of much good, I am sure. I was very sorry that it was not possible for me to meet you last January when I spent a day or two at

1/37-77

Atlanta. In this interview you have expressed yourself on some of the points which were of especial interest to me.

At the very end of the printed interview comes a reference to a growing cleavage between those of your race who do and those who do not believe in political agitation. I have recently come across indications of a growing bitterness of spirit which is much to be deplored, for it can only do harm. You seem to be regarded as the natural leader of the race while Mr Washington

[3]

GRAND PACIFIC
CHICAGO.

is the equally marked
leader of the other wing.
So far as my evidence goes
there is only the most
cordial relations between
you, but this cordiality does
not seem to be shared by
your respective followers.
I most earnestly hope, as
a sincere well-wisher
of the colored race and
a firm believer in its
future, and as one who
believes in the essential
soundness of all that I think

1/32/78

in your interview and also
in the essential wisdom of
Mr W's position as I under-
stand him to hold them,
that this possible antagonism
may not be permitted to develop.
and that your strength and
his strength may be exercised
in harmony.

I am,

Very cordially yours

Frank K Sanders

New Haven

Conn

Publishing House of
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY
23D STREET AND 4TH AVE.

THE SCHAFF-HERZOG ENCYCLOPEDIA
OF RELIGIOUS KNOWLEDGE
SAMUEL MACAULEY JACKSON, D.D., LL.D.
Editor-in-Chief

THE JANSEN — 11 AND 13 WAVERLEY PLACE

New York, Oct. 25, 1907.

Dear Sir:--

Will you be so kind as to oblige us by filling out the enclosed blank for use in the preparation of a biography of yourself to be inserted in the forthcoming new edition of "The Schaff-Herzog Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge?"

If you will refer us to any book of reference in which the information we seek is satisfactorily and correctly given, we gladly will spare you the labor of filling out the blank.

Thanking you to favor us with the prompt return of the blank enclosed, or with the information asked for,

Yours very truly,
FUNK &WAGNALLS COMPANY,
M.

41-15F-1

[Schaff-Herzog Encyclopedia]

2/8/10

Mr. Geo. W. Gilmore,
c/o Funk & Wagnalls Company,
44 E. 23rd St., New York.

My dear Mr. Gilmore:

On December 23rd, 1908, I sent you two articles for the Schaff-Herzog Encyclopedia which were expected to be paid for at the rate of $7.50 per thousand words. I have been waiting patiently for payment ever since.

Kindly let me know when I may expect it.

Very sincerely yours,

[Schaff-Herzog Encyclopedia]

THE NEW SCHAFF-HERZOG ENCYCLOPEDIA

TO BE COMPLETED IN TWELVE VOLUMES

PUBLISHED BY

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY

44-60 EAST TWENTY-THIRD STREET

NEW YORK

1/57/48

SAMUEL MACAULEY JACKSON, D.D., LL.D.
EDITOR-IN-CHIEF

GEORGE W. GILMORE, M.A.
ASSOCIATE EDITOR

EDITORIAL ROOMS
11 WAVERLEY PLACE

NEW YORK. February 16, 1910.

Professor W. E. Burghardt DuBois,

Atlanta University,

Atlanta, Ga.

My dear Professor DuBois:-

As I stated in my letter of January 5, 1909, it is the custom of the publishers to forward the honorarium to authors of articles upon their appearance in published form. Your article will go into Volume VIII, which is due August first. If, however, the matter is causing you any inconvenience I have no doubt that the editor-in-chief would advise the publishers and they would send you a check even prior to publication. While this course is not usual, publishers and editors are regardful of the interests of those who help to make the work a success. I should be glad to hear from you in regard to this matter.

Indeed yours,

Geo. W. Gilmore.

[Schaff-Herzog ...]

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44-60 EAST TWENTY-THIRD STREET

NEW YORK

1/5/47

SAMUEL MACAULEY JACKSON, D.D., LL.D.
EDITOR-IN-CHIEF

GEORGE W. GILMORE, M.A.
ASSOCIATE EDITOR

EDITORIAL ROOMS
11 WAVERLEY PLACE

NEW YORK. February 25, 1910.

Professor W. E. Burghardt Du Bois,

Atlanta University,

Atlanta, Ga.

My dear Professor Du Bois:-

I am sending up to the Firm at Twenty-third Street a suggestion that a check be forwarded to you immediately covering your contributions to our work. In exceptional cases this is done, and it is possible that when the volume in which your articles are to appear comes out I might forget to nudge them. We will settle the matter this way.

With high regard,

Indeed yours,

Geo. W. Gilmore.

Publishing House of

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY

44-60 East 23d Street
NEW YORK

BRANCH { 133-134 Salisbury Square,
Fleet Street LONDON, E. C.

NEW YORK, March 26, 1910.

Prof. W. E. B. Du Bois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Sir:

Enclosed please find check for twenty-two dollars and fifty cents in full for your article "Negro Education and Evangelization" contributed to The Schaff-Herzog Encyclopedia.

Thanking you for your cooperation,

Yours very truly,
Funk & Wagnalls Company.

THE NEW SCHAFF-HERZOG ENCYCLOPEDIA
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EDITOR-IN-CHIEF

GEORGE W. GILMORE, M.A.
ASSOCIATE EDITOR

EDITORIAL ROOMS
11 WAVERLEY PLACE

1/5/46

NEW YORK, March 28, 1910.

Professor W. E. Burghardt DuBois,

Atlanta University,

Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Dr. DuBois:-

Please accept hearty thanks for the supplemental data which you have attached to the proof now in my hands. With regard to the other matter I feel quite sure that by this time you will have heard from the publishers in a more substantial manner than is involved in the very hearty thanks of the editors for your cooperation.

Very sincerely yours,

Geo. W. Gilmore.

[Funk & Wagnalls Co.]

1/56/44

4/1/10

Mr. Geo. W. Gilmore,
11 Waverley Place,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Mr. Gilmore:

I received, a day or so ago, a check of $22.50 from the Funk & Wagnalls Company. I do not see at all how they have figured out this remuneration. By my figures there are 6400 words in my article according to the proof sent me. By your letter of January 5, 1909, I should be paid at the rate of $7.50 per thousand words. I calculate, therefore, that your firm owes me at least $48.00 instead of $22.50. I am sorry to bother you with this matter, but will you kindly look into it?

I shall be greatly obliged.

Very sincerely yours,

4/2/10

Mr. Geo. W. Gilmore,
11 Waverley Place,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Mr. Gilmore:

Answering your card of March 31st, let me say (1) Richard R. Wright, Jr. (2) Self Help in Negro Education, published at Cheyney, Pa., 1909. (3) The quotation "Baptisme doth not," etc., is from a law passed in the Virginia Assembly in 1667. The original law can be found in Henning Statutes Vol. 2, Page 260. I am pretty sure this is right but you had better verify. (4) The "leading Southern minister" is the Rev. Charles C. Jones, and his book is the Religious Instruction of Negroes in the United States, published in Savannah, Ga., 1842. I cannot refer to the exact page. The book is in the Cornell University Library. You may find a copy in New York. It is a small book. (5) Wilberforce University is situated in the town of Wilberforce, Ohio, Green County.

Very sincerely yours,

1/56/43

THE NEW SCHAFF-HERZOG ENCYCLOPEDIA

TO BE COMPLETED IN TWELVE VOLUMES

PUBLISHED BY

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY

44-60 EAST TWENTY-THIRD STREET

NEW YORK

SAMUEL MACAULEY JACKSON, D.D., LL.D.
EDITOR-IN-CHIEF

GEORGE W. GILMORE, M.A.
ASSOCIATE EDITOR

EDITORIAL ROOMS
11 WAVERLEY PLACE

NEW YORK, April 4, 1910.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Dr. DuBois:-

You have our apologies for the mistake in the amount of the check which was sent you. The Firm is not trying to avoid payment or to send you less than your just honorarium. While I have not talked with the assistant through whom the check was drawn I am sure that I can explain the discrepancy between what you received and what you should receive. Your contributions came in two instalments, for each of which a voucher was sent up. The assistant got hold of one of the vouchers alone and did not realize that there was another. I have made representations to the other office and I have no doubt whatever that the end of the week will see a check on its way to you with the balance.

You are quite right to call my attention to the matter. It is no bother at all but a part of my duty to see that our contributors are taken care of. In this case I perform this duty with pleasure at the same time with regret that the matter needs additional attention.

Indeed yours,

Geo. W. Gilmore.

[Schaff-Herzog Encyc.]

Publishing House of

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY

44–60 East 23d Street
NEW YORK

BRANCH { 133-134 Salisbury Square,
Fleet Street LONDON, E. C.

1/57/342

NEW YORK, April 9, 1910.

Professor W. E. B. Du Bois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Sir:

We take pleasure in enclosing check for twenty ~~two~~ *five* dollars and fifty cents, balance due you on the article "Negro Education and Evangelization."

Regretting the error, and thanking you for calling our attention to same,

Yours very truly,
Funk & Wagnalls Company,
D.O'G.

(Confidential) Aug [1905]

4/4

Mr. Jacob Schiff

Sir:

21-4-101

You will probably remember having met me at Bar Harbor in 1903 I spoke at an Atlantic Univ. meeting then, met you at your home & you were kind enough to ask me & call on you in N.Y., which I have not yet had the opportunity & do.

I want to lay before you a plan which I have and ask you if it is of ~~sufficient~~ interest & you for you & be willing & hear more of it & possibly & assist in its realization.

The Negro race in America is today in a critical condition. Only United concerted effort will save us from being crushed. This union must come as a matter of education & long continued effort. To this end there is needed a high class journal & circulate among the intelligent Negroes, tell them of the deeds of themselves & them

21-4-102

neighbors, interpret the news of the world & them & mature them toward definite ideals

Now we have many small weekly papers & one or two monthlies and none of them fill the great need I have outlined. I want to establish them for the 9 million American Negroes & eventually for the whole Negro world a monthly journal.

To this end I have already in Memphis a printing establishment which has been running successfully a year under a competent printer — a self sacrificing educated young man. Together we shall have about $2000 invested in this plant by April 15.

I have as business manager an honest efficient man, graduate of Boston University & with some actual business experience. I propose myself to do the editing.

21-4-103

I need for the floating of this enterprise a capital of $10,000. I believe that such a capital would be well invested & yield returns, but I am not cannot of course be absolutely certain of this. There are in the U.S. a million magazine families who can read & write & at least 100,000 families of well educated persons. They demand better reading matter about themselves & their ideals, than they are getting. I want to give it to them. I believe I can & I believe that they will pay for it well in time.

If you are in the slightest degree interested in this project may I call on you & explain it further? I shall be in Boston from the June & October & also next winter for a month or so. I am, Sir,

Very Respectfully Yours

(Copy)

Hot Springs, Va. April 9th, 1905.

Professor W.E.B.DuBois,

Atlanta, Ga.

y dear Sir:-

21-4-105

I well remember our meeting in Bar Harbor in the summer of 1903 and I m glad you have written me. Your plans to establish a high class journal o circulate among the intelligent Negroes, is in itself interesting and on ts face has my sympathy. But before I could decide whether I can become of advantage in carrying your plans into effect, I would wish to advise ith men, whose opinion is such a matter I consider of much value, but since our communication is marked "confidential" I shall not feel at lib rty to ake counsel upon your proposition, until you authorize me to do so.

Will you therefore not write me again (to my New York address) and be- leve me, meantime,

Yours truly,

Jacob H.Schiff.

[1905]

21-4-104

4/13

Mr. Jacob H. Schiff;

My Dear Sir:

It is very kind of you to take the time to look into my proposal. I ~~enclose my letter of~~ ~~the~~ ~~& be "confidential" only~~ ~~in the sense of~~ am quite willing that you should show my letter of the 4 inst. to your friends. Meantime I am sending you certain notes on the matter which you may find of some help in enlightening you on some points.

I beg to remain

Very Respectfully Yours

More careful & accurate estimates can be had a little later if you should wish.

[1905]

Mr. Jacob Schiff
C.

1/19

Dear Sir:

I was of course much disappointed that you did not see your way clear to back my magazine project. We have started in a halting unenthusiastic way & I am sending you a few sample copies. I am appealing to Mr. Seligman & Mr. Marburg for their interest. I shall be in N.Y. about Feb 1 & if you have any leisure I should be glad to call & talk over the matter with you

2/14/11

You will of course realize that these samples are far below my ideal. They are the best possible on the present small capital

XII

William and Pine Streets,

KUHN, LOEB & CO.

New York, Jan. 23rd 1906.

Prof. W. E. B. DuBois,
ATLANTA UNIVERSITY,
Atlanta, Ga.

My dear Sir:

I have your letter of the 19th inst. If you get to New York on February 1st, as you write, I shall be pleased to see you at my residence, 965 Fifth Ave., on Saturday, February 3rd at two o'clock.

Truly yours,

Dear Sir:

I shall have the pleasure of calling at your residence Saturday Dec 3 at 2 o'clock p.m. as mentioned in your favor of the 23rd inst.

1/52/24

The School of Philanthropy

CONDUCTED BY
THE CHARITY ORGANIZATION SOCIETY
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

SAMUEL McCUNE LINDSAY, DIRECTOR
HELEN PAGE BATES, LIBRARIAN
Room 902-4

Public Sociological Library
5000 BOUND VOLUMES
200 PERIODICALS
CITY RECORD DAILY
NEW YORK LAW JOURNAL DAILY

105 EAST 22D STREET, NEW YORK Nov. 17, 1908

Professor Dubois
Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Sir:-

I am writing, at the suggestion of Professor Kelsey of Pennsylvania, to see whether it would be possible for you to complete our file of Atlanta University publications, and to place our reference library on your permanent mailing list.

Professor Kelsey is very anxious that we have the best data available on the subject as experts and students are continually applying to us for material on the negro problem, especially as to their progress from an industrial view point.

Very Respectfully
Helen Page Bates

1/12/23

THE SCHOOL OF PHILANTHROPY
UNITED CHARITIES BUILDING
105 EAST 22D STREET
NEW YORK

Dec. 8, 1908

Professor W. DuBois

I received the
Publication. No 12 for which I
enclose $1.00 in payment

Very respectfully
Helen Page Bates.

GUTENBERG-VERLAG DR. ERNST SCHULTZE

HAMBURG-Grossborstel, den 51. Juli 190 7.

An Herrn William Edward Burghardt Du Bois, Prof. of economics and history, Atlanta Ga.

Antwort auf Ihr Schreiben vom

TELEGRAMM-ADRESSE: Gutenbergverlag Grossborstel

BANKKONTO: Hamburger Filiale der Deutschen Bank, Depositenkasse H

KATALOG unserer Verlagswerke wird gern unberechnet übersandt.

BwM

Sehr geehrter Herr Professor!

41-15-30

Gestatten Sie, dass ich hierdurch die folgende Anfrage an Sie richte, und dass ich dies in deutscher Sprache tue, da Sie, wie ich weiss, einen Teil Ihrer Studienzeit an der Universität Berlin verbracht haben. Ich habe auch mit grossem Interesse Ihren Aufsatz im Archiv für Sozialpolitik gesehen. Selbstverständlich bitte ich Sie, bei Ihrer Antwort englisch zu schreiben.

Ich wäre Ihnen sehr zu Dank verpflichtet, sehr geehrter Herr Professor, wenn Sie mir freundlichst einen Rat in folgender Angelegenheit geben wollten. Ich gebe eine "Bibliothek wertvoller Memoiren" heraus, von der bisher vier Bände erschienen sind. Einen Prospekt füge ich diesem Briefe bei. Nun will ich als einen der nächsten Bände Memoiren aus der Zeit der Sklaverei in den Vereinigten Staaten bringen, den ich selbst bearbeiten werde. Ich hatte gedacht, den Band mit der Autobiographie von Frederick Douglass zu beginnen, da diese sehranschaulich geschrieben ist. Soweit ein Kommentar dazu nötig ist, kann vielleicht das soeben erschienene Buch von Booker T. Washington über Douglass herangezogen werden.

Sehr gern würde ich aber noch eine Darstellung von weisser Seite geben - entweder von sklavenfreundlicher oder auch von sklavenfeindlicher Seite, weil diese eine noch klarere Anschauung von den Leiden und

und der unwürdigen Behandlung geben wird, denen die Sklaven ausgesetzt waren. Leider gestatten aber die literarischen Hilfsmittel, die auf den Bibliotheken des europäischen Festlandes vorhanden sind, nicht, einem Buche auf die Spur zu kommen, das sich dafür eignen würde. Im allgemeinen ist ja die Literatur der Vereinigten Staaten arm an guten Memoirenwerken. Ich bin aber überzeugt, dass sich dennoch irgend ein Werk finden lässt, aus dem man wenigstens einige Kapitel entnehmen könnte. Natürlich dürfte es nicht eine Erzählung nur von den Erlebnissen anderer sein, sondern müsste vor allem auch eigene Erlebnisse schildern. Daher hatte ich z.B. an John Brown von Ossawatomie gedacht.

Sie, sehr geehrter Herr Professor, werden aber zweifellos imstande sein, mir ohne Schwierigkeiten auch einige andere Werke zu nennen und mir dasjenige Werk zu bezeichnen, das für die Mitbenutzung für das von mir geplante Buch am meisten in Betracht kommt. Ich werde Ihnen für Ihre Liebenswürdigkeit sehr zu Dank verpflichtet sein und danke Ihnen schon im voraus dafür verbindlich.

Zu Gegendiensten gern bereit

Ihr sehr ergebener

Dr. Ernst Schultze.

Cl.

Rev. Edward T. Ware, A. M.
President

Atlanta University

Rev. Myron W. Adams, Ph. D.
Dean and Treasurer

Atlanta, Ga.

Oct. 7, 1907.

Copy

Dr. Ernst Schultze,

Gutenberg- Verlag, Grossborstel,

Hamburg, Germany.

My Dear Dr. Schultze:-

I am very sorry that your letter of July 21st came after I had left the country and consequently could not be answered because my secretary does not read German. I am very glad to do anything that I can to help in your interesting work. I should think by all means that extracts from the letters of John Brown would be the sort of thing that you wanted . These letters are very interesting and naive , and have been published in a volume entitled " Life and Letters of John Brown" by F. B. Stanford, published by Little Brown & Co., of Boston, Mass. For the abolitionists of another stamp , extracts from the bibliography of Wm. Llyod Garrison written by his grand-children and published by Houghton, Mifflin ~~Otes Smith~~ & Co., would be very valuable. On the side of those favorable to slavery perhaps the best thing would be some extracts from R. L. Dabney's "Defense of Virginia" published in New York in 1867, or J. H. Hammond's letters on Southern Slavery addressed to Thomas Clarkson published in Charleston in 1845; H. R. Helper's Impending Crisis , published in New York in 1860 is a burning attack upon Slavery at the point of view of the Southern Whites. The works of John Calhoun also contain the classical defense of Slavery. I hope that some of these references may be of use to you. If I can do any thing else to help you I shall be very glad indeed.

1446/27

Very sincerely yours,

Scientific American
Compiling Dept.
258-260 FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK CITY

FREDERICK CONVERSE BEACH, Ph. B.
Editor of Scientific American
Editor of Encyclopedia Americana

Jan. 11th - 1904.

Prof. W. E. B. Du Bois away

Atlanta University

Atlanta, Ga.

Jan 13
16

Dear Sir:-

We have undertaken the preparation of a work of reference which, we hope, will hold the same place in matters American that the "Encyclopedia Britannica does in matters English. As indicative of our hope we have selected for the title ENCYCLOPEDIA AMERICANA, and we are seeking to secure the assistance of the leading American authorities in every line of human endeavor and interest.

May we ask your assistance in this work to the extent of preparing for us the article on The Negro". We should want an article of a historicla character to occupy say 3,000 to 4,000 words. We have an article on the "Education of the Negro" by Booker Washington, so that this phase of the subject is covered.

For this service we would be pleased to send you the complete edition of the Americana (16 vols. $96.00) free of all expense. We would want the MS about Jan. 20th.

Kindly advise if you will undertake the article, and oblige

Yours very truly,

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN COMPILING DEPT

George E. Rines

Managing Editor.

1/35/1

Dear Sir:

I should be glad to [illegible] an article on the [illegible] of the Negro for [illegible], but could not [illegible] by Jan 20. Can you [illegible] later than this? Would you [illegible] to cover the [illegible] Negro [illegible] Negro [illegible]

[illegible]

The Second Annual Public Meeting

of the

Scientific and Sociological Society

of Baltimore

Friday, February 22nd, 1907

8:30 p. m.

1/4611

. . Programme . .

1. Prayer.....

DR. J. ALBERT JOHNSON

2. Address.....''Signs of Promise''

DR. J. H. N. WARING

3. Mandolin Solo.....

MR. D. A. BROOKS

4. Address.....''The Institutional Development of the Colored People in America.''

DR. W. E. B. DUBOIS.

MASON A. HAWKINS,
President.

C. L. DAVIS,
Secretary.

T. R. PARKER,
Treasurer.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

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M. A. HAWKINS
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W. ASHBIE HAWKINS
T. R. PARKER.

Mrs Ballinger (Pauline)
M. D. Kenny (Polly?)

"The [illegible]" Printery
1425 DRUID HILL AVENUE
Prentiss Johnson, Prop.

W. Rutherford Banks, '09 } Editors
James T. Cater, '09 }
G. A. Towns, '94, Alumni Editor
Miss Corinne Graham, '10, Exchange Editor

The Scroll

Atlanta University

L. L. Jordan, '11 } Managers
T. J. Greenwood, '11 }
Miss Willie L. Huguley, '09 } Local Editors
Miss Verna E. Moses, '09 }

Atlanta, Ga., Oct 21 1908

Dear Friend:

We are planning this year to offer again to our readers one of the best student publications--"The Scroll." Last year the paper was a success from every point of view, and we desire this year to maintain if not excel the previous record. It will contain the best orations, essays, fiction, poems and contributed articles that the institution can furnish.

In order to make this a success we need the co-operation of all the students, graduates and friends of the University. The students are responding admirably. We sincerely hope that you will aid us by sending in your subscription, which is fifty cents (50c.) a year, as early as possible in order that you may obtain the first number. Stamps will be accepted in payment.

Thanking you in advance for your favor, we remain,

Respectfully yours,

L. L. Jordan,

T. J. Greenwood,

Managers.

28/25/1

Fisk, Feb. 3, 1886.

Mr. Scudder,

Dear Pastor:

You have no doubt expected to hear of my welfare before this, but nevertheless you must know I am very grateful to you and the Sunday-School for what you have done. In the first place I am glad to tell you that I have united with the Church here and hope that the prayers of my Sunday-school may help guide me in the path of Christian duty. During the revival following we had nearly forty conversions. The day

of prayer for Colleges was observed here with two prayer-meetings. The Rev. M. Aitken, the Scotch revivalist spoke to us a short time ago, and tomorrow Mr. Moody will be present at our chapel exercises.

Our University is very pleasantly situated, overlooking the city, and the family life is very pleasant indeed. Some mornings as I look about upon the two or three hundred of my companions assembled for morning prayers I can hardly realize they are all my people, that this great assembly of youth and intelligence are the representatives of a race which twenty years ago was in bondage. Although ~~in spite of~~ this sunny land is very

pleasant, notwithstanding its squalor misery and ignorance spread broad-cast; and although it is a bracing thought to know that I stand among those who do not despise me for my color, yet I have not forgotten to love my New England hills, and I often wish I could join some of your pleasant meetings in person as I do in spirit. I remain

Respectfully Yours

William E DuBois

21-4-06

Caledon
Cape Colony.
South Africa
2nd September 1908.

49-12-111

W. E. Burghardt du Bois Esq.

Dear Sir,

I take the liberty of sending a review I wrote of your most excellent book "The Souls of Black Folk", for the South African News.

I venture to do this, because I strongly sympathise with most of your views, and have always taken a keen interest in the great race problem.

I have spent most of my life in contact with the S.A. natives, - as magistrate, resident with chiefs, &c. I am also a writer in a small way. Henry Holt & Co. of New York published some years ago a couple of my books: "Kafir Stories" & "The White Heatonb". If I possessed Spare Copies I would send them to you, as they deal mainly with native life. Should you wish for any information as to local native tendencies, I will be most happily to furnish it.

Thanking you for the pleasure your book has given me, - Very truly yours.

(W. C. Scully.) W. C. Scully

Caledon,

Cape Colony,

1st October 1906.

Dear Mr. du Bois,

I have asked Fisher Unwin to send you a copy of a book I have just published, called "By Veldt & Kopje." The Native stories, which are really studies from the life, may interest you. There is one chapter on Kaffir Music, which I think you will like. My wife says that there is a family likeness between the tunes and your "Sorrow Songs". This, of course, is only natural.

Have you anything on the literary stocks at present? I have several books written but, owing to my being in the Civil Service, I am precluded from publishing anything political at present. With kind regards,

Very truly yours,

W. C. Scully

(W. C. Scully.)

1/46/32

Reply
& a.c. McClurg & Co. File

Please return

Received
APR 26 A.M.
A. C. McCLURG & CO.

Exeter Academy
Exeter N.H.
April 20. 1903

APR 26 1903

Professor W. E. B. Du Bois:
Atlanta Ga.

Dear Sir:

After reading your book (The Souls Of The Black Folk) carefully and thoughtfully I fail it is just the book that every Negro should possess, therefore I am desirous of becoming an agent for it. Through the advise of Mr. K Ball, a class mate of yours, and who has looked over the book with me, I write to ask you can you secure me such terms that

1/26/12

it will make the book both more easy to sell and profitable to handle. I think too if you could place in my hands a creed that I could put in the hands of the people so they could see at a glance your exact attitude toward the problem it would add greatly toward the selling of the book. Dr. Ball for an instance has cited some words on page 86. (I believe we) should teach workers to work and thinkers, think; make Carpenters of carpenters and philosophers of philosophers, and Popes of fools."

Enclose also a program of the Merrill Prize Contest

[3]

last year at which is a white boy (very much against the will of his classmates) took your article out of the battle and won the first prize by $50. He has delivered it since there several times at literary gatherings.

Hoping to hear from you soon and that I can begin work at once.

I am,

Yours sincerely
B. F. Seldon

Address
B. F. Seldon
40 11 Pleasant St
Exeter N.H.

Of Mrs Hist.

I need not add that I too "Am bone and flesh of those that live within the Veil" B. F. S.

EDWIN R.A. SELIGMAN
324 WEST 86TH STREET
NEW YORK

March 22, 1904

29

Professor E. B. Dubois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Ga.

My dear Professor Dubois:

Do not you ever come up to the north during the winter? If so, I wish that you would let me know a little while in advance, as I want to have you at the house to dinner and to meet a few friends.

When you get ready to submit anything that you think suitable for publication in the Political Science Quarterly, I shall be very glad indeed to have it.

With kind regards

Yours sincerely

Edwin R.A. Seligman

1135/26

My dear Professor Seligman:
I received this N.Y. promptly but much
inconvenience I am in the city again I shall
let you know. I thank you for your kind
invitation.
We have a conference on Crime in May.
How can I get hold of an expert Jewish speaker
to make us a good talk at the least possible cost. It
is a good piece of social reform work. Can you advise me?

1906)

11/15

324 WEST 86TH STREET
NEW YORK

Oct 29/06

(insert)

21-4-127

My dear Professor Dr Dois,

Like

so many other of your
well wishers I was
amazed & disgusted at
the happenings in At-
lanta. But perhaps I
did not realize the
horror of it all, until
I read your beautiful
poem in the ~~Outlook~~
Independent.

It must indeed be a tragedy
for men like you — a
tragedy all the greater because
of the seeming impasse.
But perhaps you will learn
— as I have learned after
going thro' the fire of
affliction — that there are
really only two things worth
living for in this world —
the one is the love of those
most nearly related to you, or
thrown into close contact with
you, — and the other is
work, the chance to express

oneself in some form of activity however humble. Those things are open to every human being, & at bottom there is nothing else which is comparable with them — wealth, reputation, ambition or what not. Let us hold to the things that are eternally true, & let us seek within ourselves the compensation for the things that are withheld by an unthinking and uncivilized world.

If you ever come to New York, pray let me know in advance, so that I may have a chance to greet you. Yours sincerely

Edwin R. A. Seligman

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY
IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK
SCHOOL OF
POLITICAL SCIENCE

May 21, 1907.

1146/30

Prof. W. E. B. Du Bois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Ga.

My dear Prof. Du Bois,

I take great pleasure in testifying to my very high appreciation of the studies on the negro problem which you have been editing for the past few years. They are essentially scholarly and that means sober and temperate, and they are covering a field which is almost untilled and which is not apt to be cultivated by others. I should certainly consider it most desirable in every way to have the series continued,, and I trust that you may find it possible to secure the means to accomplish this result.

With kind regards,

Yours very truly,

Edwin R. A. Seligman

Copy

May 21, 1907.

My dear Prof. DuBois:-

I take great pleasure in testifying to my very high appreciation of the studies on the Negro problem whichyou have been editing for the past few years. They are essentially scholarly and that means sober and temperate, and they are covering a field which is almost untilled and which is not apt to be cultivated by others. I should certianly consider it most desirable in every way to have the series continued, and I trust that you may find it possible to secure the means to accomplish this result.

With kind regards,

Yours very truly,

(Signed) Edwin R. A. Seligman

1/46/37

Columbia Univ.

EDWIN R.A.SELIGMAN
324 WEST 86TH STREET
NEW YORK

June 24, 1907.

Prof. W E.B.Dubois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Ga.

My dear Prof. Dubois:

I received your letter of the 14th written from Boston, but heard nothing from you from New York. I should have been very glad to give you a letter to Mr. De Forest whom I know well had I known where to send it. Your letter did not reach me until my return from the country on Monday the 17th and it was of course too late to send to Boston.

With kind regards,

Yours very sincerely,

Edwin R.A. Seligman

1/46/35

Stated that you were abroad etc.

[1906]

X11

Mr. Isaac Seligman
c/o J & W Seligman & Co.,
Memphis Tenn.

My Dear Sir:

Some time since I wrote your brother, Professor E. R. A. Seligman concerning a periodical which I have begun to publish. He sent in reply the enclosed letter from Seville, Spain.

* My project is this: The publication of a weekly paper in the south representing the darker races the world over — giving news of their doings upholding their ideals & preaching their side. To this end I have gone into partnership with two of my former students — young men of energy & honesty. I have put my earnings into the project & we have a hearty plant representing an investment of

at 358 Beale St, Memphis, Tenn.

11/14/13

of some $3000. We have already begun the paper & I am sending you samples. This is of course but a faint approximation of my ideal: the ~~[illegible] is poor, the [illegible]~~. mechanical work on it is poor & the general appearance a little clumsy; yet you can get from this some idea of what I want & do. ~~[illegible]~~. We have papers & periodicals but for the most part poorly edited, with low aims. I believe this project can be put on a high level & still pay. I want to raise at least ~~[illegible]~~ additional $5000. capital. Could you help me? I shall be in Ky. about Sept 1 & would be glad of an opportunity to talk with you.

1/51/72

Rev. Edward T. Ware, A. M.
President

Atlanta University
Atlanta, Ga.

Rev. Myron W. Adams, Ph. D.
Dean and Treasurer

June 1, 1908.

Mr. Pka I. Seme,

Oxford University,

Oxford, England.

My Dear Sir:-

I thank you for information concerning the new African movement among the students of Oxford, and I wish it success. I am sorry that you could not see your way clear to join the Niagara Movement; it seems to me it would have simplified the movement very much since it is bad policy to multiply organizations. Still I hope for much for the movement in which you are interested.

Very sincerely yours,

1/31/78

[George E. Shambaugh]

SECTION ON LARYNGOLOGY AND OTOLOGY
W. SOHIER BRYANT, CHAIRMAN, NEW YORK CITY
B. R. SHURLY, VICE-CHAIRMAN, DETROIT
GEO. E. SHAMBAUGH, SECRETARY, CHICAGO
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE { OTTO T. FREER, CHICAGO; S. MACCUEN SMITH, PHILADELPHIA; H. W. LOEB, ST. LOUIS

OFFICE OF SECRETARY

American Medical Association

100 STATE ST. CHICAGO, Aug 6 08

Dr W E De Borr —

Aurora Ills.

My dear Dr De Borr — I reply a few lines to
Aug. 2nd will say that an operation in the tonsils
such as you child has would ordinarily be $25.00
and an operation on the adenoids would be
$10.00
I expect to be in the city during Sept.
Very truly yours
G E Shambaugh

1/5/74

[George G. Shambaugh]

SECTION ON LARYNGOLOGY AND OTOLOGY
W. SOHIER BRYANT, CHAIRMAN, NEW YORK CITY
B. R. SHURLY, VICE-CHAIRMAN, DETROIT
GEO. E. SHAMBAUGH, SECRETARY, CHICAGO
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE { OTTO T. FREER, CHICAGO
S. MACCUEN SMITH, PHILADELPHIA
H. W. LOEB, ST. LOUIS

OFFICE OF SECRETARY

American Medical Association

100 STATE ST. CHICAGO,

Aug 12 08

My dear Mr. De Bois — Your letter of Aug 9th just received. It will be entirely agreeable to me for you to defer part or all of the payment until it suits your convenience to pay

Very truly yours

G E Shambaugh

1/57/73

GEO. E. SHAMBAUGH, M.D.
100 STATE STREET
CHICAGO

August 17, 1908.

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Amery, Wisconsin.

My dear Mr. DuBois:

Replying to your letter of August 15th. I have a regular service at the Presbyterian Hospital, where I do most of my operating. I have no objection, however, to going to the Provident Hospital if you much prefer this.

I would suggest again that you drop me a line three or four days before you expect to be here, so I can make definite arrangements for you at the hospital.

Very sincerely yours,

G. E. Shambaugh

H

Office of
HENRY C. CLARK,
TOWN CLERK.

A.

Sheffield, Mass., Jan 6th 1903

W. E. B. DuBois

Dear Sir

The record of Births and Deaths are missing in this town from 1800 to 1843 have been told that they were burnt up

Respectfully

H. C. Clark

1142/3d

[1]

Stockbridge.
Mass.
March 11,
1904.

away March 14th
29

Prof. Du Bois;

My dear Sir;.

Can you tell me
where I can find the best
collection of the real true
Volks. lieder of your people?
a friend of mine in Ireland,
Miss Jane Barlow, whose
books you may know, is
interested in the study of folk

songs. She has a remarkable collection of Irish music, and has asked me to get for her anything I can that is really genuinely American.

In reading your book, I was profoundly impressed with the truth of your statement as to the Puritan indebtedness to others, for all that is implied in the word Art. — One

[3]

barrenness and barrenness in beauty-
producing power. I have been away
from my own country for a long time,
and I find myself constantly not-
only astonished, but hurt, at the
changed ideals, the vulgarity and
cheapness of the so-called "Society"
people - and the absolute lack of
a fine instinct for those things

that seem to be the birthright
of the French and Irish.
I have been spending the
winter here with my son, who
is ill, and by chance your
book was sent to me.
Our needs are greater than
yours in some ways - I hope
one day we may be wise
enough to learn of you. May
I ask if you have written

Other books, that one can
buy?

I shall be very grateful
for any thing I can learn
about the songs for Miss
Barlow, and I only wish I
knew some way of paying
my indebtedness to you for
the one work of yours I've seen,
"The Souls of Black Folk."

11/25/16 Hr.

from several little things in
the book. I think you must
belong to this part of the world,
where my own ancestors lived,
while my home is in the
West.

Believe me,

my sincerely yours,

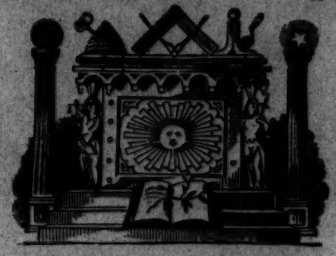
(Mrs) Florence Bagley Sherman

P. S. I don't think Mrs. Linder a good word for those "Coons" as the Irish call them, of the Negro race - but I used it for lack of a better.

ROBERT S. BROWN, P. G. M., CHAIRMAN C. F. C.
405 CENTURY BUILDING
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

CHARLES H. ROBINSON, GRAND SECRETARY
1921 FIFTH AVENUE SOUTH
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Most Worshipful Grand Lodge



F. and A. M.

MINNESOTA AND JURISDICTION

JOSE H. SHERWOOD, GRAND MASTER
130 WEST ARCH STREET
ST. PAUL, MINN.

Office of Grand Master

ST. PAUL, MINN. June 9 1910.

Dear Mr. Du Bois:

In reply to your favor of recent date I am inclosing P. O. order for Ten dollars, the sum requested by you; while I can ill afford it at this time, still I presume you stand in need of it.

Personally, I regret that I subscribed in this matter- not that I would not gladly give more (+ do) to the race, but I do not feel that the Horizon staff is trying to keep in touch with the people if my case is a fair sample; I have written several letters + have never been honored with a reply - while I realize that I do not amount to very much + that my opinion, good or bad, is of no moment, still its the little acts which spell success.

When my subscription is paid up I must beg your permission to withdraw and become again merely a yearly subscriber to the magazine. I am, sir Yours Respectfully,

Jos H. Sherwood.

1/51/77

Atlanta University

Department of Sociology

W. E. Burghardt DuBois

Atlanta, Ga., Jan. 14, 1909.

Mr. J. P. Shorter,

Wilberforce, Ohio.

My Dear Prof. Shorter:-

We have enjoyed Mrs. Shorter's visit very much, and it has been a great pleasure to us to do what little we could to make her stay pleasant. The watch was received and delivered. Mrs. Shorter left for Jacksonville seemingly in good spirits. If you happen to be coming this way as we hope you may be don't fail to spend something between a day and a week with us. Family joins in best regards.

Very sincerely yours,

Dec. 27 [1904?]

Dear Simon:

Am awaiting the Credo with interest. I suggest the following desirable names for the weekly, in order of my own liking

The Moon-beam
~~The Evening Star~~
The Crescent
The First Quarter.
Twilight
The Ray (or Moon-ray)
The Satellite
The Evening Star

I want to modify my suggested time of publication: suppose we commence the weekly April 1, & the Moon July 1. The reasons for this would be 1. Advertisement — the weekly with postal rates seemed would be a splendid medium of advertising the Monthly & ac-

Carry advance subscriptions

2. My novel which I am writing will be finished June 1, & I can then put all my energy into the Moon.

I shall not be in Memphis to the teachers meeting.

I send herewith a pamphlet. What is the very cheapest rate per page that we could handle a bound pamphlet like this — printed on good paper in clear readable type. We may get a chance to publish a pamphlet like this once in two or three months for several years — edition from 500 - 1000 at first & increasing. Electrotype plates would be used as reprints would be needed. Send me specimen type & paper & price.

30-31-7

Well worth a business manager with
room. I found the business is doing
very well indeed.

X-12-23

P.S. Can you give me a rough idea of the ~~expenditure~~ ~~chief items of exp~~ Clubs of our $900 of capital — how much has been expended, balance on hand & chief debts?

D

12-22

Mar. 31 '95

4/3

Dear Dr. DuBois

Make out papers and notes to suit yourself and I will sign, as per your last.
Would like the money as soon as convenient to you as part of material is en route.
Can we get Pace this summer. and what salary would he expect?

Business is fine.

Yours

Edw L. Sims

1/11/24

Dear Simon

Enclosed is a check for $400 which is additional capital invested in the firm of E. L. Emmet Co. Please send receipt. I shall forward $350 more in about a week or ten days. Glad to know business is good. I am reading the enclosed letter to Paul & will write you of his answer

[1905?]

6/19

Dear Mr Emmons:

I have been greatly away since your letter of May 3rd. You know the conference & commencement are being brought for that time. I had hoped to get to you in May but could not. When I thought I should certainly come in June but Mr. Wolfe cannot arrange it. The best I can do now is to come August 10-12. & Mr. Wolfe will come too. I am sorry not to be able to come before. I leave here Monday 26 & my summer address will be ——————

I am returning all bills &c.

38-9-18

$227.80 Memphis, Tenn. Feb 6 1906

M _____

To ED. L. SIMON & CO., Dr.

Printers and Publishers

358 BEALE ST. Memphis Phone 2910

1/41/25

Received of Dr. W. E. B. DuBois ($227.80) two hundred twenty-seven dollars and eighty cents as investment in firm of Edw. L. Simon & Co.

Edw. L. Simon & Co

Per Edw. L. Simon

Ed. L. Simon

Memphis Phone 2910

Memphis. Tenn.
358 Beale Street

H. H. Pace

April 24th, 1906.

1/41/23

Dear Dr. DuBois:-

We received the $50.00 in time to save us embarrassment. We are going totry to not trouble you in that way any more.

Is it possible for you to be here early in June? We need you very badly at that time.

With careful management I am of the opinion that we can pay out this summer, that is we at least pay our pass due obligations, and be in shape to meet the others as they come.

We have not been able to improve the press-work on the Moon as we had hoped, because the man we employed can not deliver the goods.

I can not see how any paper could have done better under the circumstances.

Let me impress you that we need you badly in the month of June; if possible, plan to be here at that time. I would not advise you to come here in July.

Pade will write you giving the information you want.

Yours sincerely,

Ed L. Simon

P.S. Is the $50 considered capital investment or a loan? Will send receipt to suit condition.

WEEKLY STATEMENT

ED. L. SIMON & CO.

Week Ending July 21 **190** 6

	AMOUNT	VALUES	INFORMATION
No. of Jobs received	33	$105.75	
" " " completed	30		
" " " delivered	29		
" " " on hand c	1		
" " " " " u	3		
" " " reprinted			
" " " for office	5		
Serial numbers			
from	942		
to	975		
Cash received total		$145.14	
Job work			
Loans			
Miscellaneous			
Drafts on bank			$19.98
Cash Disbursed		$138.25	
Wages	225		
Stock			
Ink			
Dep. in Bank			$45.71
Repairs			
Miscellaneous		6.89	
Balance Cash			$25.73
Balance in Bank			
Average Receipts	$24.19		
Average Expended	23.04		
Excess	$1.15		
Deficit			

Compiled by Geo

14112

WEEKLY STATEMENT

ED. L. SIMON & CO.

Week Ending July 28 1906

	AMOUNT	VALUES	INFORMATION
No. of Jobs received	41	$102.25	
" " " completed	40	89.75	
" " " delivered	41		
" " " on hand c	1		
" " " " " u	1		
" " " reprinted	1	2.25	
" " " for office			
Serial numbers			
from	976		
to	1016		
Cash received total		138.82	
Job work			
Loans			
Miscellaneous			
Drafts on bank			
Cash Disbursed		126.64	
Wages			
Stock			
Ink			
Dep. in Bank			59.30
Repairs			
Miscellaneous			
Balance Cash		$12.15	
Balance in Bank		60.11	$72.26
Average Receipts	23.13		
Average Expended	21.10		
Excess	$2.03		
Deficit			

1/41/21

Compiled by _____

WEEKLY STATEMENT

ED. L. SIMON & CO.

Week Ending Aug 4 **1906**

	AMOUNT	VALUES	INFORMATION	
No. of Jobs received	35	$105.65		
" " " completed				
" " " delivered	35	107.45		
" " " on hand c				
" " " " " u				
" " " reprinted				
" " " for office				
Serial numbers				
from	1016			
to	1050			
Cash received total		$172.60		
Job work				
Loans				
Miscellaneous				
Drafts on bank	$59.79	$159.54		
Cash Disbursed				
Wages				
Stock				
Ink				
Dep. in Bank	$32.60			
Repairs				
Miscellaneous				
Balance Cash		$13.06		
Balance in Bank			$37.28	
Average Receipts	28.76			
Average Expended	21.15			
Excess	$7.61			
Deficit				

During this week was paid;
Rent $40.00
Electric 13.74
etc.

Compiled by Free

WEEKLY STATEMENT

ED. L. SIMON & CO.

Week Ending Aug 11 1906

	AMOUNT	VALUES	INFORMATION	
No. of Jobs received	34	168.10		
" " " completed				
" " " delivered	31	$111.80		
" " " on hand c				
" " " " " u				
" " " reprinted	1	.35	Error.	
" " " for office	2	5.50		
Serial numbers				
from	1031			
to	1083			
Cash received total			$180.51	
Job work				
Loans				
Miscellaneous				
Drafts on bank		$26.54	169.06	
Cash Disbursed				
Wages	19.73			
Stock	25.22			
Ink				
Dep. in Bank	60.99			
Repairs				
Miscellaneous				
Balance Cash			11.45	$61.79
Balance in Bank			50.34	
Average Receipts	$25.58			
Average Expended	18.01			
Excess	$7.57			
Deficit				

1/41/19

Compiled by [signature]

Ed. L. Simon

THE MOON
W.E.B.DU BOIS EDITOR

Ed. L. Simon & Co.
Printers & Publishers

F

H.H. Pace

Memphis Phone 2910

Memphis, Tenn.
358 Beals Street

Oct. 1st, 1906.

1/4/18

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois:-

I am willing for you to dispose of yourinterest here: a part to Pace and a part to myself. I am also willing to dispose of my interest here# to you or Pace or to both.

It might be a better arrangement for you and he to buy me out. The business will finally pay. As you rightly have confidence in Pace,##I think tha t that coombination would be ideal.

It would make no matter with me, the above you accept, either willbe equally satisfactory.

Very truly

Ed. L. Simon

Return to W.E.B.D.

REV. HORACE BUMSTEAD, D. D.
PRESIDENT

Atlanta University

REV. MYRON W. ADAMS, PH. D.
DEAN

Atlanta, Ga., December 7, 190 6

Messrs.E.L.Simon & Co.,

358 Beale St.,

Memphis,Tenn.

1/41/55

My dear Simon & Pace:-

Will you kindly send me a list of the subscribers whom we owe? I think I sent you a made out list of that sort. I should also like to know in what condition the business is and what you have been able to do.

Very sincerely yours,

REV. HORACE BUMSTEAD, D. D.
PRESIDENT

Atlanta University

REV. MYRON W. ADAMS, Ph. D.
DEAN

Atlanta, Ga. December 30, 1902.

Dear Mr. Simon:-

Will you please inform me immediately as to the present status of the business. I am very anxious to get my affairs straight.

Very sincerely yours,

14117

F

Ed. L. Simon

THE MOON
W.E.B.DU BOIS EDITOR

Ed. L. Simon & Co.
Printers & Publishers

H. H. Pace

Memphis, Tenn.

Memphis Phone 2910

358 Beale Street

Dec. 22nd, 1906.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear sir: Some days ago I received a letter from you asking about the condition of the business and also the names of persons who have unexpired subscriptions to the Moon.

We have not been able to find the records of the Moon since Mr. Pace left and consequently I referred the amtter to him and requested him to write to you.

Some months ago we wrote that certain notes in favor of the American Type Founders Co. were past due and that we would have to go to sale if some arrangement was not made. You were not in position to put any more money here and conse quently we mortgaged the entire plant for the amount of $500.00.

The business now is at the lowest ebb. Had it not been so Pace would have remained here. I shall very likely be forced to let what compositors I have go and try to do the work myself until Spring.

One of your letters to me in which I was held responsible for three fourths of the failure of the Moon, stated also that I worked with my hands oand not with my brains. In this my last reference to this miserable affair, I want to say that had there been more hand work in the affair, I would not now be on the verge of ruin. You sent Pace here to work outside so I understood. During the whole time he never spent a whole week outside of this office. The whole thing was top-heavy. There was so much dignity and brain in the business that no one could ask for a subscriber.

Since I know Pace's physical condition, it is very evident that he knew when he came here that he would not be able to do the ~~for~~ work.

You will never be able to see your blunder in the matter.

Some weeks ago I signed some notes jointly with Mr. Pace which he promised to forward to you. If you have received them please send me the note you hold against me for $400.00.

I am going to succed at the printing business, and whatever is due you shall at some time be paid.

Yours,

Ed L Simon.

P.S. Find inclosed list of unexpired subscriptions which I found in Mr. Pace desk.

F

[1907]

Ed. L. Simon

THE MOON
W.E.B.DU BOIS EDITOR

Ed. L. Simon & Co.
Printers & Publishers

Memphis, Tenn.

Memphis Phone 2910

358 Beale Street

H. H. Pace

Jan. 8th, 1906.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear sir: Your letter came to hand and as I was of the opinion that the notes signed by Mr. Pace and myself had already been sent to y ou, I have written him to see what has become of them.

I am sorry that you did not take the name Moon for your new publication. The advertisment that it had would be worth many dollars to the new enterprise.

I am thoroughly convinced that Memphis is the greatest field for the news paper business in the country. I am not saying this to make you change your mind; but on the strength of the fact that in face of the failure of the Moon here, a new paper has been stated with a little push on the outside and it is having large success.

Address Pace at Lincoln Institute, Jefferson City, Mo.

Yours truly,

Ed. L. Simon

1/41/27

Ed. L. Simon

THE MOON
W.E.B. DU BOIS EDITOR

Ed. L. Simon & Co.

Printers & Publishers

Memphis Phone 2910

Memphis, Tenn.
358 Beale Street

H. H. Pace

Jan. 11—1907

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Pace and I have come to terms and as soon as he writes you, the matter can be brought to a close.

In terms of friendship, your figures are right. From a business man's point of view they are at fault.

Do you remember that there is a debt on the cylinder press, to be met by notes. $52.00 each to be paid monthly? and that you were to meet me half of this obligation? Four of these notes - $208.00 with interest have been paid by me out of my salary.

Our lease will sell to-day for $200.00.
Our business is worth at least 300.00.
The total is $7.08.00.

Should this be ignored in selling to a party who brings no special influence to the firm and whose physical condition makes it impossible for him to render the service required? ~~The actual worth will show that~~ If you think so, I will sell my part to Pace if he will buy, for what I am offering for his.

Ed. L. Simon

THE MOON
W.E.B. DU BOIS EDITOR

Ed. L. Simon & Co.

Printers & Publishers

Memphis, Tenn.

Memphis Phone 2910

358 Beale Street

H. H. Pace

1/46/54

Would it be just to me for you to sell to a third part at a lower figure than I agree to? Did we contract to do so?

Pace is secure with a salary. He knows that half of this business as it stands without me would be worthless. His hope is that I will make it succeed and then he'll come in for half-

To hazard mis life in a pioneer business is worth something if the thing goes — and it will go.

Yours

Ed L Simon.

REV. HORACE BUMSTEAD, D. D.
PRESIDENT

Atlanta University

REV. MYRON W. ADAMS, Ph. D.
DEAN

Atlanta, Ga., January 14, 1907.

My dear Mr.Simon:-

I want to call your attention to three things. First,The firm is responsible for the over-paid subscriptions of the MOON and promised t to pay them. Now I am willing to take them over and pay for them throu through the HORIZON but the pat must come from the printing firm. The cost to me will be about forty dollars ($40) I wish you would either send me the money for that or else send me a note signed by the firm. This is the only honnrable thing we can do. Surely you do not expect t that I should pay that out of my own pocket. Secondly, On April 17, 1907 you will owe me two years backi inter est on your note or $56 in all. Will you please make arrangements to pay me this promptly as I need the money very much. Thirdly,I want the partnership between you, Pace and

1146152

myself dissolved just as quickly as possible. I have contributed $1300, you have contributed $400 Pace,I understand,has contributed $300. I have offered to sell you my share for almost a song,that is $650 . If you want to take advantage of this offer you must do it quickly. You will remember that as the thing stands now the note or mortgage which you have given had no legal value since I have not signed and since I owned the larger part of the business there. Will you kindly attend to this right off? I shall expect to hear from you in the next few days.

Very sincerely yours,

Ed. L. Simon

THE MOON
W.E.B.DU BOIS EDITOR

Ed. L. Simon & Co.

Printers & Publishers

H. H. Pace

Memphis Phone 2910

Memphis, Tenn.

358 Beale Street

Jan. 16th, 1907.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Atlanta, University,
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear sir:

I. I am willing to stand my share of the loss of reimbursing subscribers to the Moon. I have no money to send at this time, and I can not quite understand what you mean when you ask that I send you a note signed by the firm. A note signed by Ed. L. Simon & Co. is not worth the paper it is written on.

II. The money that you lent me was every dollar of it, as you know, put into this business, which has consumed principal and interest. I would gladly pay the interest if I had the money.

III. I am equally anxious that our partnership should be dissolved. In fact Mr. Pace left me under the impression that the notes which he and I had signed jointly had been forwarded to you or things would not be in the shape that they are now in.

The most prejudiced judge or jury in the world on knowing the circumstances in the case, could not but decide that what has been done in giving notes and mortgages, was done with the sole idea of preserving the business here, and saving for you your share. We hold vouchers for every cent that has been paid out.

You could not have been ignorant of what had to be done as I wrote you and told you that the thing must go to sale if matters were not adjusted. You wrote that you had gone the limit. The American Type Founders or their agents also wrote you. Now if at this late date you want to raise the cry of law or fraud after the thing has been saved from ruin, do so and I am willing to go down or up by the decision of any fair minded jury.

Now the shortest way around the whole matter is this: If you contend that you did not give your concent to the mortgage, then you write me right away and I will inform our creditors and make a consignment in their favor to take effect on the first of next month or near thereto so as to complete the work we now have on hand. As printers material depreciate in value so rapidly, I am quite sure that we would be lucky to have every claim paid and come out in the clear with only a loss of what we have invested. I dont like this idea, but I will do it.

If you can only be quiet, you may get a great deal more out of this business than you think.

It is pretty strange to me that I have been signing mortgages in this business every since I have been here, and also notes for hundreds of dollars and you never kick until I sign one to save your money. Your personal property was subject to all other contracts I made except this one.

Very Truly
Ed. L. Simon

[1907]

Ed. L. Simon

THE MOON
W.E.B.DU BOIS EDITOR

Ed. L. Simon & Co.
Printers & Publishers

H. H. Pace

Memphis Phone 2910

Memphis, Tenn.
Jan. 17th. 1906. 358 Beale Street

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear sir:

I received a letter from Pace dated, or rather not dated, ~~~~ received on the 15th, inst. and he said in part:

"Replying would say that I know nothing more about the notes than that we signed them and prepared them for mailing."

From this it appears that the notes upon which depended the possibility of the loan we were able to secure, have been misplaced. The whole responsibility of thier loss rests on Pace, and no body knows better than he what it would mean to me for this fact to be known. But I hope that it is not a serious matter and that these notes will be accepted by you, for if he is in earnest, and I have no other doubt but that he is, we can arrange for the payment jointly.

The interest notes you would do well to deposit for collection with the Solvent Savings Bank, their payment is assured.

It will be well also for you to make a formal announcement of the desolution of our partnership for your own protection, for I suppose you know that you are liable for all the debts of the firm up to the time such action is taken.

If you can only wait and not disturb the business at this time, there is no doubt that all things will come out O. K.

We are bound to do a land office business this year and the work will begin as soon as the winter months are over.

Yours truly,

Ed. L. Simon

1/4/26

P. S. Find enclosed (7) seven notes - one $650.00 (5) five $11.37 and (1) 11.40 - making total Interest $68.25.

E. & S.

REV. HORACE BUMSTEAD, D. D.
PRESIDENT

Atlanta University

REV. MYRON W. ADAMS, PH. D.
DEAN

Atlanta, Ga., January 21, 1907.

My dear Mr.Simon:-

I have your letter of January 17 with the note for $650 and interest enclosed. I am enclosing a form for the dissolution of partnership which you and Pace will sign and which I have already signed in duplicate. I do not know of course as to Mr.Pace's attitude on the subject and I have written him telling him what we are doing. Of course as one of the partners,he must have a voice in the dissolution of the business. As to my respnnsibility for debt - you must remember that our agreement says very distinctly "it is also mutually agreed that neither party will during the continuance of this agreement sign any note binding the firm or endorse any note or bill or become surety for any one without the written consent of the others". So far as I remember my written consent has been given

1/46/45

only in the case of the bills to the American Type Founding Company. I have however not the slightest desire to embarrass you or the business; I am simply seeking to protect myself. Just as soon as the enclosed matter is returned signed by yourself and Mr.Pace I will return you your note for $400. I am also enclosing for the signature of you and Mr.Pace a note for your share of $20 on the expenses of reimbursing the subscribers to THE MOON,also for yourself I am enclosing a note for interest on the note of four hundred dollars for the first year. It is nearly two years but I will waive that to the second part of the year. I trust these things will be attended to promptly and I wish you all success.

Very sincerely yours,

REV. HORACE BUMSTEAD, D. D.
PRESIDENT

Atlanta University

REV. MYRON W. ADAMS, PH. D.
DEAN

Atlanta, Ga., January 28, 1907.

My dear Mr.Simon:-

Mr.Pace writes me that he is willing to assent to the dissolution of the firm providing that two notes of $325 each are signed one by him and one by you. This is perfectly satisfactory to me and I presume it is to you. I trust therefore that you will attend to this matter immediately because unless the matter can be settled I shall have to put the thing into the hands of a lawyer and have the business closed out. I cannot wait much longer. I trust to hear from you by return mail.

Very sincerely yours,

1146/49

Ed. L. Simon

THE MOON
W.E.B. DU BOIS EDITOR

Ed. L. Simon & Co.
Printers & Publishers

Memphis Phone 2910

Memphis, Tenn.
358 Beale Street

RETURN TO
H. H. Pace

Jan. 30th, 1906.

W. E. B. DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Ga.

Please read carefully.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois:
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear sir:

Your letter of the 28th inst. at hand.

You are not half so anxious to settle up this matter as I am, and if my actions are not fast enough, you will have to proceed in this matter as seems best to you.

There are three persons in this matter and they are in different places, consequently it takes some time to adjust matters.

Unless Pace agrees to take one-third of the business for his share, after we have arranged to buy your share, each paying half, it will be necessary for ### the thing to go to law for settlement. For I have been outraged as much as I intend to be. He contended at first for one-half, he contends now for two-fifths.

What has he contributed to the success of the firm except the three hundred dollars that he put in?

In my mind I have decided that one-third is as much as he could ask and more than he deserves, for he made no attempt to do the work that he was supposed to do, and under no circumstances would I have paid a### hir ed man half as much as we did him to do the same work.

1/46147

A feel that I am right, and I will defend my position with the loss of every thing. I foolishly swallowed that contract with Pace which wrecked the business as surely as day follows night, and as far as giving over without protest so large a proportion of the wreckage, simply because Pace thinks that I can ressurrect the business, as I now have plans perfected to do, but for him, I should rather prefer death.

Pace proposes for me to do all the work necessary for the consumation of large plans, the raising of $10,000.00, undergoing privations and hardships, while he draws a goodly salary, ## and when the thing is all comp lete, he expectsto come in for one-half or one-fifths of the proceeds.

I offer him one-third which you can take my word for it, is too much for the service he rendered here. Had he worked faithfully, and failed, no man would have been more willing to concede to his demands, than I.

NOw. It seems wise to me that you take my view of this matter for once. I have the actual promises of the richest men in the city, in black and white, incorporation papers have been drawn up by our lawyer, and we are simply waiting for the settlement of our (private) affairs. By this arrangement it is my plan that you get your money all back, and I shall never be satisfied till you shall be paid more money than the $650, if the plan carries.

To settle the whole matter there is one thing to do:

Ed. L. Simon

THE MOON
W.E.B.DU BOIS EDITOR

Ed. L. Simon & Co.
Printers & Publishers

Memphis, Tenn.

Memphis Phone 2910

358 Beale Street

H. H. Pace

You write to Pace and say to him that we, you and I, the largest owners in the concern have decided that one-third is given him as his share of the business. We have a right to ### put what reasonable value on the plant we want, as our contract with him did not state any thing about the matter. It is legal, it is just and right.

By my plan we are all saved.

To do otherwise means ruin to me, and a total loss of every dollar to you and Pace.

Write me by return mail just what you mean to do, and the whole matter will be settled in the next week.

Yours truly,

Ed. L. Simon.

1/46/48

[c. Jan. 1907]

Ed. L. Simon & Co.
Printers & Publishers
THE MOON
W. E. B. DU BOIS EDITOR

Ed. L. Simon
Memphis Phone 2910
Memphis, Tenn.
358 Beals Street
H. H. Pace

Dr. Du Bois:

You will find in the letter last recind from me the word "dissolution" spelled "dissolution" which make the meaning quite unintelligable. I send this errata that you may know what is meant, as it is quite important that this matter be attended to—

Yours

Ed. L. Simon

1146139

REV. HORACE BUMSTEAD, D. D.
PRESIDENT

Atlanta University

REV. MYRON W. ADAMS, PH. D.
DEAN

Atlanta, Ga., February 4, 1907.

1/46/46

My dear Mr.Simon:-

Replying to your letter of January 30th, let me say that I cannot undertake, of course to settle tha dispute between you and Mr Pace. I am only anxious myself to withdraw from the firm. Let Then too, I do not feel like joining with you to insist that Mr. Pace's share of the enterprise should be only one third. I feel on the contrary that the two fifths which he proposes is perfectly fair. You have put in $400 cash and the extra pay which you did not draw; Pace put in $300 and also ten dollars a month which he did not draw. (See Section 3 of agreement) Also Pace was to have had his salary raised after the first four months. (See same section). It seems to me therefore that your respective investments are as

follows up until Xmas 1906:Simon,services $320 ,Note $325,total $[illegible]
$1045:Pace,Cash $300,services $120,note $325,total $745. If Pace was not paid more than $40 a month cash,then an extra sum of $120 ought to be added to this representing the promised increase. I do not know what he received per month. At any rate his investment according tothis calculation is nearer one half than two fifths of the total which you two have invested. I think therefore that his claim for a half has some justice although perhaps not . Certainly his claim for two fifths I regard as fair. Yet as I say I am not going to join either with you to coerce him nor with him to coerce you. I am going to let you settle that as you may,provided only that you settle it quickly. I am writing the substance of the enclosed letter to Pace.

Very sincerely yours,

REV. HORACE BUMSTEAD, D. D.
PRESIDENT

Atlanta University

REV. MYRON W. ADAMS, PH. D.
DEAN

Atlanta, Ga., February 14, 1907.

1/46/44

My dear Simon:-

Pace has sent me a calculation as follows: that my contribution to the firm was $1350, that cash and labor from you $670 and cash and labor from him $480. And now you see with $325 more it would make the share each of you excluding my share, $995 for you and $805 for Pace. It seems to me that this is more than you could reasonably expect and you ought to jump at it. I do not know of course as to the exactness of data which he has sent. If there is any discrepancy, I would be glad to hear about it. I leave Atlanta February 10 to be gone until February 28th. It is of extreme importance that this matter be settled immediately upon my return. As I have said before, I want to have patience with you but I do not propose to let this thing run much longer; either it must be set-

tled or I am going to have the business closed out.

Very sincerely yours,

REV. HORACE BUMSTEAD, D. D.
PRESIDENT

Atlanta University

REV. MYRON W. ADAMS, PH. D.
DEAN

Atlanta, Ga., March 11, 1907.

1/46/43

My dear Mr.Simon:-

I have received from Mr.Pace the articles of dissolution of partnership. If now you will sign the enclosed note which relates to the interest which you owe me and the share which you have in payment of the subscribers to the MOON,I should be very glad to return your note of $400 and consider the matter closed. Also will you send me the name of the principal creditors of the firm. Kindly attend to these matters at once.

Very sincerely yours,

REV. HORACE BUMSTEAD, D. D.
PRESIDENT

Atlanta University

REV. MYRON W. ADAMS, PH. D.
DEAN

Atlanta, Ga., March 16, 1907.

Dear Mr. Simon:-

With the signing of the enclosed bond and confession of judgment, I shall regard the business matters between us as closed. This paper you will of course understand does not further obligate you, but protects me. I wish to negotiate your notes as I may have to.

Very sincerely yours,

1146/42

~~File - Mitchell~~ Copy 2 copies

E L Simon

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS That I, ~~H.H.Pace~~ of the city of Memphis, Tenn. am held and firmly bound unto W.E.B.DuBois of the city of Atlanta, Georgia, in the sum of ~~TWELVE~~ Thirteen HUNDRED DOOLARS lawful money of the United States of America tobe paid to the said W.E.B.DuBois ,his certain attorney, executors, administrators or assigns, to which payment well and truly to be made I do hereby bind myself my heirs, executors and administrators firmly by these presents. Sealed with my seal dated the 17 day of Jan 1907.

The Condition of this Obligation is such, That if the above bounden E L Simon ~~H.H.Pace~~, his heirs, executors administrators or any them shall and will pay or cause to be paid unto the said W.E.B.DuBois the just and true sum of $766.25 ~~$50~~ ~~six hundred ($600)~~ dollars ~~with interest at the rate of seven per cent per annum~~ according to the tenor of his certain ~~note (or~~ to wit ; (four notes) ~~bearing even date herewith~~ delivered unto the said W.E.B.DuBois for the sum (in the aggregate) of $766.25 ~~six hundred dollars~~ by the said E L Simon ~~H.H.Pace~~, without any fraud or delay, then the above Obligation to be void, otherwise to remain and be in full force and virtue.

1146/50

Sealed and delivered) ~~H.H.P~~ _____ (L.S.)
in the presence of) E L Simon

2 witness ~~2 witnesses~~ _____

To any Attorney of any Court of Law in the State of Tennessee or elsewhere:

This is to authorize you to appear for me, the above E L Simon named ~~H.H.Pace~~, in any Court of competent jurisdiction, in case of th breach of the condition of the above BOND, and confess judgment for the penalty therein contained, as of the last or any subsequent Term, with cost of suit and release of errors; and this shall be your sufficient warrant.

Witness my hand and seal this day of 1907.

Winesses :

_____ : ~~H.H.P~~ _____ (L.S.)

2 witness _____

Ed. L. Simon

Memphis Phone 2910

Memphis, Tenn. 3/19-1907.

358 Beals Street

H. H. Pace

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois:

I am perfectly willing to secure you in any way for the payment of $766.00 as per agreement, but under no circumstance will I bind myself to you for the payment of $1300.00 the larger part of whic was lost and by your own statement you and Pace were in some small way responsible for the lost.

If I should be foolish enough to sign the "bond" that you sent me, what assurance have I that I shall ever receive my note which you hold for $400.00?

Your letter of Mar. 11th reads: "If now you will sign the enclosed note which relates to the interest which you owe me and the ##a share which you have in the payment of the subscribers to the Moon, I should be very glad to return your note for $400.00 and consider the matter closed." I did as you requested and now I consider the matter closed.

I have felt morally obligated to you as it was partly thro me that you were induced to put your money here, and had I been dishonest I could have caused you to lose all you had here and been in a better position myself. Now when I save a part of your money for you, put this whole place every typey every machine under first and second mortgage, mortgage what personal property I have held befor going into business, now you contrary to your own written word want me further bind myself to you in an unjust amount.

If you are planning my ruin I should like to know it.

With regrets

Ed. L. Simon

1/46/41

REV. HORACE BUMSTEAD, D. D.
PRESIDENT

Atlanta University

REV. MYRON W. ADAMS, PH. D.
DEAN

Atlanta, Ga., March 27, 1907.

My dear Mr.Simon:-

I have sent you already the note of $400 which I presume you have received by this time;therefore,that matter is no longer in controversy. I now ask again that for my protection you sign the bond which I have forwarded to you. The amount of the bond $1300 is the amount of money which I put into the business without interest. If you really wish to make this a business matter,you will therefore be willing and even eager to protect me in this way. If you want me of course simply to depend upon your signature,without bond,why I should have to do so but I am free to say that so far your signature has not meant much.

Very sincerely yours,

(over)

1/46/40

P.S. With regard to your "ruin" which you have spoken of several times, I may add that I know the price which you received as your share of the business when you made it a stock company.

W.E.B.D.

(INCORPORATED)

ED. L. SIMON AND COMPANY.

PRINTERS PUBLISHERS

FINE PRINTING FOR SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

SECRET SOCIETY AND CHURCH WORK COLORED CALENDARS

358 BEALE AVE. MEMPHIS, TENN. April 16th, 1907.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear sir:

From the tone of your letters it would appear that you are of the opinion that I have been speculating on your interest here and that I have sold this business out to the corporation at a great advantage to myself to your detriment.

I would like to go into the details and explain my position in this matter but it is of no use, for it seems that you can not understand my explanations.

1/46/38

I want to state in conclusion of the whole matter:

I am expecting that it will take at least five more years for this business to get on any thing like a paying basis. To pay you what I owe you in the time stated will simply mean that I will have to get it outside this business.

Now here is the proposition: If you think that I have such a good thing in this corporation, I will caused to issued to you the stock certificates of the Company to the amount of the company's indebtedness to you, thereby giving you the same chance that I have. I have no design in offering to you such a course only this, that I have no security to give you or I would gladly do so, and that I do not think that it would be wise to sign the "bond" that you have sent here to me for my signature.

Had your name still been connected with the firm it would have been impossible for me to borrow money here (ask Pace) and the business would have gone to pieces. But now that shares are for sale to any one your interest is in better shape to be protected if you think that my word is not sufficient bond, and I realize the justice in your contention.

I shall expect answer only in case y ou prefer the stock of the company to my notes.

Very truly,

Ed. L. Simon

Rev. Edward T. Ware, A. M.
President

Atlanta University
Atlanta, Ga.

Rev. Myron W. Adams, Ph. D.
Dean and Treasurer

Oct. 10, 1908.

Mr. E.L. Simon,

356 Beale St.,

Memphis, Tenn.

V/44/13

My Dear Mr, Simon:-

Will it not be possible for you to atleast meet the interest on some of the notes due now? I need the funds very much just now. I trust your business has prospered.

Very sincerely yours,

Howard University,

Washington, D. C.

Oct 19th, 1908.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,

Atlanta University,

Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Your letter sent to me at Memphis was duly forwarded to me at this place, and I am very sorry to say that it is impossible for me to make any remittance whatever at this time, but hope to be able to do so after I have gotten settled at this place.

The business still goes on, and I think is in fairly good hands. I have not given it up and don't intend to. The financial panic and my marriage forced me to leave it for the present.

I have set the whole project down against profit and loss for the present, and can see nothing else in sight for you. You can however rest assured that it will not finally be a total loss for you, and if the thing succeeds, as I have no doubt it will, you will not lose a cent.

Regretting again my inability to meet your request, I remain,

Yours very truly,

Ed. J. Simon

1/49/12

[1904]

5/13

Dr J. B Smithson;

Dear Sir:

I learn with pleasure that you will attend our conference. Will you not bring with you a 15 minute paper on the "Future Study of the Negro" — i.e. a finding out of ~~facts of~~ the kind of information which the intelligent Negro would like to regard of his own race in order to help him in his work.

1/35/67

COPY OF BENJ. TUCKER TANNER'S LETTER.

Jacksonville, Fla., 22 Nov., 1907.

Singer Company,

Gentlemen:

Yours of Oct. 30 finally reached I cannot be more than greatly pleased at what you say.

If the facts which will be used in the make-up of the proposed Encyclopedia of the Negro Race be handled in the masterly way that characterizes the Jewish Encyclopedia both the race and the government will have occasion to take hope.

Yours,
(Signed) Benj. Tucker Tanner.

JAMES BRYCE'S LETTER, BRITISH AMBASSADOR AT WASHINGTON.

Washington, D.C., Nov. 23rd, 1907.

Dear Sir:

I am in cordial sympathy with your wish to do all you can to extinguish the regrettable race prejudices which exist not only here, but in other countries, and retard the progress of civilization. This work ought to be attempted by a group of highly competent writers, conversant with Africa, and all parts of Africa, as well as with North and South America, and the West Indies.

Without in the least underrating the value of a collection of facts such as you contemplate, I would suggest to you that to make it adequate, you must have contributors from other parts of the world. Indeed, it is because the enterprise seems one of such importance that I should advise it.

I am,
Faithfully yours,
(Signed) James Bryce.

Rev. Edward T. Ware, A. M.
President

Atlanta University

Atlanta, Ga.

Rev. Myron W. Adams, Ph. D.
Dean and Treasurer

Nov. 29, 1907.

Mr. Isadore Singer,

55 E. 80th St.,

New York.

1146/56

My Dear Sir:-

I regret to say that the bundle of reports of the Atlanta University sent you, were misdirected by my secretary. But I have sent the correct address and hope they will reach you in good order. I am, of course, very much interested in your encyclopedia of the Negro race. I hesitate to offer any criticism, but I think perhaps that I ought. I do not know that you realize that there is, among colored people, a good deal of difference of opinion. For instance, there are those among us who do not regard the Jamestown exposition, so far as the colored people are

Rev. Edward T. Ware, A. M.
President

Atlanta University
Atlanta, Ga.

Rev. Myron W. Adams, Ph. D.
Dean and Treasurer

I-8-42.

Nov. 29, 1907.

concernod, as anything to boast on, rather as in a certain sense, a disgrace. Moreover, we would not turn to President Roosevelt for advice, or commendation in this matter any more than the Jews would turn to the Emperor of Russia. Then too, if an Encyclopedia of this sort is to be really broad and thorough, there are a great many Negroes who ought to be consulted, of whom I fear you do not know. I merely throw out the suggestions, because I am quite sure, that you want your Encyclopedia on the broadest basis, and that you want the largest number of the Negro race interested in it. And, ofCcourse, the more they are interested in it, the better success it is bound to be. I beg to remain,

Very sincerely yours,

1140/57

WM. H. SKAGGS,
HARTFORD BUILDING,
CHICAGO.

Chicago, Dec. 3, 1904

7

Prof. W. E. Burghardt Du Bois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Sir:

I am engaged in the preparation of matter, for publication, relating to economic and social conditions in the southern staes. My views on the so-called "negro problem" are liberal. I have seen the good results of education and I think I can locate the point of greatest pressure on racial antagonism.

During the last ten years, I have collected notes on the "negro question" and southern politics. The last two years, I have traveled through the interior of the southern states, usually along the south-country roads, as far from the railroads as I could get. The result of my recent investigation is that the negro is making great progress.

I think I have a copy of every book and pamphlet that has been published on this subject but I should like to have a list from every publisher of books and pamphlets on the southern question. If you will have mailed to my address a list of publications by the Atlanta University Press, together with such pamphlets and catalogus as you think will be of interest or value in my work, I shall be greatly obliged.

1/35/68

Yours very truly,

W. H. Skaggs

Dear Sir.

I beg to resend herewith a copy of the Negro Census, which contains a list of our other publications & a list of my writings.

1/17/3

THE JOHN F. SLATER FUND,

OFFICE OF TREASURER.

No. 52 William Street,

...YES, PRESIDENT.
...MAN, SECRETARY.
...JESUP, TREASURER.

...L. MCURRY,
CHAIRMAN EDUCATIONAL COMMITTEE.

IX

NEW YORK, June 16th 1892. 189

...Dubois, Esq.

26 Flagg Street,

Cambridge, Mass.

Sir,

I now enclose you first and second of exchange for 71 pounds ...illings and 9 pence on The Union Bank of London which you can have ... any time you desire when you have reached the other side. The ...ship Company who takes you over will, without doubt, do this for ..., as they will be able to identify you while no one else would. This ...roduced by $375. which the Slater Fund donated to you. I also ...lose you draft of the Metropolitan Trust Company on The Gallatin ... of this City for $375. more which is the amount the amount the ...ter Fund has loaned you on your personal note. I also send two ...chers which I wish you would receipt and date and return to me. The ... Bills of Exchange are given in original and duplicate in case one ...ht be lost.

Yours respectfully,

Benj. Strong
Rec'g

1/17/3d

[c 1892.]

IX

President D. C. Gilman.

Sec'y Hon. J. H. State Univ.

Sir:

In accordance with the terms of my appointment I have the honor to make to you my first report as Scholar of the Johns H. State Univ.

I arrived in Rotterdam, Holland about the first of Aug., 1892. Here I spent a few days, visiting Amsterdam and the Hague. I then ascended the Rhine by boat, stopping a few hours at Düsseldorf, and several days at Cologne, Mainz and Frankfort. Thence I went to Eisenach in Saxe Weimar, where I boarded with a German family and spent my time in reviewing my German grammar, taking conversing and reading in German and making excursions to places of interest in the neighborhood. After a study of the German universities I decided to spend my first semester in Berlin. I accordingly left Eisenach the 6 Oct & after spending a short time in Weimar & Leipzig came to Berlin, where I matriculated under the Philosophical faculty on the 17th Oct.

Fortunately I was able to enter the Seminary of Economics under Prof Schmoller and Dr Baldgen, which has about forty members. Here I have been asked to prepare a paper on the labor question in the Southern United States & Asia I shall have ready for presentation in the Seminary by March

Besides this I shall take the following regular courses:

Politics under Prof. von Treitschke

Beginnings of modern States under Prof. Scheffer-Boichorst

Prussian State Reforms " Prof von Gierke

Rhenish P. E. " " Wagner

Prens. Const. Hist " " Schmoller

Labor question in Eng & D " " Sering

Industrial Crises & Etc. " " Wagner

This will make about 20 hours a week of lectures. During these hours I shall pay as much attention to, as possible to Local politics & social questions as time & I have also reg. at H. as a non-regular g. stud. Music and Art. I live in a board room & board in restaurants. My address is, Genthinerstr 13c A IV, Berlin, S., Germany.

I will cheerfully forward any omitted translations

I am, Sir,

Respectfully Yours.

W. E. D. DuBois

1

IX [c 1893]

To the Honorable,
the Trustees of the J. F. Slater Fund:

Gentlemen:

I desire to express to you my sincerest gratitude for the scholarship which at your last annual meeting you were pleased to grant me. I shall ever strive that your efforts and the efforts of Miss, your late friend, whose tireless energy and single-heartedness, God has at last crowned - that these efforts to further my education and usefulness shall not be wholly without result.

~~In addition to you~~ The use to which your grant has been put is home according to agreement laid on the table of the Educational committee in two reports.

In addition to your last grant, I

1/5/10

feel compelled ~~humbly~~ to petition that
a similar grant be made me this
year under the same or other conditions. It
is with the greatest diffidence that I
make this request for I am well
aware how wonderful and worthy
the objects are for which the fund
is instituted & your case is spent. Upon
mature consideration however, I felt
bound in duty bound & made the petition.
I do not ask another in Europe for study
once
because it would be pleasant, but be-
cause I regard such a period in the
highest degree necessary to the completion of my
education. I realize, gentlemen, the great
weight of responsibility that rests upon
the younger generation of Negroes, and I
feel that I cannot afford, handicapped
as I must inevitably be to some extent
in the race of life, I cannot afford to start

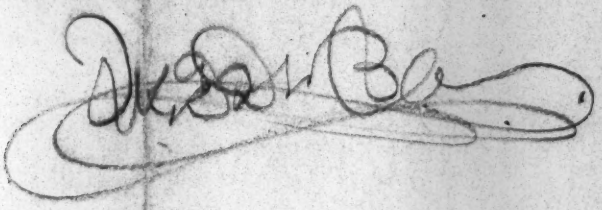
with an Instruction a shorter or cheaper than that deemed necessary & the best usefulness of my whole fellow students. To the American negro even more than to the white, is the contact with European civilization of inestimable value in giving him a broad view of men and affairs and enabling him & keep the problems of his race in their true perspective. If my plans situation I can begin my preliminary preparation and begin my life work at the age of 25 - an age as I think, modern to date.

I therefore ask that the trustees extend their grant & the coming year & enable me & pursue my studies at the University of Berlin and at the School of Economics in Paris, under what ever conditions

Your very ob[illegible] Servt

I am, Gentlemen

Your obedient Servant



(1) [Slater Fund] [Incomplete]

IX.

Hon President D. C. Gilman,

and Gentlemen of the Committee:

Gentlemen:

I have the honor to make hereby my report to you for the first semester of my study at the University of Berlin, viz: Oct 18 to March 18, 1892-3. I have followed the lectures according to the list which sent you in my first report, putting the most of my time on the Seminary ~~This seminary met 3 hours a week~~ For this Seminary I prepared a paper on "Der Gross- und Klein Betrieb des Ackerbaus in den Vereinigten Staaten, 1840-90." (The Plantation and Peasant Bewirtschaftungssystems of Agriculture in the United U.S. (840-90) This contains some 10000 words and was prepared from U.S. Census, Agricultural & Labor reports, and from other Material which I had previously collected at home

27-31-10

Prof. Schmoller expressed himself as quite satisfied with the work, and was pleased to pronounce it "Ein ganz tüchtiger Arbeit, und ausserordentlich lehrreich" After it has been revised this full return from the 11th census, Prof. Schmoller will allow me to publish a part of it in his "Jahrbuch für Gesetzgebung, Verwaltung und Volkswirthschaft". Of my lectures, I have found Treitschke's the most instructive and interesting especially for the modern ultra-German tone of views. Wagner I found a bit dry and mechanical, great very interesting. Besides ~~this I have~~ my regular work I have been following the industrial movements of the country, the rise of anti-semitism, which has risen in common with our own race question and is of considerable interest to me; the socialistic movement, the ~~of~~ the new agrarian movement, &c. I have attended meetings, read the papers, and conversed at length with Germans

I shall spend the months of vacation at Kassel where I have friends and it will be cheap. I shall then return to the University and ~~study until~~ begin the 2nd semester, studying until I hear of the result of my reappointment & my scholarship by the Honorable Trustees. In case I do not get the reappointment and no other avenue opens, I shall return to America in July.

I have already been admitted by Prof. Wagner this semester for next semester I shall work chiefly with him, Schmoller, Brentano & Paulsen

1/19/12

In case my petition is favorably acted upon I shall study History and Economics at Berlin until March '94 — that is 3 semesters in all or 1½ years from the time I first matriculated. I have been assured by Prof. Dr. Hirschfeld, Dean of the Philosophical Faculty, and by Prof. Dr Schmoller, that I have a fair possibility of being allowed to take my examination at Berlin Univ. for the degree

y PhD in 3 semesters. This is unusually short — as the Berlin degree is the most difficult y gen- -uine degrees to obtain — especially for foreigners and ~~is gone~~ there are few y any cases where 3 semesters have been allowed to be sufficient. I am therefore very anxious to try and see y I cannot obtain the degree. ~~I should then~~

I shall then go to Paris and enter the Ecole libre de Science Politique where I shall spend ~~6 months in year~~ as much time y as my purse allows. I estimate my ex- penses as follows

Expenses @ U y B., Apr 18 - Aug 18 '93	175.
" Vacation Aug y Sept '93	75
" @ U y B Oct 18 - Mch 18, '93, '94. + Aug in Prague	300.
" @ Paris Mch 18, '94 to ~~Sept~~ 18 (Journey etc)	225
" to U.S., via London	175
	℔900
Cash on hand	150
Scholarship to be secured for:	℔750

After this I propose to return to Connecticut and commence my work y teaching. First

how and where I shall be able I cannot of course say, but my plan is something of this sort: To get a place in a Negro university and build up a department of Sociology for 2 purposes. 1. To especially study the Negro question first and research a way to its best solution. 2 To see how far see how far Negro students are capable of benefiting by independent study & research the best scientific work of the day. I think my self that at Harvard University in Washington there is the best opportunity on account of its library & broad facilities. There is no endowed professorship here & indeed much preliminary work would be needful — This is however only plan in out line. Subject to modification & deliberation. With deepest thanks for your interest & Therefore trust Such a work to be successful

1/19/13.

must enlist the services of the richest school-
assistants together with devotion and long patient
work. I therefore desire to obtain the very best
results of European education and I decided
another year must be followed out I deem
vacation absolutely necessary to this end.
I therefore most humbly petition for a
renewal of my scholarship for a year
on the same terms as before. I would in-
deed be perfectly willing to ~~pay~~ repay the
whole sum instead of half rather than
lose this opportunity which I regard the
greatest of my life. I send ~~the~~ a return
~~to~~ to the trustees this effect herewith.
Allow me to express to the committee
my heartfelt thanks for their interest
& favors. I remain, gentlemen,
~~Your obedient servant~~ Respectfully yours
W. E. Du Bois.

1/15/14

(5)

573.84
142 60
431.24
6.66
437.90

42.50
135.94
666
~~4260~~

1

Oct 18 - Mch 18.

[10]

Blacklist

Refused by Committee
of J. H. Slater Fund

*1. Lee wife
2 Girl near Union
3 Alice Ricardy
~~Lizzie Jones~~
3* Girl in Minneapolis
Fanny Bailey
4 Bessie Baker
*5 Millie Johnson
*6 Fanny Lewis
Rosa Lewis
*7 Ada Rhind
*8 Minnie Emerson.
Preston
9 girl from Va by Kemp
*10 Mary Potter
11 Lizzie "
*12 Lilla Trenholm
13 Jackson (Kemp's sister
in-law)
*14 Carrie Freeman
girl at St. P. (black
Darkest man)
at Rays
*15 Maime Brown.
16 W.C. Crystal Palace
17 W. J. Ornamental
18 Gretchen
19 W. J. Knickerbocker
*20 Amelia Lehnfeldt

[Slater Fund]

14

JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY,

BALTIMORE. May 10th, 1893.

Dictated

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE.

Dear Mr. DuBois:-

The Slater Trustees have renewed your appointment with the understanding that you should give a note for one half the sum as before. You will presently hear from Mr. Strong representing the Treasurer.

A telegram was received here May 8th, reading: "Was DuBois reappointed?" without signature. I answered it and there came back a dispatch from Berlin, saying that the message was undelivered. I did not repeat the message.

I shall hope to hear from you after receiving this note, and to have the semi-annual letters in the coming year as in the past.

Yours with best wishes

D. C. Gilman

Copy

27-31-9

[John F. Slater Fund]

Atlanta University

Department of Sociology

W. E. Burghardt DuBois

Atlanta, Ga., Jan. 21, 1909.

My Dear Dr, Dickerman:-

Your letter in ~~the~~ acknowledgement of my copy of the Negro Church puts me in mind of a picture which Miss Ware gave me last year illustrating certain records in Charleston, that reminds me to ask you if there is any chance of having that study of Charleston made which we spoke about sometime ago? Of course the longer time elapses the less chance there is of securing information concerning the past, and it seems to me that so very interesting a group of people as the Charleston Negroes deserve very careful and thorough study. Would it not be possible to interest somebody in this work and allow me under your supervision and that of others to make this study? or allow any one else that might be picked out. The thing is to get the work done in a scientific manner; and to do it, it must be done of course at least in part by one who has sympathy with and intimate knowledge of the group. I shall be glad to hear from you at your leisure.

Very sincerely yours,

THE JOHN F. SLATER FUND

2 RECTOR STREET
NEW YORK

January 26, 1909.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

My dear Dr. DuBois:-

Please accept my thanks for the Report on Crime of the Atlanta Conference. I have also received your letter of the 21st and am glad to know of your continued interest in investigations at Charleston. Considerable work has been done by different persons in this field since I first wrote you about it, but it would still repay more thorough and systematic study. I wish that you might undertake it, but at the present time I am so crowded with work that I cannot venture on anything further. I will, however, bear it in mind and if I see any way to obtain the necessary means I will let you know.

Sincerely yours,

G. S. Dickerman

WRITING IN SIGHT IS IN LINE WITH PROGRESS.

L. C. SMITH, PRESIDENT.
W. L. SMITH, V. PRESIDENT.
M. C. SMITH, SECRETARY.
H. W. SMITH, TREASURER.

L. C. SMITH & BROS. TYPEWRITER CO.

FACTORY AND HOME OFFICE AT SYRACUSE, N.Y.

NEW YORK CITY BRANCH

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TERMS NET CASH. September 30-10.

Sold to National Association for the Advancement of Colored People,
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LELAND STANFORD JUNIOR UNIVERSITY

ECONOMICS AND SOCIAL SCIENCE

S. J. McLEAN, ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR OF ECONOMICS
MARY ROBERTS SMITH, ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR OF SOCIOLOGY
A. C. WHITAKER, INSTRUCTOR IN ECONOMICS
C. D. ALLIN, INSTRUCTOR IN POLITICAL SCIENCE

Stanford University, California, Feb. 24, 1903.

Prof. W. E. B. Du Bois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Ga.

My dear Sir:

I am giving a short course on Race Problems to Sophomores in this University and shall spend about three months on the Negro. I enclose $2.00, for which I should be glad to receive the bulletins published by the Atlanta University on this subject, and any other publications such as those of the American Negro Academy, or the Montgomery Conference, if this latter is published by you. If the sum I enclose is not sufficient, I shall be happy to pay any additional expense.

I shall take the liberty of sending you at the end of my course the syllabus outlines which I have printed for the use of students.

Permit me to say that I have found your book on the Philadelphia Negro invaluable for the use of students, since it serves to correct many misstatements and extreme views found in other authors.

Very respectfully yours,

Mary Roberts Smith

Associate Professor of Sociology.

Enclosure.

V32/79.

Dear Madame:

I am sending herewith 10 pamphlets which I trust may [illegible] a list of my own writings. I am glad that my book has been of some use to you & I trust it may still be of use in your syllabus

delete
same

[draft of letter dated November 29, 1902]

Mr. Wilford H. Smith
Rooms 1334-36
150 Nassau St
New York

38-29-3

My dear Sir:

A committee of colored men in Atlanta are going to take up the sleeping car law in Atlanta & bring it first before the Inter-state Commerce commission & eventually before the Supreme Court if necessary. The law in question provides that separate "compartments" shall be furnished white & Negro passengers in sleeping cars; that sleeping-car companies are not compelled to furnish accommodations for Negroes; that the train conductors must enforce the law under penalty. I will send exact copy of the law later. ~~I made~~ The railroad-most of them - interpret this so as to refuse the sale of sleeping car tickets to Negroes in the state. Indeed since I made the enclosed complaint there is one ~~state~~ train on the Southern which will not take Negro passengers at all being all sleepers.

I made complaint on recommendation as per letter enclosed & the railway replied with a general disclaimer of all knowledge of the circumstances where the matter rests.

The case before the commission will be largely formal I think but we want a good attorney & have decided to ask your what you will charge to take up the case & direct it. We are poor that you know but we want to do the best we can. Please return Mr. Washington's letters.

Yo. The Committee

H. L.

Corresponding secretary

[c. November, 1902]

Mr. Smith:

I forgot to ask you not to divulge the contents of Mr. W's letters or use his name in any way in the Car-Builder

Milford W Smith
Rooms 1334-36
150 Nassau St
N.Y.

Negro Education

Subject.

History

Present Status

30-29-27

PRACTICES IN ALL THE STATE AND FEDERAL COURTS OF NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY
DAMAGE SUITS A SPECIALTY

OFFICE OF
WILFORD H. SMITH
COUNSELLOR AT LAW
150 NASSAU STREET
ROOMS 1334 TO 1336
PHONE 4033 JOHN

NEW YORK CITY, Dec. 1st, 1902.

31-4-28

Prof. W. E. B. Du Bois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

My Dear Sir:-

Replying to your favor of the 29th ult., I wish to thank you for considering me in connection with the purpose of your committee to employ counsel to bring before the courts, the law of your State which discriminates against our people as passengers in the Pullman Palace Cars. I have examined that law, and am of the opinion that it is absolutely void in its application to passengers taken up in the state and destined for points outside of the state, or passengers coming into the state from points outside of the state.

I am also inclined to the belief that the law is void for all purposes, on account of the provisos attached thereto, to the effect that sleeping car companies were not compelled to carry persons of color, and to the effect that the law is not to apply to colored nurses and servants. I have not examined the extent of the jurisdiction of the Inter-State Commerce Commission where the sleeping car companies claim to act under a statute such as this. But, my idea would be to make a case before the United States Circuit Court, and have it come directly to Washington, so as to test the validity of that law.

I feel so keenly the importance of a favorable ruling on cases involving the rights of our people before the Supreme Court of the United States, that I am never satisfied unless I lay the founda-

PRACTICES IN ALL THE STATE
AND FEDERAL COURTS OF
NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY
DAMAGE SUITS A SPECIALTY

OFFICE OF
WILFORD H. SMITH
COUNSELLOR AT LAW
150 NASSAU STREET
ROOMS 1334 TO 1336
PHONE 4033 JOHN

NEW YORK CITY,.....

21-4-29

tion and conduct the cases throughout myself and according to my own plans. And this would require me to come to Georgia and make the case and personally superintend it until it got to Washington.

I could not afford to give the time required from my business here for less than $2,500 and I pay my own expenses, or $2,000 and the committee pay all my expenses. I mean with either proposition that the committee will take care of the court costs.

I hope to hear from you further. Mr. Washington's letters are herewith returned.

Very respectfully,

Wilford H. Smith

Dict.

27-3-20

Birmingham Ala. Dec 15th 1902.

Prof. W. E. B. DuBois,
Atlanta.

Dear Sir:

Your favor of the 4th inst. was forwarded to me here. I am not informed at this time as to the jurisdiction and power of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, but I am inclined to the belief that it has not the power to declare a state law unconstitutional. If the Company complained against, should seek to justify this conduct by the statute of Georgia, I fear that the Commission would be powerless to grant relief. However I will examine into this when I

returns to New York.

Still, if you wish to have me represent you before the Commission, I think $250.00 will be a reasonable charge, with the understanding that I am not to come any further South than Washington in the preparation and conduct of the case.

I think you will find in the end that you will have to bring the matter before the Court exists to obtain the relief you need.

I will be back in my office by the 22 inst.

Very respectfully
Wilfred H. Smith.

P.S. - It is impossible at this time to estimate exactly the Court costs but they will not exceed 150, and

they will be record book if we win. It will depend on the size of the record as to what the costs will be. We could file the case however, upon a deposit of $50.00.

S_

PRACTICES IN ALL THE STATE AND FEDERAL COURTS OF NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY
DAMAGE SUITS A SPECIALTY

OFFICE OF
WILFORD H. SMITH
COUNSELLOR AT LAW
150 NASSAU STREET
ROOMS 1334 TO 1336
PHONE 4033 JOHN

NEW YORK CITY, Jan. 10th, 1903.

Prof. W. E. B. Du Bois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Sir:-

While in Alabama during the month of December, I wrote you that I would look into the jurisdiction and power of the Inster-State Commerce Commission, and while at that time I was not posted on the jurisdiction of that body, I felt that I could represent you at Washington for $250. Since my return to the office I have investigated the jurisdiction of that Commission, and I am of the opinion that it is so wholly powerless to grant you the relief that in my opinion you ought to require, that I think it would a waste of means to employ any counsel whatever to appear before that body.

1/28/112

In my opinion, there is no jurisdiction in the Commission whatever, to decide upon the validity of the statute like the one you have in Georgia, and whatever matters the Commission does investigate and decide, its finding are only prima facie and have to be enforced through the United States courts by a subsequent suit.

That being the case as I understand it, I shall have to decline any employment before the Inter-State Commerce Commission in a matter like yours, and would advise that a suit be brought in the United States Circuit Court for damages so as to test the constitutionality of the Georgia statute. You will find it much cheaper to employ local talent, and I take the liberty to suggest that course rather than the

PRACTICES IN ALL THE STATE
AND FEDERAL COURTS OF
NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY
DAMAGE SUITS A SPECIALTY

OFFICE OF
WILFORD H. SMITH
COUNSELLOR AT LAW
150 NASSAU STREET
ROOMS 1334 TO 1338
PHONE 4033 JOHN

NEW YORK CITY,.....

further consideration of the former proposition submitted by me.

Very respectfully,

Wilford H. Smith
pmd

Dict.

1/24/113

[SONS OF AMER REV.]

33-3-168

Rev. Edward T. Ware, A. M.
President

Atlanta University

Atlanta, Ga.

Rev. Myron W. Adams, Ph. D.
Dean and Treasurer

Jan. 16, 1908.

Mr. Herbert Wood Kimball,

Boston, Mass.

Sir:-

I beg hereby to apply for admission to the Massachusetts Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, on account of the service of my great-great-grandfather, Tom Burghardt. I send herewith:

(a) My mother's death record, mentioning her father, Othello.

(b) My grandfather's death record, mentioning his father, Jacob.

(c) Abstract from the United States Census of 1790, showing Jacob's name, and that his family consisted of three persons at that time-probably a wife and a child. As he had nine or more

33-3-169

Rev. Edward T. Ware, A. M.
President

Atlanta University
Atlanta, Ga.

Rev. Myron W. Adams, Ph. D.
Dean and Treasurer

H-W-K #3

children of which Othello(born I79I) was one of the oldest, this shows he must have been young at this time. He was probably born between I765 and I770. His father was Tom (Etson or Burghardt)

(d) A history of Jacob from Jacob's grandson.

(E) The record of the Revolutionary war service of Tom.

(f)Letter from Tom's great-grand-daughter.

Grandfather Tom was born in Africa perhaps between I720 and I730 and died before I790,as he does not appear in that Census. He and all his descendants lived on Egremont Plain,which lies between Great Barrington, Egremont and Sheffield. Our family still owns property there. His Captain was from Sheffield.

33-3-170

Rev. Edward T. Ware, A. M.
President

Atlanta University

Atlanta, Ga.

Rev. Myron W. Adams, Ph. D.
Dean and Treasurer

H- W- K- #3

(g) (h) Letters showing destruction of vital records. I am trying to get Tom's and Jacob's death record from Great Barrington. But success is doubtful.

Will you kindly inform me if the proof of descent herewith adduced is sufficient?

Very sincerely yours,

National Number State Number.

Applications are to be made in duplicate and sent to the Secretary of the State Society, who will forward one copy, when approved, to the Registrar General of the National Society.

The Massachusetts Society
of the
Sons of the American Revolution.

Application for Membership.

of

William Edward Burghardt DuBois.

Descendant of.

Tom Burghardt.

33-3-226

Application examined and approved. Accepted by the State Board of Management.

State Registrar. State Secretary.

Dates.

Application filed with State Secretary.
Notification of election
Fees paid
Duplicate sent to Registrar
Approved & registered by Registrar General
Certificate of Membership delivered.
Badge delivered.
Resigned Transferred
Deceased

Application for Membership.

National Number State Number.

Issued By Authority of the National Board of Trustees

Atlanta, Ga., Feb. 5, I908.

33-3-232

To the Board of Managers of

The Massachusetts Society

of the

Sons of the American Revolution.

I. William Edward Burghardt DuBois being of the age of twenty-one years and upwards, to wit, of the age of Thirty-nine hereby apply for membership in this Society by right of lineal descent in the following line from Tom Burghardt

who was born in Africa on the day of I7 25?

and died in Great Barrington, Mass. on the day of I787 ?

and who assisted in establishing American Independence.

I was born in Great Barrington, Mass., County of Berkshire.

State of Massachusetts on the 23rd day of February I868

I am the son of Alfred DuBois. and

Mary S, Burghardt DuBois his wife, and

grandson of Othello Burghardt and

Sarah Lampman Burghardt his wife, and

son of

great-grand/ Jacob Burghardt and

Violet Burghardt his wife, and

son of

great-great-grand/Tom (Burghardt)

and

his wife, and

great-great-great-grandson of and

his wife

and he, the said Tom(Burghardt) is the ancestor who assisted in establishing American Independence, while acting in the capacity of

Private soldier.

Nominated and recommended by the undersigned members of the Society

Signature of Applicant, (name in full)

William Edward Burghardt DuBois

Residence,

Atlanta, Ga.

Occupation,

Professor of Economics & History.

c Ancestor's Service.

****

33-3-238

My ancestor's service in assisting in the establishing of American Independence during the war of the Revolution were as follows:

Tom (Who afterwards assumed the surname Burghardt, after the family in which he was perviously held to service)

"Appears with the rank of Private on the Muster and Pay-roll of Capt. John Spoor's Co., Col. John Ashley's (Berkshire Co.) regt. Engaged Oct. I5, I780. Discharged Oct. I7, I780. Time of service, 4 days. Company marched northward by order of Brig. Gen. Fellows on an alram when Fort Ann and Fort George were taken by the enemy. Reported a Negro".

Record Index to the Military Archives

Vol. 23, page 2.

By family tradition Tom Burghardt had served previously as a soldier, but being then a slave no record appears. He was born in Africa, and brought when a child to New York; here he was taken into the family of the Etsons, and then into the family of Coonrod Burghardt who settled at Great Barrington, Mass.; where Tom Burghardt afterward lived.

The following are references to the authorities for the above statements:

Record Index to the Military Archives of Massachusetts.

Vital Records of the Town of Great Barrington, Mass.

Mss. Records of the United States' Census of I790.

Family letters. Taylor's History of Great Barrington, Mass.

Signature of applicant William Edward Burghardt DuBois.

name in full.

State of Geogia

County of Fulton Atlanta, Ga. I908.

Personally appeared

William Edward Burghardt DuBois.

signer of the above and the foregoing application and statemen and made oath that thesstatements therein contained are true to the best of his knwoledge andbelief before me.

Official Signature.

(L. S.)

33-3-239

PRESIDENT
GEN. CHARLES KIMBALL DARLING,
BOSTON

VICE-PRESIDENTS
EDWARD CLARENCE BATTIS, SALEM
JOHN HENRY MANNING, PITTSFIELD
ARTHUR HOLBROOK WELLMAN, MALDEN

SECRETARY AND REGISTRAR
HERBERT WOOD KIMBALL
28 STATE STREET, BOSTON

Massachusetts Society

TREASURER
LIEUT.-COL. CHARLES M. GREEN
78 MARLBOROUGH STREET, BOSTON

HISTORIAN
CHARLES FRENCH READ
BROOKLINE

CHAPLAIN
REV. LEWIS WILDER HICKS
WELLESLEY

1/53/7

Boston Jan 20 1908

Professor W E B Du Bois
Atlanta Ga

Dear Sir:

Yours of 16 Jan was duly received.

I think your proof sufficient to enable you to join this Society.

I return papers you sent, and as soon as I can obtain a fresh supply of blank applications will send you what you require. The certificate of service you can retain after copying it on your papers I have the printed record from the State archives

Yours respectfully
Herbert W. Kimball
Secy

PRESIDENT,
GEN. CHARLES KIMBALL DARLING,
BOSTON

VICE-PRESIDENTS
EDWARD CLARENCE BATTIS, SALEM
JOHN HENRY MANNING, PITTSFIELD
ARTHUR HOLBROOK WELLMAN, MALDEN

SECRETARY AND REGISTRAR
HERBERT WOOD KIMBALL
28 STATE STREET, BOSTON

Massachusetts Society

SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

TREASURER
LIEUT.-COL. CHARLES M. GREEN
73 MARLBOROUGH STREET, BOSTON

HISTORIAN
CHARLES FRENCH READ
BROOKLINE

CHAPLAIN
REV. LEWIS WILDER HICKS
WELLESLEY

Boston, Feby 15. 1908

Professor William E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta Ga

Dear Sir:

1/53/3

Mr Geo. G. Bradford has today handed to me your application papers together with a check for five dollars in payment of admission & first year's dues. Inasmuch as our Managers met yesterday your papers will not be acted upon until March 13th, and, soon after, I will notify you of their action

Yours respectfully,

Herbert W. Kimball
Secretary

II

Du Bois Family

Massachusetts Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.

BOSTON, Feby 15 1908.

Mr. Wm E B Du Bois Debtor.

To Annual Dues to April 19, 1909 - - - $2.00
Admission fee 3.00
5.00

Received Payment,

Herbert W. Kimball Registrar.

PLEASE REMIT TO
HERBERT W. KIMBALL, REGISTRAR,
28 STATE STREET,
BOSTON.

BOSTON
MAR 27
1-15P
1908
MASS.

THE SPACE ABOVE IS RESERVED FOR POSTMARK

POSTAL CARD.

THE SPACE BELOW IS FOR THE ADDRESS ONLY.

Prof. W. E. B. Du Bois

Atlanta

Atlanta University

Georgia

1/53/5

X11

Massachusetts Society
Sons of the American Revolution.

Du Bois - Personal

Received from

Wm E B Du Bois

One Dollar for a National Society certificate.

~~Two dollars, being annual dues for year ending April 19, 190~~

H W Kimball

Registrar.

3/27/08

Massachusetts Society
Sons of the American Revolution
28 STATE ST. ROOM 97,
BOSTON, MASS.

May 15 1908

Prof. William E B Dubois
Atlanta Ga

33-3-163

Dear Sir:

The Secretary General of the National Society has just written that the question of your eligibility has been raised and has suspended the approval of your paper pending investigation.

The Secretary General says it is important first of all to secure proof of marriage of the ancestor from Benjamin and record of birth of the son. Inasmuch as you stated all vital records were destroyed I presume you cannot

produce the proof they require and as the action of the National Society takes precedence of the State Society I see no other way but to suspend your membership

Regretting exceedingly to take such a course of action

I remain

Respectfully yours

Herbert W Kimball

Secy

Massachusetts Society
Sons of the American Revolution
22 State St. Room 27,
Boston, Mass.

May 15, 1908

A Harvard Class
Graduate Dean

Prof. William E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta, Georgia

33-3-147

Dear Sir:

The Secretary General of the National Society has just written that the question of your eligibility has been raised and has suspended the approval of your paper pending investigation.

The Secretary General says it is important first of all to secure proof of marriage of the ancestor of Jan Burghardt and record of birth of the son. Inasmuch as you stated all vital records were destroyed I presume you cannot produce the proof they require and so the action of the National Society takes precedence of the State Society. I see no other way but to suspend your membership.

Regretting exceedingly to take such a course of action

I remain

Respectfully yours

(signed) Herbert M. Kimball

Secy

Massachusetts Society
Sons of the American Revolution
28 STATE ST. ROOM 27,
BOSTON, MASS.

July 11 1908

XII

Prof. W. E. B. Du Bois
Amenia N.Y.

My dear Sir:

Our mutual friend Mr. Bradford has sent me yours of 30 June in which you resign your membership in the Massachusetts Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.

No formal presentation of your resignation is required under our rules, and I simply record it with deep regret.

Yours respectfully,
Herbert W. Kimball
Secretary

P.S.
Enclosure of 1.00
You paid for a
National Certificate

1/53/14

[Annah May Soule]

MOUNT HOLYOKE COLLEGE,
SOUTH HADLEY, MASS.

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL ECONOMY
AND CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY.

Feb. 29

Feb. 26, 1904.

Prof. W. E. Burghardt Du Bois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Sir,—

Permit me, though a stranger, to thank you for "The Souls of Black Folk". As a piece of literature, it has been a great joy to me; in its deeper purpose, it is an illumination and inspiration. My classes on the Reconstruction Period will be required to read some of the chapters, as it is the best explanation of the time which I have found. You have given us also an insight into the souls of our brothers, both black and white, which can but help us to be more sympathetic and patient; for I fear that it is not black souls alone which have to suffer defeated

1135146

MOUNT HOLYOKE COLLEGE.
SOUTH HADLEY, MASS.

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL ECONOMY
AND CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY.

hopes and misunderstandings, though
I can see that a larger proportion
of black men must feel this.
Again thanking you for the book
which must help us all
Yours most gratefully.
Annah Bay Scarlett

1135/47

Dictated.

Mrs

Dear Madame:

It is a great pleasure to me to know that my work is of some use to students and some inspiration to souls.

South Atlantic Quarterly

JOHN SPENCER BASSETT, EDITOR.

R. M. ODELL, BUSINESS MANAGER.

Durham, N. C.,

May 3, 1903

Prof. W. E. B. DuBois,
Atlanta, Ga,

Dear Sir:-

I thank you for your note in which you call my attention to the error in regard to your publication, "The Negro Artisan". I shall be glad to make the correction as you request it. The error was caused by two leaves sticking together in the copy first sent - & in a cursory examination the adhesion was not noticed.

Yours truly,

J. S. Bassett

23/2/1

[South Carolina, Dept of Ed.]

State of South Carolina.
Department of Education,
JOHN J. McMAHAN, STATE SUPT.
COLUMBIA, S. C.

April 28, 1902

Mr. W.E.B.DuBois,

Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Sir:-

Yours of the 28th inst received. Very little, if anything, has been done for the negro schools in the direction of your inquiries. I know of no instruction in Kindergarten methods. Only a few town schools have introduced industrial features.

These facts are about as true of the white schools as of the negro schools, except that there is a society in Charleston that gives Kindergarten training and Winthrop Normal College has a Kindergarten instructor.

I send you some extracts from my Annual Report.

Very truly yours,

John J. McMahan

D_McM State Superintendent Education

1/27/31

SOUTHERN HISTORY ASSOCIATION

Washington, D. C.

May 21, 1907.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,

Atlanta University,

Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I am delighted to hear that you are making an effort to continue those highly valuable and detailed studies of the negro problem. I think I have gone through nearly all of those investigations that you have made and I do not know anything else as comprehensive and embracing in the way of gathering specific data to serve as a basis for drawing thoughtful conclusions. It is the severest labor to gather these facts and to present them in published form and of necessity from the very nature of the enquiry and the scientific spirit with which it must be carried on, it is not possible to enlist popular financial backing. I trust though that someone with thorough appreciation for work of such high character can be induced to come forward with sufficient funds to enable you to follow this line of research.

Yours very truly,

Colyer Meriwether.

Secretary.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY

LAW DEPARTMENT.

Washington D. C.

February 14, 1901.

21-4-22

W. E. B. Du BOIS v. SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

W. E. B. Du Bois, Esq.,

Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Sir:

In pursuance of the rules of the Interstate Commerce Commission I serve upon you, herewith, copy of the answer of Southern Railway Company in this proceeding.

Faithfully yours,

H-P.

[enclosure]

BEFORE THE INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION.

W. E. B. Du Bois,)
)
v.)
)
Southern Railway Company,)

Answering the petition herein, Southern Railway Company alleges:

1. That it has no knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to whether or not the complainant is a citizen of the United States, residing in the City of Atlanta, County of Fulton, State of Georgia.

2. That it admits that it is a common carrier engaged in the transportation of persons and property by railroad from Atlanta and other points in the State of Georgia, to points in the States of South Carolina, North Carolina, Virginia and other States of the United States, and in connection with other carriers forms through lines or routes for the transportation of persons and property by railroad from Atlanta, in the State of Georgia, to Washington, in the District of Columbia, and to other points and other States of the United States, and as such common carrier is subject to the provisions of the Act to regulate commerce, approved February 4, 1887, and Acts amendatory thereof, or supplementary thereto.

3. That it denies that it has any knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to whether or not on two different occasions, first, on or about March 29, 1900, and also on December 20, 1900, the complainant purchased a first class ticket of the duly appointed agent of this defendant, entitling the complainant to transportation from Atlanta, in the State of Georgia, to Washington, in the

District of Columbia; and furthermore denies that it has any knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to whether or not at the same time complainant applied for accommodations in the sleeping car attached to this defendant's train; and furthermore it denies that it has any knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to whether or not said accommodations were then and there on public sale, and space in said sleeping car between Atlanta, in the State of Georgia, and Washington, in the District of Columbia, was yet unsold. That it denies that any authorized agent or officer, or officers, of this defendant at any time refused to sell sleeping car accommodations to said complainant; and it denies that it has any knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to whether or not the said complainant was prevented by any agent or officer or officers of this defendant from entering any sleeping car attached to any train of this defendant, or that the said complainant was forced by any agent or officer, or officers, of this defendant to enter and remain in what is known as the day coach of this defendant's train until the train passed out of the State of Georgia; and it denies that it has any knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to whether or not other persons, provided with the same kind of tickets as was the complainant, were permitted by this defendant to enter said sleeping car at Atlanta, in the State of Georgia, and engage accommodations, or had been permitted by this defendant to engage beforehand at public sale such accommodations; and it denies that other persons than the complainant were not compelled to remain in the said day coach of the defendants train until outside of the State of Georgia; and it denies that said day coach was in every way inferior in accommodations, conveniences and furnishings to any sleeping car.

4. That it denies that any action of this defendant in

respect of the complainant was a violation of any provision of the Act to regulate commerce.

AND so having fully answered the petition the defendant, SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, prays to be hence dismissed.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
By
L.O.C. Finley
Second Vice-President.

Fairfax Harrison
Of Counsel.

1/26/4

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,)
) ss.
City of Washington,)

W. W. FINLEY, being first duly sworn, says:

I am Second Vice-President of Southern Railway Company, defendant in the foregoing proceeding; I have read the foregoing answer, and know the contents thereof, and the same is true of my own knowledge except as to matters therein stated to be alleged on information and belief, and as to these matters I believe it to be true.

W. W. Finley

Sworn to and subscribed before me
this 14th day of February 1901.

Wm. M. Wetherland
(L.S.) Notary Public.

1/26/5-

SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT GENERAL PASSENGER AGENT.

S. H. HARDWICK,
General Passenger Agent.
Washington, D. C.

W. H. TAYLOE,
Assistant General Passenger Agent,
Atlanta, Ga.

December 19, 1902 tpc
Refer to File X

Complaint of W. E B DuBois, Atlanta, Georgia.

W. E. B. DuBois,

Care of Atlanta University, Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Sir:

On November 17th., you wrote Mr. Hardwick, General Passenger Agent, Washington, regarding your trip from Anniston to Atlanta, Saturday, November 15th., 1902.

I have been somewhat delayed in giving this matter attention account of absence from the office. I now suggest that sometime at your convenience, when you are in the City, that you call at this office, - 603 Equitable Building - as I would like to talk this matter over with you in detail and explain the situation. I expect to be in my office for the balance of this week and the fore part of next week, and would be glad to see you.

Yours very truly,

WHTaylor
AGPA.

1/27/8

18 SHH

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Ph. D.,

Atlanta University,

Atlanta, Ga.

My dear Dr. DuBois:-

Miss Herron, our Librarian, asked me to send you references to the 'Southern Workman' plantation melodies and to articles concerning them.

We are now at work on a catalogue of the complete file of the 'Southern Workman,' and, as this is not finished, we are not sure that the following list is complete. If we find other articles we will write you later. The following are those that we know at present.

'Some Songs, p. 84, Vol. XVIII, No. 5,(May '89)

'Negro Folk Songs,' (Paper by Hampton Folk-Lore Society, read at the meeting of the American Folk-Lore Society in Washington.)

p. 33, Vol. XIX, No. 2,(Feb., '90)

'A Religious Song of the Negro People,' (With music)

p. 18, Vol. XIX, No. 1,(January '90)

'Watch Meeting,' (Song with music) p. 158, Vol XVIII,(Apr., '89

The following are'plantation songs' some reprinted from Hampton 'Plantation Songs', some from Calhoun 'Plantation Songs', and some printed for the first time.

In Vol. XVIII, (1889) p. 495

In Vol. XIX, (1890) pp. 44, 108, 158, 309, 352, 358, 428, 484, 560, 656, 708.

In Vol. XX, (1891), pp. 104, 304, 404, 455, 505, 550.

Atlanta University

Department of Sociology

W. E. Burghardt DuBois

[1908]

Atlanta, Ga. Dec. 19, ---------190

Publishers of the Southern Workman,

Hampton , Va.,

Gentlemen:-

In July, September and October, 1901 and the three follwoing months, I contributed to the Southern Workman six articles on the Housing of the Negro. These were illustrated by cuts. If you still have these cuts, would you be willing to loan the following to the Atlanta University press for re-publication in a report on "The Negro Family"? ------ i.e. those on pages 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 487, 489, 490 (one at the top of page), 536, 537, 539, 688, 690, 691, 693, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, and 71. If it entails too much work to find these cuts or if there are other objections I trust you will not hesitate to say so.

Very sincerely yours,

1/49/14

PAYETTE
BOISE
WEISER

COLLEGE OF IDAHO
CALDWELL, - IDAHO
W. J. BOONE, PRESIDENT

SOUTHWESTERN IDAHO
Debating League

COLLEGE DEBATORS
PAUL CLEMENS - - '07
HARRY DAUS - - '07
RALPH TROWBRIDGE - '07

H. H. HAYMAN, SEC'Y - '02

Question

RESOLVED: THAT THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT OF THE FEDERAL CONSTITUTION SHOULD BE REPEALED.
AFFIRM: WEISER DENY: CALDWELL
FINAL DEBATE MARCH 8, 1907.

2/18/07

CALDWELL, IDAHO, Jan. 24, 1907.

Atlanta University,

Atlanta, Ga.

Gentlemen,-

We are discussing in our debating league the Fifteenth Amendment, the question being stated on this letterhead. We are by no means willing to admit that Negroes, because of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, should be debarred from voting. Could we get a Bulletin in regard to statistics of colored graduates and their colleges? Any information on this question will be greatly appreciated,

Awaiting an answer by return mail, I beg to remain,

Sincerely Yours,

H. H. Hayman,
Secretary.

Atlanta

Envd 5

Editorial Staff
Lyman Abbott, Editor in Chief
Hamilton W. Mable, Associate Editor
R. D. Townsend
Charles B. Spahr
Elbert F. Baldwin
James M. Whitton

Cable Address
Prosthen Newyork

[Spahr]

The Outlook

287 Fourth Avenue (near 23d Street)

New York

1135/7

Dear Dr Du Bois

Enjoyed exceedingly that I can not attend your Conference this year. There are many things I would like to talk over with you. There must be organization by thinkers in Northern region — here and in the Philadelphia — or the best things in country there aimed for will be fatally em-

promised. I have not yet had
the pleasure I trust your
New York. That has been
do as
Very truly yours
May 28 Charles B Spencer

1885-1903
PAINTER

Dec 26

Mr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta Ga.

Dear Sir

1372

the name of Du Bois is of special interest to us as a church & Sunday School for at one time through the efforts of our former beloved pastor Rev. C.C.C. Painter we as a Sunday School rendered a slight assistance to a student of that name at Fisk University.

After he had finished the course at Fisk he came here and gave a lecture in our church setting

forth the difficulties and struggles of the Negro youth in obtaining an education.

We were very favorably impressed both by his manly bearing and his address so much so that we remember now some things he said: but we have lost track of him for a number of years

Recently the book The Souls of Black Folk, has attracted our attention and sympathy and in reading it we have gained the impression that the author was once "our young man."

Would it be trespassing on your time too much to ask you to inform us if we are right and if so to kindly tell us a little of yourself? for I assure you there are many here who will be interested in your life and work even if you find time for only a very brief outline

Hoping this is not asking too much and that we may receive a favorable reply soon

I am as ever, Yours Sincerely

(Miss) F. H. Spelman

Stafford Springs, Ct.

Nov. 28. 1903

49-12-185

405 Franklin street,
Buffalo, N. Y.
October 15, 1910.

Mr. Wm E. B. Du Bois,
Atlanta, Georgia.

My dear Mr. Du Bois,-

Recently I finished reading your "Souls of Black Folk" for the second time since it came to my notice a few years ago, and I have decided to risk intruding upon your time by writing you this letter of appreciation, pleading in extenuation the strong appeal made by the book to those who love their fellowmen, and are impatient of the indifference and prejudice that permit so many needless burdens and afflictions

(2)
to oppress the human race. The chapter "Of the Dawn of Freedom" is a wonderful picture of the state of our country just after the war, and gave me the best grasp of the subject I have ever had, while the chapters devoted to the Black Belt wring one's heart with their tale of the terrible, unjust oppression of the Negroes. "Of the Meaning of Progress" is a beautiful chapter, and some of your experiences as a young teacher remind me of those of the hero in the "Choir Invisible"; while your description of the sleeping arrangements at Doc Burke's tallies almost exactly with those I have heard a neighbor of ours give of similar conditions he met with among the "poor whites" in Kentucky or Tennessee about the same date, while traveling for his lumber business.

The eleventh, twelfth and thirteenth chapters touched me deeply, for I read in them more than the mere story the words tell. "Of the Sorrow Songs" I appreciate more fully since hearing the Fisk singers in the Negro Building at

the Jamestown Exposition three years ago, and the Hampton Quartette at one of our churches here in Buffalo. The "Steal away to Jesus" I have known and sung all my life, and am glad to see that I know the air as you give it, for I know how many of the songs are incorrectly sung by the majority of people.

At the National Conference of Charities held here in June 1909, Prof. Jenks of Cornell in speaking upon the question of Immigration, mentioned the peculiar antagonism which different races have for each other, and explained it as being due primarily to the ignorance which makes each distrust and dislike any person who is <u>different</u> from himself, and I think that in the question of the Blacks and the Whites much of the antagonism springs from the ignorance each of the other, and the consequent lack of confidence due to the failure to recognize that in their joys, sorrows and needs,

(4) human souls are very much alike however much the color of skins may vary. Life becomes a much simpler thing, and far more worth the living when we master this principle and in seeking the legitimate prizes of life remember to share opportunity fairly with our fellow men, and if we are in any way more fortunately endowed or equipped than they, to use our knowledge to help them to make the best of themselves as far as possible. As I have read and thought of this particular one of the several great questions before our country today, I am moved by a strong desire to "do something" toward the settlement or solution of the difficulty, for I am sure common sense, patience, kindliness and forbearance on both sides can smooth the way in this as it has in some other great religious and civil crises of history. But the question is a del-

icate one as well as a large one, and here, as is often the case, there seems little one can do unless blessed with a large income. However, your plea for more friendly and intellectual intercourse between the Negro and White races, linking itself in my mind with a suggestion made by another of the speakers at the Charities Conference (to the effect that in cities having a large foreign population it would be well for native citizens to learn at least one of the foreign languages used so as to be to that extent a more sympathetic member of the body-politic —) has suggested to me several ways in which an individual might help this good work on, and so I submit them to you for approval or

rejection. I have no money just now for any but the smallest contributions to any cause, and my time is somewhat limited; while, being a woman, I too am disfranchised and practically helpless to do one vital thing toward stopping any one of many abuses against common justice and decency that seem to me to cry to Heaven for action. But I try to believe a better day is coming, and to inform myself as far as possible upon live issues, and think and act like a real citizen even if I do not count at election time!

In the meantime, I wonder if you (in connection with the University, possibly-) know of any Negro boy or girl or young man or woman — or perhaps some woman whose family or household duties limit her life to a rather small round — who is somewhat alone, or to whom for any reason a friendly letter now and then

would be pleasant or cheering, with perhaps, some of the interesting postals to be had here of Buffalo and Niagara Falls? — Or an occasional illustrated edition of one of our Buffalo newspapers of which we have several fine examples — ? Buffalo is a large, interesting city (over 400,000 by the last census) with many fine institutions and stores and it has occurred to me that there might be a way by which some of all this might be made of service (in some such way as I have outlined) to supplement or even broaden the outlook of some otherwise restricted human soul.

I have also thought of looking into the question of the representation of our Negro population in the public schools, to ascertain if there is a fair quota, and if not, try to discover the reason and remedy it if possible. I am a high school

graduate myself, and feel that any boy or girl who can take that course should not stop short of graduation, for even if one never goes farther one at least knows there is a beyond - many different paths leading through fields of rare delight that can be followed at least a little way by means of reading or travel, or through grasping an opportunity that offers later in life. I am old enough to realize to the full that "Rome was not built in a day," and should not expect any world-stirring result from my little efforts, and yet I am young enough to believe thoroughly in the Divine spark within each human soul as a working possibility and to feel that precious time must not be wasted in delaying doing all on can to fan the spark into something greater.

To any one who has studied even a little way into the subject of "race

49-12-187

culture," — far enough to catch a glimpse of the results that would crown a sincere and concerted effort to develop the <u>best</u> in the wealth of human material at hand — the true worth of the "Souls of Black Folk" is apparent, for the problems of sin, incompetency and ignorance, and the generally resulting poverty and unhappiness, belong to no one race or class, and every effort toward betterment in any part of the great field uplifts the <u>whole world</u> by just that much. For thousands of years the seeds of a life "little lower than the angels" have been within the grasp of men, before the dawn of Christianity or Christ would not have found even the number waiting for him that he did, and in the teachings of Confucius and

in the Koran are sound principles that were, are, and ever will be true of application in human affairs, and just <u>why</u> mankind is denser of mind and slower of action in this than in any other field of activity is a mystery indeed. Thomas Edison has estimated that of the energy of a ton of coal burned 90% goes up the chimney today as it always has, and it can safely be said that of the potential energy—mental, moral, and even physical—of human beings taken as a mass, the state receives just about the 10% it gets from the coal it burns, while 90% goes to feed prisons, workhouses, insane asylums and such institutions, or to cumber the earth in indifferent or unhappy mediocrity and incompetence. Perhaps this is a strong statement, but a glance at the daily papers seems to bear it out, with their stories of murder, light regard for human life and happiness, injustice, treachery,

vice and calamities of various kinds, and if the things printed are not true, that in itself constitutes a plague spot of no small significance.

We know that the happiest families, like the happiest Nations, "have no history", and there are doubtless countless good, kindly people who would do all in their power to uplift humanity if they could be induced to glance beyond the magic circle of their own content, and comprehend even a little of the wrong that exists simply because it is allowed to, not because it must; they look beyond the "simple service, simply given, to their own kind in their hour of need" (Do you know Kipling's "Sons of Martha"? - I think I have the substance quoted, if not the exact words -) to some great revolutionary act that will show immediate results, and grow faint-hearted because they lack the means or the influence to accomplish that.

[12] Lincoln said "God must have loved the common people, he made so many of them", and the day is coming when we will estimate at their true worth this great mass of our population.

The subject is endless, and I fear I have written too long and crudely in my effort to show my point of view, but it is only subject to frequent interruption that I have been able to write at all, and I shall send it, with all its imperfections, trusting to your kind wisdom to weigh the meaning of it, and not its form.

I am a subscriber to the "Independent" and read with interest and sorrow your "Souls of White Folk", for it is hard to believe the cruelly selfish, insulting incidents of which you write, and yet I know such things are possible in the somewhat brutal maelstrom we now call human (?) intercourse!

In closing let me assure you

49-12-188

that I am entirely sincere in what I have written. I voice my convictions, not an emotional impulse resulting from the sweep of skillful fingers across my heart-strings, and I shall always do all I can in this good cause, as I have always tried to do. Life is hard for us all at best; there are "growing pains" of soul no less than body that each must bear alone, and a white skin does not save its owner's heart from its share of sorrow, but as you say, the ordinary burdens of life do fall more heavily on those who feel the cruel added weight of undeserved prejudice. Some time ago I found this card

[14]
with a favorite bit of Ella Wheeler Wilcox's which seems to sum up the whole thing in a few lines, and I take the liberty of sending it to you.

Accept my gratitude as a loyal American for your splendid work in the cause of humanity, and add my name to the long list of those whose prayer is that your strength may be spared for many years more, and that soon you may see the dawn of the brighter day for which we are all waiting, and which will surely come.

Very sincerely yours,
Katherine Tiffany Sprague.

(P. S. This week's "Independent" came to-day and I must add a word to this already lengthy letter to express my admiration for your article, the "Marrying of Black Folk". It seems to me one of the briefest, clearest, and sanest documents of marriage I ever read upon the subject, and I only wish it could be used as a text book. It exactly expresses my views upon the subject.

K. T. S.)

New York, JAN 7 - 1908

M

Please send to the addresses given below the following

Journal : Atlanta University Publication.

~~for which we enclose our check to the amount of $~~

for which please send bill at best discount to us. Check will be mailed upon receipt.

Yours respectfully,

G. E. STECHERT & CO., { Alfred Hafner, Managing Partner, Estate of Gustav E. Stechert.

129-133 WEST 20TH STREET.

1749 IC

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Atlanta University

Department of Sociology

W. E. Burghardt DuBois

Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 23, 1908.

Mr. Jas. S. Stemons,

384 South Hicks St.,

Philadelphia, Pa.

1/49/17

My Dear Sir:-

I thank you very much for your kind letter of November 6th which I greatly appreciate.

Very sincerely yours,

Office of Dr M. E. Stevens
213 State St.
Lexington Ky. Dec 13-1907

Dr W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta Ga.

Dear Doctor Du Bois:-

Your letter of Dec 7 relative to the Cleveland mid-winter meeting anent this Niagara Movement is now before me. I regret that at such a time as this I cannot be away from my business but am in full accord with anything done to further the cause of freedom.

Very Sincerely
M. E. Stevens.

1/4817

[Stevick]

Okla. City, Okla. Dec. 9, 1908

W. E. Burghardt Dubois.
Atlanta, Georga.

My Dear Sir, This is simply to ask your advice to an ambetious young man concerning entering a college fraternity. I am in Epworth University, where the good and bad of fraternity life is much disputed.

Respectfully yours
Warren L. Stevick.
Okla. City, Okla.
% Epworth University

49-12-52

[STEVICK ?]

Atlanta University

Department of Sociology

W. E. Burghardt DuBois

Atlanta, Ga., Dec. 14, 1908.

49-12-53

Mr. Warren L. Stwick,

c/o Epwotth University,

Oklahoma City, Okla.

My Dear Sir:-

To enveigh against fraternities in general is like attacking mankind. There are in College fraternities all sorts, both good and bad; the good thing about a College fraternity is that it may bring together men of like interests and tastes and prove in many ways a center of friendship and inspiration. The chief evil of fraternities lies in the fact that under a veil of secrecy they become centers of snobbishness, selfishness, and self-indulgence, and instead of inspiring men toward the best force them often into the worst. Before joining a College-fraternity a man ought to ask himself what kind of an organization is it and who are the members of it. If he joins it because of its actual wprk and actual membership it may prove a good thing, but if he joins it because of its name and social standing and inspite of local membership and doings, then he may regret his step in after years.

Very sincerely yours,

[1907]

X

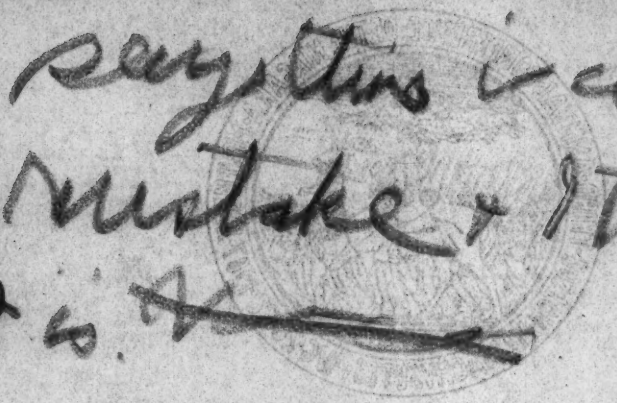
THEODORE PARKER MEMORIAL,
BERKELEY STREET, CORNER OF APPLETON,
BOSTON, MASS.

1/48/3

Mrs Stewart

Dear Madam.

May I ask if we may continue your name on the N M roll? I understood that you had withdrawn, but Mr Trotter



1911 Tracy Ave.,
Kansas City, Mo.
Jan. 7, 1908.

Prof. W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Sir:-

Prof. Scarborough in a recent letter to me tells me that you made mention in your magazine The Horizon of my articles on the Negroes of Porto Rico which recently appeared in the Southern Workman.

I have tried to secure the copy but as it is not on sale anywhere here in town, I have of course not seen your comment. I am writing you now to request the copy and will upon its receipt immediately send you the price in stamps. I have only been fortunate enough to see one issue of it which I bought at a news stand on State Street in Chicago.

Wishing you eminent success with your venture and complimenting you on the "Credo" which I never tire of reading,

I am, sir,

Yours very truly,
W. B. Steward.

1649 19

Send Horizon for Dec 1907

Tuskegee - 5/13

Dear Dr. Dubois:

I thought that while I was sending you the invitation, I would send a message to Yolande, also.

Give her my love and tell her that, since I have heard a great deal, and have even read of baby Yolande, I feel as if I know her.

I wish that she could come here commencement. I am anxious to see her. Every one is very busy here now,

3/-13-2

getting ready in some way for commencement.

I suppose you know about the Trinity Prize Contest which they have here every year, but for fear you don't, I'll explain.

The six best papers of those passed in by the two "highest" classes, are chosen. Then the six owners of these papers, speak them at the given time, and the one who speakes best gets a twenty five dollar prize. The next best gets a fifteen dollar prize. I am the only

31-13-3

girl who is to speak. I'll let you and Yolande know if I get the prize, if not. well you wouldn't want to hear that - I am sure.

Mother sends her best regards.

Sincerely your friend,
Carrie L. Stewart.

P.S. I forgot to tell you how much I love your "Creds." I only wish that I could live up to it.

C1

Memphis, Tenn.,
Apr. 24th 1907

Mr. W.E.B. Dubois.

My dear Sir:

I received your letter some time ago. but have been so busy getting my delegates till it caused some delay. I am sorry that I haven't had an opportunity to write before now. I shall not delay your letters any more hereafter. I am glad indeed to know that you favor our effort.

Mr. Geo. W. Barton, Mr T.S. Nuckles, and myself as a committee for 118 delegates to the Convention, also the delegates themselves see no reason why we should

not write to you all along
and keep you posted so that
you can be a guest of Honor
or an Orator at our Great
Convention. We feel sure
that you will not refuse.
From a stand point of view
we believe that there is too much
race pride in you to let this
Convention pass without a
single word from you. be-
cause much depends on
your presence. We understand
that September is a little way
off, but if life lasts we want
you as our special Guest.
We want to come out through
through the press as soon as

1481

possibly can. We will send
you a copy of same. Help
me to make it successful
if you please. As I have
said I have selected 118 delegates
& am receiving letters from all
over the Country. We mean
to make this one of the Grandest
Conventions that has ever happened
among Colored Railroadmen.
The men are Anxiously waiting
and are desirous that you
should be the Guest of Honor
at this Convention. Give us
all the Publicity you can please.
In speaking of the Colored switch-
men, I feel safe in saying
there are as good a switchmen

1916

in Memphis Terminals as there is in the United States. This has been given up and spoken of by the Presidents of the roads. They have been put it out both home and abroad. if you want to see cars handled & handled fast Go to Memphis and watch those Colo'd switchmen of mine. These are President Harahan's words. He makes no secret of it. It would be quite interesting to you to see the Colo'd switchmen at work in Memphis Terminals especially in I. C. Yards. The job that I am switching on is at

T 187

Poplar Station. Switching Passenger Coaches. The most important job there is in the whole Memphis Terminals. I am glad to note today that I am on a job where no white switchman among the best of them can not handle this job. It is simply too fast for them & for a portion of our Colored switchmen. We only have 15 minutes out of 20 minutes to make up a train from the time it arrives till leaving time. When these fast trains leave Chicago or any far point we get a consist of these trains. which put us

1918

12 hours in advance. In cutting in and out of these cars it gives us quite a rush. These trains you see have all way from 12 to 14 Cars generally. In switching those trains we have no less than 2000 to 3000 daily going every direction and they say that they never seen Cars handled so swift & with so much Care as are handled by Colord switchmen of Memphis Terminals.

Many white travelers from the North who stop to look at us switch will run their hand in their pockets and give us 25 & 50¢ for what

they call amusement be-
cause they say they have
never seen a colo'd before.
Many times colo'd porters
from the north & west say
they hear about us away out
in the West among the white
Switchmen. They say that we
are the town topic for discussion
Well I am glad to give you
some sketch of our Railroad
problem. On the first of the
month we had a committee
togo and wait on the officials.
They were treated nicely and
our pay was raised.
We got 10 hours for a days work
which is $2.35 (Two Dollars thirty five) and
23 1/2 cts over time.

01847/1

I am just giving You a little sketch. I am hoping to hear from you soon.

I am Yours truly

Edw. Stewart
Sta. F. Box 27.
Memphis,
Tenn.

DR. F. A. STEWART,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
Office, 407 8th. Avenue N. | Residence 215 8th. Ave. N.
Phone, Main 3115 R | Phone, Main 1384

Nashville, Tenn., June 8th 1908

Dr. DuBois
Dear Friend,

Mrs. Stewart joins me in extending to you a cordial invitation to be our guest during your stay in Nashville next week. If convenient please notify me of the time of your arrival.

Very truly yours
F. A. Stewart.

215 8th Av. North

1/49/18

[Mamie Stewart]

819 Pine St.
Fort Smith Ark.,
Feb. 8th 1892.

The reading of these letters &c &c to me
—They have put words a
world now to be for-
gotten in the, since
I erased from our
memory, but laid
aside for some time
past.

I heartily advise
the Presidents suggestion
as to officers. I would
only say I should like
Miss F. A. Perry for
our Pres. I believe in
"Woman Rights" you
know(?) - (a question mark)
But my boys never had
a lady Pres. I think

1.1.413

and I'll leave him
my opinion in that
respect.

Again Farewell,

W. S.

Howard that all
are in good health
& comfortable
ease!

[Mamie Stewart]

819 Pine St.
Fort Smith, Ark.
Oct. 20th - 90.

Dear Classmates. -

It has indeed been a time since last I heard from any one of you. When I remember that this is the school year 90"+91" and that it is our third year after graduating, I wonder where the time has gone - the months have fairly flown. In health and spirits I am not about as I used to be, I am happy to say. I scarcely think I have changed a particle. As to my work it has sometimes been uphill work and sometimes downhill. My first year I

[2] spent in Holly Springs, Miss. in the State Normal School.

I had all high school work and the music. I enjoyed my work very much indeed but my surroundings were not as pleasant or perhaps I felt them more than need be on account of having just left school where I was always surrounded by life and activity and had lots of friends with me constantly. Holly Springs is made up of students as Nashville is largely made. There are two schools, Rust U. which you all likely know, and the Normal, beside the public school. Being a teacher it was treated my dignity to associate with students and there was no other young people in the town. I was left to the married ladies the whole year. However I had a good, easy and pleasant year of it, and had lots of admirers. possessed my world to a little greater extent I should have been happy. (2)

Well, they were very late in electing teachers that yr. and I was afraid I should not be wanted another year and as when I was. Graves asked me if I would not take Allie Leahy's place at St. Smith Ark. with L. Away I accepted but was very sorry when notice of my re-election at H. S. came, and still more so afterward. So skip and I came to St. Smith last year and a sorry time we had of it the [3]

most of the year. I thought I had never read such rubbish in my life and the people seemed little better than their children. But you see I had never taught public school before and I suppose every one must begin, certainly I found public much more difficult than country school. Scott St. Louis is far above most small towns. There are many young people and lots to go to. The town, as most western towns, is all mixed up, the largest element being of Mississippi and a very few of Arkansas originally. This fact and the situation, being right on the border of the Indian Ter. makes the people a little more high tempered than

people as a rule and have the hard name the place has. However I find on a longer stay here that after all they are just like the people and the nervous having passed away one is very happy here as anywhere. So far as happiness goes I have long ago come to the conclusion that there is no real or lasting happiness on earth and that the inner self is always calling for something more or less even when mind, soul, and body seem to be satisfied with their own desires.

Here I attend many entertainments, the opera frequently, and churches always. Since my return I spent the summer in N.Y.

but will speak of that later. I find my work for this year easier though I have readily taken same place and position as last year, and like same kind of material to work. I cannot still say that I love my vocation. I think I should like something else better but what that something is and whether I shall ever break forth from the bonds which now hold me to this work and find or make a way to that other I can not even guess at. My trip to New York last summer was delightful. I visited New York City for the first time in my life. I could not stay and saw only a portion of Central Park, but

in that portion a great deal you say about Imagine what the "menagerie" must be. I went through one or two of the largest dry-goods houses and that took not a few hours. saw Vanderbilt's residence. The cathedral on 5th Ave and which occupies a whole block is the handsomest structure ever my imagination ever pictured and yet I suppose I have only an inkling of what those in the other Countries are. But I must not dwell on what I cannot tell about enough to interest. I meant simply to ask after you all and tell how my life is spent.

I find my whole time occupied for beside my regular school duties I occupy my

elf in German Music, Painting and Embroidery. I have just begun the two latter, and though I've not made much progress as yet still they are a source of real enjoyment to me.

I have heard from no one of my class since leaving school save Du Bois, of whom newspapers have spoken. Hence I do not know if any are married or not. Many gone to Europe or where, but I trust I may soon hear from all of you and I shall certainly like to know if the will do so. With a heart full of love for you all and God's blessing on our Alma Mater,

I am, Yours Affectionately
Minnie Lemon

ALFRED HOLT STONE.
GREENVILLE, MISSISSIPPI.

March 2, 1903.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,

Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Sir:-

Permit me to thank you for a copy of The Negro Artisan, which I shall study to my profit. I have noticed the announcement in one of its publications that the Atlanta University Conference would accept contributions from its friends, in furtherance of its labors of investigation and publication. As such a friend-and one deeply sensible of the value of its work-I ask the acceptance, through you, of the modest sum enclosed herewith.

With best wishes for yourself, I am,

Very truly yours,

Alfred H. Stone

Dear Mr Stone

I thank you heartily for your contribution of five dollars to the expenses of the Atlanta Conference

Personal

220 A St. S.E.,
Washington, D.C.
July 1, 1903.

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois,
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Doctor DuBois:

There appears in the Post this morning an "interview" which does me an injustice, - in that it makes me appear unjust to you, and also puts into my mouth words which I do not use, and represents me as espousing sentiments which I do not entertain. You may never see the interview, and it would probably make but little impression upon you even should it come under your notice, - yet, because it is so great a departure from the manner in which I have always discussed our "race problem", ~~that~~

1/32/20

I feel impelled to write you this personal letter.

This "interview" is the result of a call from Mr. Raymond Patterson, a few nights since, during which he engaged in a lengthy general conversation on the subject which is just now attracting Mr. Patterson's interest. Mr. Patterson did not take a single note while talking to me, and I did not see his "interview" until it appeared in the Post; yet it comes out in the form of a literal, verbatim statement from me. It is simply a matter of impossibility for any man to thus translate another's thoughts into his own words, and it is Mr. Patterson's attempt to do this that has led, through his unfortunate

1/32/21

use of words and expressions (confused with the Post's ridiculous and libelous), misrepresented.

It is to certain of these expressions that I most object, and I hope that your acquaintance with me, brief though it is, will enable you to believe that I could not have used many of those attributed to me. For instance, I most emphatically object to having it said that it is my opinion that the mulatto "fully degraded" by the presence of negro blood in his veins, and that any one of them has ever "boasted" of, or even in the remotest degree alluded to, his "white ancestry"; in conversation with me, or in any other way. Again, nothing is further from my mind than the idea that either

yourself or Booker T. Washington "dissembles", or is not absolutely honest, in any statement ever made by either of you - whether in regard to the comparative intellectuality of the mulatto and negro, or any other subject. Again, I do not believe that the mulatto and negro masses are on the verge of "separation", etc. etc. In the coming together of various city groups of colored people, the basis of which association is education and common tastes and thought, it seems to me that there is exhibited a tendency toward a certain degree of mulatto segregation.

So far as I am able to judge, these highest groups - intellectually and socially - are composed, in the main, of mulattoes, - and the fact that they represent the greatest degree of culture

is one thing on which I have based certain conclusions which I have reached. But to my mind this group formation is not on color lines essentially, — that is to say it is not a drawing apart of mulattoes, as such, but a grouping on the basis indicated above, — education and culture. Take it to be a fact, however, (and am I not correct?) that these groups are principally mulattoes. But this point of distinction, of vital interest to a man who studies the question seriously, is lost on the man who is getting up a "story" to interest a multitude of casual readers.

I have not the Post before me, but I recall something else which is incorrect, — the statement that I had been conducting

a "Philanthropic" experiment" on my plantation, and had done certain things "solely for the benefit of my tenants", &c, &c. This is diametrically opposed to the facts. I have constantly impressed it upon my people that I was not in the "Philanthropic business" by any means, but was operating a plantation on business principles: that they must work for everything they received, but that the latter certainly received everything they worked for. To be frank, I think the Negro laborer does not so much need Philanthropy as he does training toward the end of saving and accumulating. At least this is true in my section, of which we were talking

for there the opportunities for material determinants are excellent, but the negro, as a class, does not use what he makes.

I could probably recall other expressions and thoughts to which I would take exception, but these are enough for a letter. I wish to add that I do not ~~wish~~ desire the impression that Mr. Patterson has intentionally misquoted me, but that the case his interviewer could be easily disposed of. The trouble lies in the very fact that he has so confused my ideas and his own — my words and expressions and his — that certain general thoughts of mine do appear in the article, but not by any means

as I would express them.
This makes it impossible to
enter a general denial
or disclaimer, and equally so
to go through two columns
of matter and separate what
I did say from what I did
not say.

Taking the interview as he
did, I guess Mr. Patterson did
as well as may be have been
expected, - and the fault lies with
me in not having insisted on
its being submitted to me before
publication. I have always
prided myself on the care
with which I have expressed
any ideas or conclusions of mine
on these general subjects, - and
it has been equally my care to
avoid misunderstanding the feelings of others.

1/27/27

I have had the misfortune of being misunderstood before, but I have always felt that I retained the respect of men like yourself, whose good opinion I value, and would not lightly forfeit. But a few interviews, such as this, and I would not be entitled to it.

What all of us should bring to bear on this vexed "question" is honesty, charity, consideration, appreciation of differing points of view, — and this letter is written merely to ask that you will not believe that I have departed from these Cardinal tenets of the only wise method of "race problem" discussion.

With best wishes, I am,

Sincerely,

Alfred H. Love

12/23/23

Personal

300 "A" St., S. E.,
Washington, D.C.,
July 18/03

Dear Doctor DuBois:-

I have your letter of July 14th, for which I thank you.

Your suggestion as to the advisableness of one's thoughts prompts me to say that I find myself wandering very often these days if it is all worth while,- this discussing and arguing of what America calls the "race problem". For my part I am strongly tempted to say no more on the subject,- for at times I think that for many years the keenest opinion of an honest student of the question, if he be a Southern man, will be discounted

1132/29

it in the slightest degree colored by some demagogue of the Gilmer clique, and the honest man's motives misunderstood.

My people have always been southern, and were always slave holders. My maternal grandfather was a member of the Mississippi Secession convention. Yet between my people and theirs, white and black, there has always been only the kindliest relations. My grandfather's plantation was one of the very few on which the slaves remained after freedom; some of the old men and women are there today, and the place is filled with their children and grandchildren. It is so of my own relations with my people, and on my place, out of nearly three hundred, I know of many whose

friendship I do not have x
Ipul tab I have their confidence,
and I never abuse it. They
come Dine with their domestic
troubles, and I am called upon
to prevent divorces, - to make
peace, - to get rid of x by making
over the flesh - some woman
who is the occasion of trouble
to some wife, - Divorce with
some man's misbehaving
wife, or to prevent his chasing
or beating her, - in all such
ways, and in many others do
I come in touch with these
people x There is no pretense
of abuse there - either in field
or office - and every man
is free to go as he comes
and this they do, too often
to their injury and mine
perhaps, - but it makes no
difference in our relations, - and
almost insensibly their portion

1/32/30

word is- "Mr. Alfred, I hope you'll have me back mixture". And this they frequently fulfill.

There has not been a time in the memory of the oldest of my family when we did not have some old pensioner upon our willing bounty,- and it is so today,- nor are they regarded by themselves, or us, as in any sense paupers,- for they are our worthy friends. Today I have two of the old time women of my father in law's place- all that are left- living in my own home, a privilege- unquestioned- that I valued not more to exercise,- that of sitting for an hour at a time in my wife's bedroom smoking a cob pipe,- and this they do upon every visit to town.

Not alone do I value the

estem of these people, but also that of those men identified with them by ties of blood, but often far removed from them in matters of personal contact, - further removed, I am sometimes persuaded, than I myself am.

1/32/31

I might say more along such lines, for it is pleasant to me to dwell upon my relations with these people, but I have probably said enough to bore you, - enough, I hope, to let you see my feeling, - for this is why I have presumed upon your patience with this recital of my personal affairs. In so far as I am interested in the Alaskan Eskimo reflections of mine

upon an abstract phase
as I considered it — of the
"race problem". For the
effusion of these ideas
I have been abused in
newspaper criticisms, letters
to papers, and in personal
letters to myself. And my
reason for telling you of my
relations with, and feeling towards
the negro at home, is because
it has been the chief
burden of all these criticisms
that I was a "negrophobist",
"embittered by race prejudice", a
"negro hater", etc. One gentleman
from Philadelphia says that
what I said is "some of the
kindly feeling which the old
slave owning class used to have
for the negro". This amuses me,
when I recall that my mother
once has punished one of
her children as severely for

disinfect Dear old cook
as for a similar exhibition
D heresy, - had we been capable
of that sort of thing.

If Sam D be placed
in the Tillman class,
and numbered among the
[redacted] "negro haters" - of whom
we have none in dry section
of Mississippi - my heretic
opinions attributed to law making,
it is quite evident that I can
accomplish no good by any
discussion I engage in x
I am now working on a
history of the war amendments,
and it may be better for
me D discuss dead subjects
than live ones x

I feel that I owe you an
apology for all this, but you
brought it upon yourself, by talking
about "misinterpretations". I shall be
glad to hear from you always, and

Should we ever get a chance to work at the Library together, I can show you my notes on the 14th & 15th amendments. I am now writing a history of them, and it may be better for me to discuss dead subjects than live ones. I feel that I owe you an apology for all this, but you brought it upon yourself by talking about "misinterpretations". I shall be glad to hear from you always, and

COSMOS CLUB,
WASHINGTON, D.C. Aug. 26, '03

Dear Dr. DuBois: I have read with interest your last letter. I realized, after I had written you, that the tone of my letter was selfish, and your words came as a welcome reproof, though not so intended. With what you say of yourself I fully sympathize.

However, no matter how I may fail at times, it is not likely that I shall ever cease to work along the lines I have laid down for

(2) myself. As soon as I finish what I am now engaged upon, which I hope to do within another year, I shall it in mind to try and make a trip to the Black Indies, - for six months or a year.

I have carefully noted your statement that "the problem of today between black and white is not that of patron & follower, xx but that of man to man", and it is with a feeling somewhat akin to one of sadness that I realize that your words are probably true. For this is but another way of saying that the sympathies and affec-

tions which so largely characterized that active relationship are fast disappearing forever. Can you see anything in this later status — "that of man to man, each independent & self-sustaining" — that, holds aught but strife and struggle for the future?

Speaking sincerely, I wish that I might have the opportunity of a long talk with you, and I wish that you would let me know when you happen to be in Washington.

As to the election in my state, to be finally decided to-morrow,

[4]

a great deal might be said that the public seems to know but little of. Among Mr. Vardaman's strongest supporters are hundreds of men - Dwight will say thousands - who are utterly opposed to his ideas on the school fund. If elected, he will not have a legislature in sympathy with the scheme, and can do nothing toward its execution. There are other things of which I can say but little in the open: the use of money by the other candidate; - promises that indicate another administration similar to that drawing to a close - if City be nominated, characterized by trades & traffic in judgeships & now by stab! - Federal interference in a state contest, - through Mr. Pearson

(5)

COSMOS CLUB,
WASHINGTON, D.C.

"Reform", &c &c. These things are having their weight, & are exerting a powerful influence upon the very highest class of conservative, thoughtful men in my state. Let the issue of the contest be what it may, familiarity with its most important aspects would not ascribe it to a "slavery to the radicals".

Sincerely yours,

Alfred H. Stone

Mississippi

1620 A St., S.E.

6/7

ALFRED HOLT STONE,
GREENVILLE, MISSISSIPPI.

201 A St., S.E.,
Washington, D.C.
May 19, 1906.

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois,

Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Dr. DuBois:-

From time to time during the past year or eighteen months I have seen, in various negro newspapers, clippings from and references to your papers. A dozen times I have had it in mind to ask you to put my name on your subscription list, but somehow the thought has failed to materialize into a request. I shall esteem it a favor if you will do this, and advise me the price of subscription. Would it be possible for you to supply me with a complete file?

For some years I have subscribed to various papers, but I have difficulty in getting them regularly. With a few exceptions I expect they have a rather hard struggle. This would be but natural. I am sure you will believe me sincere in wishing you good fortune in your own venture.

A short time ago I expected to make a trip home, and was on the point of wiring to know if you were in Atlanta. (did not carry out my plans) I intended to stop over to see you. I would like very much to have a talk with you on the general subject of crop lien laws. I want to get a more thorough understanding of your ideas along this line. Then too, frankly, I would like to know you better, and to have an opportunity of talking over various things with you. While I do not always find myself in accord with your views, I do admire your frankness. I try to be plain spoken myself, and appreciate the risk one runs of being misunderstood. With many people, I might say with most people, a Southern white man must be an optimist as to the future of the negro in this country if he wishes to escape the charge of "race prejudice", or be considered even honest. One thing else: Can you tell me how I may secure the proceedings of the Augusta meeting of the Equal Rights Association? I have no memorandum before me, and may be incorrect as to the name and place, but you will know what I am driving at.

With best wishes, I am,

Sincerely yours,

Alfred Holt Stone

ALFRED HOLT STONE.
GREENVILLE, MISSISSIPPI.

201 A St., S.E.
Washington, D.C.
June 5, 1906.

6/7

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,

Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Dr. DuBois:-

Some days ago I wrote you, to request that you put my name on the list of subscribers to The Moon. I also asked if it would be possible for me to secure a complete file of the paper.

As I have heard nothing from you, I am afraid that my letter miscarried, hence this further request. Thanking you for the courtesy, I am, with best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Alfred H. Stone

11/1/32

ALFRED HOLT STONE.
GREENVILLE, MISSISSIPPI.

201 A St., S.E.
Washington, D.C.
June 23, 1906.

7/13

49-12-113

Dear Dr. DuBois:-

Your letter came duly to hand, and The Moon has been regularly received. I enclose check for subscription, and have included exchange.

If I do not have an opportunity of seeing you in the meantime, I want to trespass on both your time and your good nature next winter, in the way of correspondence. There are a number of things about which I want to ask your opinion and advice, in connection with a study which I am trying to make. I am, and have been for quite a while, engaged on a treatise on "race relations",-"Race Relations in America" probably will be the title. I shall not attempt to go into details here, but I am making an earnest effort to get the point of view of the colored man,-to learn what he thinks and how he feels on the perplexing and ever widening problem. I shall try to be frank, without being offensive to either race, but, no matter what the result, I shall treat some phases of the question more plainly than they have yet been in any work with which I am acquainted. I shall be as honest as I know how to be. The book will embody the reflections and observations of a study which I first seriously began in 1890. Its dominant note will be that the "race problem" is more than a sectional or national,-that it is the world problem of racial contact.

With best wishes, I am,

Very truly yours,

Alfred H. Stone

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Atlanta, Ga.

I shall be glad to help you in any way. I hope you will have the moral courage, which is so fearfully lacking in the White South, to tell the truth + not to distort it against defenseless people. I have your check for $2, a fraction which amuses I fear be returned soon as my publishers seem to be in difficulties.

Alfred H. Stone. Julian H. Fort.

Dunleith Plantation.

STONE & FORT.
OWNERS AND OPERATORS.

GEO. D. BARNARD & CO., ST. LOUIS.

8/9

Dunleith, Miss. Aug. 7/06

1/41/32

Dear Dr. DuBois;

I have waited till today, to find just when I could get away, before writing you. I fear now that I shall not be able to leave before Monday, 13th - making Atlanta Tuesday.

I have you find that your departure from Atlanta is delayed I would be greatly obliged if you would let me know.

Very truly yours

Alfred H. Stone

Dear Mr. Stone

I regret to say that I must leave
all[illegible] Friday the 10th of June are
in Wash. I can perhaps look you up
after Aug 17.

Send, also small bill.
+ note

200 A St SE
Washington D.C.
Aug. 30/06

9/8

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Will you kindly send me a copy of your last Bibliography? I have an reference to it and would like to get it.

Also, will you please list me as a regular subscriber to the publications, bulletins &c, of the Atlanta Conference and of the Niagara Movement? If you will advise me price of such subscriptions, I shall be glad to return check for same.

Can you give me, without much trouble, a list of fiction bearing upon the "race problem"? I am making such a collection, and hope to have it as complete as possible.

Thanking you, I am, with best wishes, very truly yours

11/11/11

ALFRED HOLT STONE.
GREENVILLE, MISSISSIPPI.

200 A St., S.E.
Washington, D.C.
Sept. 15, 1906.

1/4

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,

Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Dr. DuBois:-

The Bibliography has come to hand, and I thank you for sending it. It is by far the best thing of the kind I have seen, and you have ~~xxx~~ placed students under an obligation to you by its compilation.

I take pleasure in enclosing price of this and the smaller list accompanying it. Thanking you, I am,

Very truly yours,

Alfred H. Stone

acknowledged

14130

ALFRED HOLT STONE.
GREENVILLE, MISSISSIPPI.

200 A St., S.E.
Washington, D.C.
Dec. 28/06.

Dear Dr. DuBois:-

Some weeks ago I wrote you in regard to the study which I have been hoping that you would take hold of. I am without anything from you in reply, and am anxious to know that you are at least considering the matter. Please do not let it drop, for I am sure, as I wrote you, that we can get together on it. Don't hesitate to make suggestions which may remove obstacles.

I would like to have a line from you as early as possible.

With best wishes, I am,

Sincerely yours,

Alfred Holt Stone

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Atlanta, Ga.

1/4/29

REV. HORACE BUMSTEAD, D. D.
PRESIDENT

Atlanta University

REV. MYRON W. ADAMS, PH. D.
DEAN

Atlanta, Ga., January 3, 1907.

Mr. A. H. Stone,
200 A St., S.E.
Washington, D.C.

My dear Mr. Stone:-

Replying to your letter of December 5, and your recent reminder let me say that great stress of work has kept me from replying earlier. As I have said before a study like the Negro Artisan costs about $1500 including publication and my salary. In the last two or three years the University appropriation has had to be cut down, so I have been spending for the University including the conference share of my salary $1000. This includes publication. The study that you want taken up, willas it seems to me involve an expenditure of at least $1500 and it will also necessitate my being away from the U

necessitate my being away from the University part of the time in research work, which would, of course in a way interfere with my duties here and I could hardly hold the University responsible for my salary during that time. I cannot see, therefore, how a really complete study and satisfactory one could be made unless you could add $1000 to the thousand which the University appropriates. If that could be done, I think that possibly the study might be worked in for next year so as to be finished 9 in the spring of 1908 and ready for publication the following fall. I am afraid this may be more than you will feel like spending but I do not like to undertake a work with funds so inadequate that the surface can be merely scratched. Hoping to hear from you at your convenience, I am very sincerely yours,

Alfred H. Stone. Julian H. Fort.

Dunleith Plantation.

STONE & FORT.
OWNERS AND OPERATORS.

GEO. D. BARNARD & CO., ST. LOUIS.

Dunleith, Miss. Jany. 15/07

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Yours of Jany. 5- has been forwarded here, where I am spending some weeks. I will not say that I can undertake to study in question. I have carefully thought over the matter, and shall accept your suggestion as to $1000.00 There is no question whatever as to the amount being entirely justified by the importance of the work we have in view. With me the only consideration has been that of conscientiously determining upon how much I would be justified in allotting out of the total sum at my

Alfred H. Stone. Julian H. Fort.

Dunleith Plantation.

STONE & FORT.
OWNERS AND OPERATORS.

1/4/24

GEO. D. BARNARD & CO., ST. LOUIS.

Dunleith, Miss.,

disposal. This part, however, will
may consider settled. I would be glad to
hear you advise me as to the manner
in which you want the funds made
available for your use.

Also I should like to have you
give me an outline of the field you intend
to cover. I believe I wrote you that
Mr. Richd. R. Wright, Jr. was cooperating
with me in a study of conditions in the
north. I think it would be advisable,
from every standpoint, if I may so suggest,
for you to come to and confer with him,
and get a copy of his syllabus. I believe

Alfred H. Stone.

Julian H. Fort.

Dunleith Plantation.

STONE & FORT.
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GEO. D. BARNARD & CO., ST. LOUIS.

1/48/25

Dunleith, Miss.,

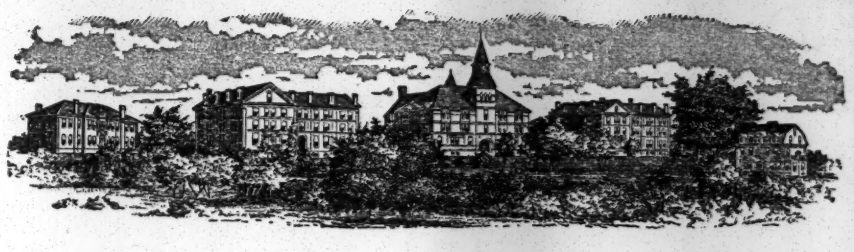
that co-operation between you would be
well for both fields. Of course
this is merely suggestive on my part.
I told him some time ago that I would
take the liberty of suggesting this
Dyer, should any such an agreement
on the matter pending between us.

I would like soon at least
a tentative outline of your work as
soon as may be convenient Dyer, and as
soon as possible would like to agree
on the matter of payments &c. I am arranging
for a somewhat extended trip to the North
Indies, and would be glad to dispose of my
part of our arrangements before my departure.

Yours very truly, Alfred H. Stone

REV. HORACE BUMSTEAD, D.D.
PRESIDENT

REV. MYRON W. ADAMS, PH. D.
DEAN AND TREASURER



ATLANTA UNIVERSITY

ATLANTA, GA., January 19, 1907.

My dear Mr. Stone:-

Replying to your letter of January 15, let me say that we will consider the matter settled, viz., that the Atlanta Conference shall take up as one of its studies, the subject of Economic Cooperation among Negro*Americans, 1619-1907. It being understood that the Carnegie Institution will contribute $1000 to this work and will be credited as aiding in the published report.

Now as to time and payments - The programme of the conferences as published would assign this subject logically to 1908 which would be finished about January 1, 1909 and get it in print in the following spring. This I take it would be a little late for your purpose and I can I think arrange to begin the work this spring and finish it January 1, 1908 by subjects. In this case I should like payments as follows: Feb. 1, 1907 -$250; May 1, 1907 -$250; Sept. 1, 1907 $250; Dec. 1, 1907 -$250. I have written Mr. Wright as per copy and I enclose a copy of proposed scope of study.

Very sincerely yours,

1/4128

Alfred H. Stone. Julian H. Fort.

Dunleith Plantation.

STONE & FORT.
OWNERS AND OPERATORS.

GEO. D. BARNARD & CO., ST. LOUIS.

Dunleith, Miss. Jany. 21/07

1148/26

Dear Dr. DuBois: Yours of Jany. 19 to hand, with enclosures. Your outline seems to cover the field, and at the moment out of suggestion occurs to me. Under plan of Cooperation would it not be worth while to include also a "Southern group" of your Negroes? Don't you think that there are enough in such efforts, say in Baltimore, Charleston, New Orleans and smaller places, to justify the addition? I shall arrange the payments as you suggest. I need not assure you ~~that~~ of my pleasure at the part of your undertaking this study. Sincerely yours, Alfred H. Stone

REV. HORACE BUMSTEAD, D. D.
PRESIDENT

Atlanta University

REV. MYRON W. ADAMS, PH. D.
DEAN

Atlanta, Ga., February 2, 190 7.

Dear Mr. Stone:-

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of a check for $250 the first installment on the agreed sum in aid of the study.

Very sincerely yours,

1/48/22

Alfred H. Stone. Julian H. Fort.

Dunleith Plantation.

STONE & FORT.
OWNERS AND OPERATORS.

SEC'D. BARNARD & CO., ST. LOUIS.

Dunleith, Miss. Feb. 8/07.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Will you kindly send to Mr. R. D. Johnston, 124 Third St. N.E. Washington, D.C., the data of the "Past & Present" which contained an article by you some years ago? My notes are in Washington, & I cannot recall the issue. Thank Mr. Johnston & look it up for me. If by chance you should have a copy of the magazine, or of the article, to spare, I would be glad to have it. Thanking you, in advance,

Yours sincerely,

Alfred H. Stone

REV. HORACE BUMSTEAD, D. D.
PRESIDENT

Atlanta University

REV. MYRON W. ADAMS, PH. D.
DEAN

Atlanta, Ga., April 13, 1907.

My dear Mr.Stone:-

I find the same difficulty with your Review of Reviews article that I find with all your work - that while apparently in personal conversation and in letters you are perfectly fair,yet in your articles you always give what seems to me an unfair impression. You never say a good word for the Negro,you never give any excuses for his condition,you simply attack him - not,to be sure,as some people attack him but nevertheless in a way which really does a great deal more harm. No matter what your object was in that Review of Review article,the result was the same,that is,it would give people who did not know the situation the impression that the Negro was a lazy, careless and good-for-nothing workman who under the good circumstances put round him,would not do anything near as

1/42/31

much as he ought to do,while the real situation is,as you and I know perfectly well,that considering the tremendous discouragement as the history of the past,there is no set of workingmen in the world that has done so much for improved so much in efficiency as the Negro workingmen of the South. It seems to me that in your writings,you ought to try and give not an impression to a certain person or boost a certain cause,but give the true picture of the South and if you do,you cannot possibly continue to give the one-sided account which you have in the past. Even if all you say and have written concerning your Mississippi plantation is perfectly true,yet you know that it is not the rule on Mississippi plantations;you know that the condition of Negroes and the treatment of Negroes on those plantations is a shame and what you ought to do is not to put your plantation forward as a specimen but to so plainly that it is the exception. I should be very sorry to give at any time

a wrong impression of our ideas or to do you injustice.

Very sincerely yours,

1/4/32

Carnegie Institution of Washington
DEPARTMENT
OF
ECONOMICS AND SOCIOLOGY

PLEASE SEND REPLY TO
200 A St. S. E.

April 23, 1907.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I have been absent from town for several days and find your letter of the 13th. on my return. I wish to thank you for your frank criticism. In so far as your objections to my method of treatment appear to me to be well taken, I trust that I may be able to profit by them.

1/46129

It has occurred to me that possibly I have not made it quite clear enough that I am dealing with a more or less distinct economic group of Negroes,- those of the plantation. I shall take this up in a short article which I shall presently write for the Southern Workman. I am not prepared to go all the way with you in saying that, everything considered, the Negro workingmen of the South show an improvement in efficiency unequalled by that of any other set of workingmen in the world. But that is neither here nor there, for present purposes. In what I have written it has not been my purpose to "boost" any cause, convey any specific "impression," nor to say ~~the~~ any word, good or bad, for either the Southern Negro or the Southern white man. I have simply tried to present facts as to local conditions with which I am familiar. Thus far I have had little, almost nothing, to say as to conditions through the South as a whole.

Frank criticism is something very difficult to secure, and I particularly value yours. Again thanking you, I am, with best wishes,

Sincerely yours, Alfred H. Stone

Carnegie Institution of Washington
DEPARTMENT
OF
ECONOMICS AND SOCIOLOGY

PLEASE SEND REPLY TO
2005 A St
Wash. DC

Morgantown W. Va.
4/27/09

Dear Dr. DuBois,

I have received
Ch. 8 with Deed for my
acct., check from Pittsfield,
check for $200.00, 2nd instalment
on our cooperative undertaking.

Kindly send Journal with
Ch. 8 in, - letting it show for
acct. of my departments.

Sincerely yours
Alfred Holt

1/48120

BUXTON & SKINNER LITH. ST. LOUIS, U.S.A.

UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY

THE
State National Bank
NO. 4090
OF
FRANKFORT, KY., May 23 1907.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Your note of the 17th has been forwarded to me. This is just a line to acknowledge receipt, and assure you that I shall be much pleased to write you a letter along the line which you indicate, which I shall do this in a day or two.

Yours,
Alfred Moore

I am on my way to Madison, Wisc., and it occurs to me that probably it will be best to wait till I reach there, and use my own letter heads. This strikes me as practically advisable, inasmuch as my name is not known there as yet. I shall reach there when you will reach.

1/24/1

Carnegie Institution of Washington
DEPARTMENT
OF
ECONOMICS AND SOCIOLOGY

PLEASE SEND REPLY TO

28 E. Gilman St.,

Madison, Wis. June 8,1907.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Replying to your letter of May 17th, it gives me genuine pleasure to say that I know of no more important work now being done in connection with the problems and questions surrounding the Negro's life in America than that prosecuted by Atlanta University under your direction.

In my opinion it is supremely important that the American people should know that aspect of the problem which they so glibly discuss which lies peculiarly within the province of the the Negro himself to present. In a rather wide range of acquaintance with the literature of the subject, I can recall no series of studies which at all compares with yours at Atlanta, either in seriousness or in scope. They possess the unique value of giving us the Negro's own investigation of his own life. No "student" of the American race problem is entitled to the name whose course does not embrace these studies.

I sincerely trust that ways and means may be found whereby this work may be continued and broadened. It makes no popular appeal to the ear and is not heralded abroad by those engaged upon it, but I know of nothing in this general field more genuinely entitled to support.

I shall be glad to have you use me in any way possible in this connection.

With best wishes, Sincerely yours,

Alfred D. Hall

To
Dr. W.E.B.DuBois, Atlanta, Ga.

Atlanta University

Conference

ALFRED HOLT STONE.
GREENVILLE, MISSISSIPPI.

Temporary Address:
124 Third Street N. E.
Washington, D. C.

July 3, 1907.

Prof. W. E. B. Dubois, Corresponding Secty.,
Atlanta University Historical Society,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Sir:

One of the volumes in the Economic and Industrial History of the United States which is being prepared, under the general direction of a department of the Carnegie Institution of which Hon. Carroll D. Wright is chairman, deals with "The Negro in Slavery and Freedom". This volume has been assigned to me, and I am trying to locate documentary manuscript and other material bearing particularly on the ante bellum and earlier post bellum aspects of the subject.

There is a great deal of such material in the South, but it is widely scattered and is mainly in the hands of private families or individuals. I am taking the liberty of asking your assistance in solving the problem of locating it, and to this end shall be grateful for the names and addresses of persons who may have any such material in hand, or who may know of the whereabouts of any.

1/48/17

I am in search of all forms of sugar, rice, tobacco, indigo and cotton plantation records,- such as journals, diaries, account books, account sales, cotton picking records, instructions to overseers, etc., etc. In fact, I want anything which will throw the least light upon the economic side of the institution of slavery, as it existed at various periods from the first importation of negroes down to 1865, and at various places in the Southern and border states. This would of course include all other forms of economic activity in which the negro was employed before the war as well as that of the plantation. Scarcely less important than the slavery period is that of the economic transition to free labor,- say from 1865 to about 1880. Plantation and other records for the latter are about as valuable as for the former.

The enclosed circular will indicate the field which I am trying to cover.

I would also like to have the names and addresses of persons engaged in various business enterprises who may be able to advise me as to present economic conditions among negroes.

Thanking you in advance for any assistance which you may be able to render me, and assuring you of my genuine appreciation, I am,

Very truly yours,

A H Stone

I shall consider it a great favor if you will either furnish me with a list of the members of the Atlanta University Historical Society or accord me the privilege of copying the list you will have in connection with your office.

Stated that you were absent.

Carnegie Institution of Washington
DEPARTMENT
OF
ECONOMICS AND SOCIOLOGY

PLEASE SEND REPLY TO

A. H. STONE
28 EAST GILMAN ST.
MADISON, WIS

Aug. 5/07.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Col. Wright has asked for a report of the operations of this division of the Department of which he is director, - and I in turn am asking one from you.

Will you kindly send me a copy of your final syllabus, - or of the scheme of work which you are following? With this I must you would include a statement of the progress and present status of your investigation. Will you kindly let me have the above as soon as possible, - and not later than August 20th.

Sincerely yours,
Alfred H. Stone

1481

Carnegie Institution of Washington
DEPARTMENT
OF
ECONOMICS AND SOCIOLOGY

PLEASE SEND REPLY TO

Box 496, Madison, Wisc.

Aug. 31/07

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Some time ago I wrote asking that you kindly give me something in the way of a report of the progress, scope, methods, &c of your work, - to incorporate in my annual report of this department. Your secretary advised me that you would return about Sept. 1st. Should you reach Atlanta in time to give me such a statement by Sept. 10th I would like very much to incorporate it. I shall send mine in on the 11th.

I inclose check for $200 - Sept. instalment of your grant. Or, - rather, - I have asked Col. Wright to send check to you. Please receipt to him, - with a duplicate to me.

Trusting that you have had a pleasant summer, I am, Very sincerely,

Albion W. Small

There was no check enclosed in this letter neither has Col. Knight sent any.

I wrote him that you were now in Boston where I would forward his letter. and reminded him that I had not received any check.

Carnegie Institution of Washington
DEPARTMENT
OF
ECONOMICS AND SOCIOLOGY

PLEASE SEND REPLY TO

Box 496, Madison, Wisc.

Sept. 9-07

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Just a hasty line in reply to your note of 4th inst., - which has been forwarded from Washington.

I would be very glad indeed (at above address) to have whatever you may be able to give me in the nature of a report in your absence from your office. I am somewhat anxious to let this first report indicate as fully as possible the plan and scope of our work, as well as the progress we have made. Whatever you can give me during the next few days will be appreciated.

Adding my best wishes always, I am

Sincerely yours,

Alfred Tozzer

1/4811

I hope you enjoyed your
visit with success you had
with the Sage Foundation people.
I took pleasure in speaking to Edmund Foster,
as well as in answering your request for a letter.
Let me hear—

Box 496

Madison Wisc

Sept. 20/07

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Yours of 11th came duly to hand. I'm enclosed answered the questions, and I thank you.

Can you have mailed me a report of the proceedings of the recent meeting of the Niagara Movement? To avoid confusion I have not had my copies of the Guardian changed to above temporary address, - so have had only scraps of newspaper reports of the meeting.

Won't you please tell me how many secure the Niagara reports and papers regularly? I would like Dr. DuBois's list if this may be done. Also I would like to secure copies of all matter issued previously.

Thanking you for a word in reply,

Sincerely yours,

Alfred Holman

After Oct. 1st my address will be 124 Third St. N.E. Washington, D.C.

Rev. Edward T. Ware, A. M.
President

Atlanta University

Rev. Myron W. Adams, Ph. D.
Dean and Treasurer

Atlanta, Ga.

Dec. 26, 1907.

My dear Mr. Stone:-

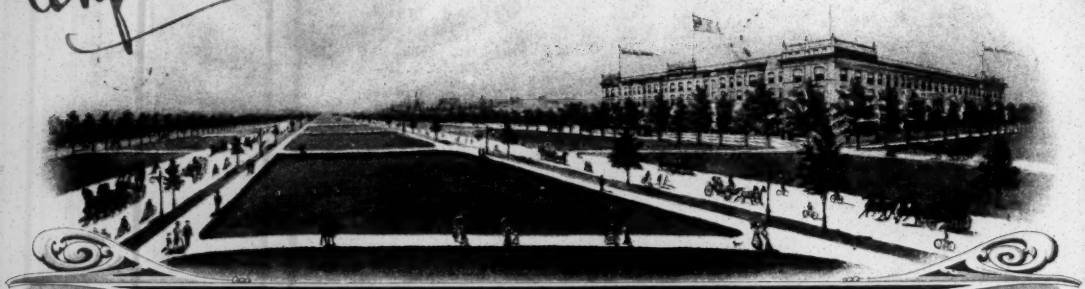
I have just read your paper which you are to present to the Sociological Society in Wisconsin. I want to thank you for it. I think it by all means the fairest paper that you have wr written and strikes a note which I have not seen in your other papers. If this spirit of discussion could be held to in the race problem, I am sure we should accomplish great things.

Very sincerely yours,

1/48/13

WESTERN BANK NOTE CO. CHICAGO.

Confidential



HOTEL DEL PRADO

SITUATED ON THE
MIDWAY BOULEVARD AND WASHINGTON AVENUE,
ADJOINING CHICAGO UNIVERSITY AND JACKSON PARK.

E. R. BRADLEY AND W. S. MESERVE,
PROPRIETORS.

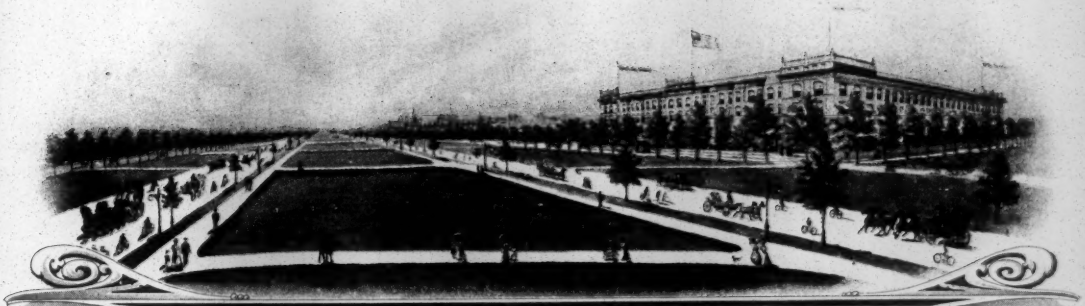
1/49/20

Chicago, Jany. 4/08

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Iwant to thank you for your appreciated note of Dec 26. I shan often conscious at times of a feeling that you did not understand me, and have wished for an opportunity to have a long, confidential chat with you. There is much that I would like to say to you, - of my personal attitude & feeling, - of my obstacles, - of my practical experiences and observations. You might not, - probably would not, agree

WESTERN BANK NOTE CO. CHICAGO.



HOTEL DEL PRADO

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E.R. BRADLEY AND W.S. MESERVE,
PROPRIETORS.

Chicago.

with much that I might say,
but I believe that always thought
you would think my sincere,
honest and with no purpose
or wish to do aught but protect
and do just aught but kindly interest
the Colored American people.
I believe also that I could discuss
things in the situation which would
be new to you, - even with your
broad knowledge of the subject.
Some time when coming to
Washington won't you drop me a line,
and let us see if we can get together
for such a talk as I should like
to have. I shall be at Duluth Minn
till about Jany 25th & in Washington, - at the
"Ontario," after about Feby 1st Sincerely
Alfred H. Love

(1/4/21)

ALFRED HOLT STONE.
GREENVILLE, MISSISSIPPI.

The Ontario,
Washington, D.C.
Mch. 13/08.

Dear Dr. DuBois:-

Col. Wright has called a meeting of his collaborators in the Carnegie work for April 6th, and I want to report as much progress as possible. To what extent can you help me out? As I recall it, you expected to have your results in print early in 1908.

There is also an entirely irrelevant matter which I shall ask your indulgence for discussing in this business letter. I wrote you from Chicago to express my appreciation of your very kind note in regard to my Madison paper. I wanted to ask, but did not, if you would suggest the points, features, &c, which in your opinion made this paper fairer than any other I had written. I need not assure you that I am not asking this out of curiosity. I simply wish to know for my own profit hereafter. Personally, I was conscious of no peculiar attitude of fairmindedness at the time. I try to be fair always, but doubtless often fail, and in this case it would be a genuine service to me to point out wherein I had in some measure succeeded.

I was sorry that you put in your discussion of my paper the statement that I had "often expressed the cheerful hope that white labor would supplant the Negro in the South." I let it go without reply,-but you are mistaken. I have never expressed any such hope or wish,-cheerful or otherwise,-and you would be puzzled to give a reference for the statement. But we shan't fall out about it. Only I wish you would let me know some time when you are bound this way.

Drop me a line about the Carnegie matter as soon as possible.
With regards and best wishes,

Sincerely yours,
Alfred H. Stone

1/49/30

Rev. Edward T. Ware, A. M.
President

Atlanta University
Atlanta, Ga.

Rev. Myron W. Adams, Ph. D.
Dean and Treasurer

Mar. 30, 1908.

Mr. Alfred H. Stone,

Washington, D.C.

My Dear Mr. Stone:-

I shall send you about April first nearly half of my report in print, which will perhaps be the best report which you can give. I hoping to have the whole of it ready for distribution by May first. I think it will be a pamphlet or rather a small book of between 150 and 200 pages. How many copies would you like for the use of the Carnegie Institution?

With regard to your Madison paper: What I had noticed was more of a disposition than I had ever seen in any of your papers, to consider the point of view of the

Rev. Edward T. Ware, A. M.
President

Atlanta University

Atlanta, Ga.

Rev. Myron W. Adams, Ph. D.
Dean and Treasurer

1/49/28

A. H. S. #2.

Negro as a man. Always there seems to me, on your part, a lack of that consideration. You speak continually from the point of view of the white world and seem to consider it sufficient, if you have proven that the thing that you believe in is a good thing for a certain race; that we, as a race have the right to be considered in our wishes, and wants and ambitions, is a thing that gets very little expression in your writing. I am perfectly free to say that in this Carnegie report, I fear that what we are going to have is the point of view of the South which never has recognized the Negro as an independent wishing, thinking and feeling man. I hope I am going to be mistaken, and your Madison paper certainly gave some grounds

Rev. Edward T. Ware, A. M.
President

Atlanta University
Atlanta, Ga.

Rev. Myron W. Adams, Ph. D.
Dean and Treasurer

A. H. S. #3.

for that hope.

My criticism as to the theerful hope that the white labor Neighbors would supplant the Negro in the South is based upon such phrases as that in your Baltimore paper, when you said that „unstable as water" the Negro could not prevail. There are Negroes unstabled as water and there are white men, but to put instability as a characteristic of the Negro race is grievously wrong; and it seems to me that both in that phrase and in a number of others, you have expressed not a fact but a wish. I trust I may see you in Washington. I shall let know when I pass through and can stop.

Very sincerely yours,

1/49/29

Carnegie Institution of Washington
DEPARTMENT
OF
ECONOMICS AND SOCIOLOGY

PLEASE SEND REPLY TO

The Ontario,
Washington, D.C.
March 27/08.

Dear Dr. DuBois:-

I have your note of the 20th, also the first part of your report. For both of these I thank you. The acknowledgement should have been to the Department of Economics and Sociology of the Carnegie Institution, rather than to the Institution, but I suppose I failed to make my request clear on this point.

I am supposed to send a copy of the report to each member of the board of editors. As I may want one of two additional, I shall ask you for 15 copies of the complete report. I shall of course expect to pay for these.

Very sincerely yours,

Alfred H. Stone

1/49/26

Carnegie Institution of Washington
DEPARTMENT
OF
ECONOMICS AND SOCIOLOGY

PLEASE SEND REPLY TO

The Ontario,
Washington, D.C.
May 20/08

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Mr. Elgston has sent me your bill for 20.00, and then asked Col. Wright to send you a check for same.

Should you complete the printing of the cooperation study within ten days or two weeks, please send the copies which I asked for to me at Frankfort, Kentucky. I shall be there until about June 6,- after which Suite D Washington for the summer.

Did you notify your plan to the extent of omitting a study of cooperative effort among the particular Negro groups which are not in mind at this date? N.Y., Charleston, New Orleans - etc. as I mentioned them.

Sincerely yours
Alfred H. Stone

APPROVED May 23 1908
Edward T. Devine
In charge Department of Economics and Sociology.

Carnegie Institution of Washington

DEPARTMENT
OF
ECONOMICS AND SOCIOLOGY

May 20/08

702

TO Alfred H. Stone DR.

FOR ACCOUNT OF as below

May 1	W. E. B. DuBois, bill rend, - for collecting and tabulating data on Negro landholders in Georgia -	200.00
	Paid, Alfred H. Stone	
	This voucher is written in advance because I am herewith asking Col. Wright to send check direct to Dr. DuBois, instead of to me. A.H.Stone	

1/48/24

Rev. Edward T. Ware, A. M.
President

Atlanta University

Rev. Myron W. Adams, Ph. D.
Dean and Treasurer

Atlanta, Ga.

June I, I908.

My Dear Mr. Stone:-

It was impossible to include many local studies in the study of Co-operation. I got a local study in of Baltimore which is by far the best, but very few others. As it was the c ost of simply printing the report was something like seven hundred dollars, so that the margin for collecting further data was very small. The report is now in the binders hands and I hope to have the copies which you wish at Frankfort before you leave.

Very sincerely yours,

149123

ALFRED HOLT STONE.
GREENVILLE, MISSISSIPPI.

The Ontario,
Washington, D.C.
Oct. 10/08.

Dear Dr. DuBois:-

Your note is at hand, and I owe you an apology all round,- first, for not writing you long ago about the report, second, for not at once replying to this last letter.

But I shall not try to make excuses. The only valid ones would be that I was away when the reports first came, that I have had two spells of fever since, and have had to make three trips South. Mainly, I have been harassed by business troubles, and have allowed everything else to go.

The reports did come, and were duly distributed. They brought favorable comments from the various members of the board, particularly from Col. Wright,- for all of which, and to you, I am grateful and acknowledge my thanks.

1/49/22

As I wrote you quite a while ago, I did not mean to impose on your grant for these copies,- hence I enclose my personal check to cover their price.

With regards and best wishes, I am,

Sincerely yours,

Alfred H. Stone

Is 15 Mss complete?

[N.A.]
[fragment]

31-13-20

ours feasible. I am neither a candidate for public office in the South nor an applicant for public favor or praise in the North. But there are many of the other race whose good opinion and kindly judging I genuinely prize, - and I might refrain from saying all I think or feel, lest I give offense. Of such as these.

But we will not quarrel over this. I hardly think there is much danger along this line, for I am projecting my work on a different plan from anything else with which I am familiar. It will at least be on a broader plane, - being essentially a comparative study of conditions in America (both Northern & Southern States) & elsewhere.

I started out with the intention of asking if you would be in Atlanta during the early part of August. I am called home suddenly, & shall return through

31-13-61

Atlanta; about the 8th or 10th - probably not later. Don't you drop me a line to Duluth, Minn., telling me whether you will be in town about that time? If so, I will stop over and look you up.

Sincerely

Alfred H. Haas

Mr ——

Dunleith, Miss

Dear Mr Sh—

I expect to be in Atlanta
August 8 & 10 but expect to leave the 11th for
the north—

Storer College.

Henry T. McDonald, President. N. C. Brackett, Treasurer.

Harper's Ferry, W. Va., Mar. 18-07.

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois,

Atlanta University,

Atlanta, Ga.

1/44/105

Dear Dr. DuBois:-

I am free to say that I do not think that the Niagara Movement in way has injured this institution. There are some who will not agree with me and in view of the unexpected lessening of our annoual appropriation, there might seem to be a foundation for their argument, but I do not agree to it. However, just what to do andsay is a problem. I have no reason for wishing to with draw the personal invitation which I gave to you--or the Movement--to return,

but I am sure you will sympathize with me when I say that I do not feel justified in saying that we can entertain the annual meeting, until the trustees have had an opportunity to extress themselves.

I feel very muchgratified at the thought that you were so well pleased withour hospitality as to want to return. If it will not be too late, I will bring the matterbefore the Board of Trustees, who will mrrt on May 28. I will immediately send to you their decision.

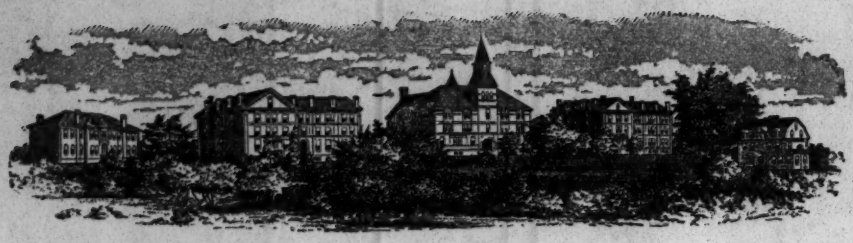
We are enjoying a very prosperour year.

Again assuring you of my sympathy with the Niagara Movement as expressed in their platform and wish sincere regards, I am,

Yours very truly,

Henry T. McDonald

[partially illegible]



Knowles Building Boys' Hall Stone Hall Girls' Hall Model Home

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
Atlanta, Ga.

REV. EDWARD T. WARE, A. B., President
REV. MYRON W. ADAMS, Ph. D., Dean and Treasurer
MISS FRANCES B. CLEMMER, Local Secretary

Oct. 21, 1907.

21-5-03

Mr. Moorfield Storey,
c/o Anti- Imperialist League,
20 Central St., Boston, Mass.

My Dear Sir:-

I have your pamphlet on the Philippine Policy and the [illegible] picture entitled" After the Battle of Mt. I think that picture is the most illuminating thing I have ever seen. I want especially to have it framed and put upon the walls of my recitation room to impress upon the students what wars and especially Wars of Conquest really mean. It has occured to me ,however that this picture is little too small for framing. Would it not be possible tohave a reproduction made considerably larger than this? And would it not be a splendid thing to distribute them throughout the United States? If there is any possibility of getting a larger print, I wish you would kindly let me know. It is needles to say how much I sympathize with you in your work, and I only that I could help the matter more.

Very sincerely yours,

STOREY THORNDIKE PALMER & THAYER

MOORFIELD STOREY
JOHN L. THORNDIKE
BRADLEY W. PALMER
EZRA R. THAYER
HENRY WARE
REGINALD H. JOHNSON
RICHARD C. STOREY
STEPHEN E. YOUNG

735 EXCHANGE BUILDING

BOSTON 24th October 1907.

2175-04

W.E. DuBois, Esq.,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Sir:

I have your letter of the 21st and as I am about leaving the city I will turn your letter over to Mr. Erving Winslow who will tell you what the chances are of having the picture enlarged. It is certainly a terrible argument. I have long been anxious to meet you, and hope I may have the opportunity before long for I am familiar with what you have written and am in very cordial sympathy with your views. I am glad to find that you feel the same sympathy in the work I have been engaged in.

Yours truly,

M. Storey

PUBLICATION OFFICES
24 Clay Street
SAN FRANCISCO

Editorial
Office
Mill Valley, California

ARTHUR I. STREET
Editor
THE PANDEX OF THE PRESS

MILL VALLEY, CALIFORNIA. Oct. 25, 1906.

41-15C-29

My dear Du Bois;

It has been a very interesting coincidence to read your brief communication in Collier's Weekly, while at the same time going over the proof of a symposium of my own magazine on "Race Hatred, Not National". Evidently the education received from you in old Harvard days has not yet departed and we are more nearly at one than most people of the present day who belong to the opposite races.

I have asked the circulation department to send you a copy of The Pandex for November. After you receive it, I hope to hear from you.

With best wishes,

Cordially yours,

Arthur I. Street

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
Atlanta, Ga.

[1903?]

Nov. 2

Northwoodside
LAKE GENEVA, WISCONSIN

Oct 22

41-15c-22

Prof W E B Du Bois
Atlantic University
Atlanta Geo

My Dear Sir

I think I have
Read, and with interest and
profit, Most of your Published
writings upon the Negro
question, including your
book that Came out
a few yrs ago. Nothing that
I have Read of Yours or by
any body Else, in my
judgment, Expresses in brief,
so Profoundly & truthfully

41-15C-23

Northwoodside
LAKE GENEVA, WISCONSIN

the "bottom truth" as you
state Roper in the
October Outlook — which
I am trying circulate
among my friends —

I have met, heard
& read the Booker
Washington — I think
your Criticism of his
Educational Position, in
your book, is most
sound & timely — I have
spent in the Past ~~43~~
Years a good deal
of time in the South
studying this question

41-15C-24

Northwoodside
LAKE GENEVA, WISCONSIN

I have brought from time to time
the South, & Educated
Several Negros, some
of whom are Me
Grad ts & some did not
I can say the same
of White boys & girls
in whose Education I
have Taken an interest
— Last Year I Spent Several
weeks in the Carolinas
& Georgia, in studying the
New industrial Conditions
there — and was glad to
note a growing improvement

41-15C-25

Northwoodside
LAKE GENEVA, WISCONSIN

I did not get to Atlanta
Nor to the Washington
town in Alabama — both
of which I hope to visit
& to see Yours & his Coach
tinal work — While the
Negro Condition is much
better than that described
by Frank Law Olmsted &
in his Journey & Explorations in
the Cotton Kingdom in
the Fifties, published in book
form in 1860. It is not at all
what it Should & Might
be except for the ignorant
unfamiliar prejudices both that

41-15C-26

Northwoodside
LAKE GENEVA, WISCONSIN

5

that prevails ~~but~~ not only in the South but in the North -

Permit an old Classic student to express my admiration of your admirable English: You have a genius for Conveying Your thoughts in an Captivating style - I am "old as the hills" & have known most of the Presidents of US for more than half a Century, but almost any one of them could have, with advantage, taken lessons from You in Expression

41-150-27

Northwoodside
LAKE GENEVA, WISCONSIN

6

This is my Summer home—
My City Residence is Chicago—
My winter home Santa
Barbara California At any
& all of these I shall
be glad to welcome you

Your Chicago Publishers
are old friends of mine
Especially so was my
Chicago Neighbor Gen McClurg

Asking your Pardon
for this long rambling Effusion
I am Dear Sir Your
debtor & Ob'd't Servant

Henry Strong

The sad truth is, that in studying the "Negro problem"
we all men forget Cicero's Nil ad mortem—
Meminerimus etiam adversus infimos frustra esse
irrogandam

[Success Mag.]

1/25/11

XII

5/10/10

Prof. Franklin H. Giddings,
c/o Success Company,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Prof. Giddings:

I will return the April list of documents with my notes within a few days.

Very sincerely yours,

EDWARD E. HIGGINS, PRESIDENT. O. S. MARDEN, VICE-PRESIDENT. FRANK E. MORRISON, SECRETARY. DAVID G. EVANS, TREASURER.

HOME OFFICE
SUCCESS MAGAZINE BUILDING,
29-31 EAST 22ND STREET,
NEW YORK CITY.

Success Magazine

NEW YORK

BRANCH OFFICES.
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EDITORIAL ROOMS
Encyclopedia of
Original Documents
Complete in Twenty Volumes
EDITOR-IN-CHIEF
Franklin Henry Giddings, LL. D.
Professor of Sociology and The History of Civilization in Columbia University
DIRECTING EDITOR
Emmett Jones

May 12th, 1910.

W. E. B. DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Sir:-

I beg to thank you for your suggestions and cooperation with regard to the department of Sociology in our ENCYCLOPEDIA OF ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS.

I can assure you that you suggestions will be most highly appreciated by both myself and Professor Munro Smith, who is the Editor-in-charge for the department of Sociology.

Any further suggestions that may come to you from time to time will be duly appreciated.

Yours very truly,

Franklin H. Giddings

Editor-in-chief.

R.S./F.H.G.

P.S. As suggested in my communication to you as well as the printed editorial note in connection with the preliminary list, the list will not be considered anything like complete until after the last revision.

THE APPEAL,
378 Grand St
JERSEY CITY, N. J.

AUG 4 1909

return

Prof. W. E. B. Du Bois.
Wilberforce, O.

My dear Sir.-

Yours re'd on the 2nd inst., noted - will do what I can to boom your Niagara Movement up through the Appeal - sorry you chose such an out of the way place to hold it. Asbury Park or Atlantic City would have been far more preferable - however let it go at that now since

1153/2

2
you have billed it.
I shall try to be present.
Among those whom you might
invite are:
John L. Mathews, President
United Brotherhood Assn
45 Montgomery St.
Jersey City.
1/15/13
Lawyer E. M. Gregory
103 Astor Place N. Y. C.
Dr. P. F. Shea - 286 - 5th St. N. Y. C.
Counsellor Rufus L. Perry
375 Fulton St. Brooklyn, N. Y.
Miss A. A. Mathews - 192 Charlton St.
Newark N. J.
Prof. J. M. Barker
15 Elm St. Newark N. J. over

3 Newark, N. J., _____ 190

Dr. W. A Norling. 118 Market St.
Newark, N. J.

Rev dr. E. F. Eggleston.
95 Wick Cliffe St.
Newark. N. J.

Rev dr. M. E. Griffin
16 Dean St. Englewood N. J.

dr. W. G. Alexander.
10 Webster place, Orange N. J.

Hon. F. E. Churchman. 87 Oakwood Ave.
Orange. N. J.

Hon N. W. Barrett, 11 Webster pl
Orange, N. J.

Hon J. M. Vandervall,
512 Main St. East Orange. N. J.

Miss L. F. Norman Hotel business woman — 574 Court Square
Brooklyn. N. Y.
Miss E. A. Minton, Social Settlement teacher — 443 Waverly av. Brooklyn.
B. F. Jackson, machinist and inventor
Grand St cor Varick & Jersey City.
Editor J. S. Shelton, "the Monitor"
190 Bloomfield av.
Mont clair. N. J.
Undertaker N. J. Brown —
100 Bank St. Newark N. J.
Counsellor E. R. Haynes.
1000 Tribune Bldg. ~~Newark~~ N. Y.
New York N. Y.

1/55/14

over

Counsellor Geo. A. Douglas
17 Marshall St. Newark N.J.
Rev dr. S. S. Jolley
126 Academy St. Newark N.J.
Hon John T. Cheshire,
107 New St. Newark, N.J.
Prof J. P. Wilkerson, 367 High St.
Newark, N.J.
Mr. A. E. Fisher - 82 Arlington St.
Newark, N.J.
Counsellor A. B. Casey
802 Broad St Newark N.J.
Miss Ida Long, 25 Foot St.
Newark N.J.
Miss May Mulford, 62 Plane St Newark

I only mentioned a few ministers of exceptional ability. I trust that some of these may be of service to you—

I should like to arrange for you to give a lecture either in Newark or Jersey City, just after you close your sessions at Seaside Park, N. J. what would you want for your services? I could bill you for both places in fact and give you quite an ovation — you would do well to get closer to the people

11/5/15

7 Newark, N. J., _____ 190

I mean the masses as well as the classes — your address at Cooper Union, was a master piece, in fact one of the richest I ever heard — we published about two columns — can't you send it to me to be published in sections, also your cut with a biographical sketch of your career — also a short story of our School called a University 5 or 6 hundred words of each

Wishing you much success,
I am, yours
Joseph Summers,

St Louis, mo., Apr. 3, 1906. 4/16

Prof. E.W.B. Du Bois,

Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga.

My Dear Sir:

I have before me Booker T. Washington's "Up From Slavery," bearing autograph. It was forwarded to me on the 28th ult. The purpose of this letter is to kindly ask you to forward "Souls of Black Folk," bearing autograph, to the Printers' Home Library at Colorado Springs, Colo. An inscription or sentiment would be highly appreciated, coming from you. This would be esteemed in the light of a mark of courtesy from author to printer. I hope you look kindly on this my request.

In Des Moines, Ia., twenty years ago I worked alongside, on the Register, two colored members of our organization, who were as competent as myself and are still following the trade, and there are others. One at Macomb, Ill., and another at Cairo, besides a dozen or more in Washington. One of Douglas' sons is a printer, you know. Prof Murray, owner of the Advance, whom you know, I have been acquainted with the past fifteen years. He is active and alert at 64 years. I asked of him the name of some prominent negro outside of Mr. Washington, Chas. Chesnutt and Paul L. Dunbar (deceased), and he suggested you. I thereupon said to Prof Murray I would write to you requesting a book for the institution above alluded to. He seems to think my request will not go unheeded. By him you are regarded as one of the most representative men of your race in the United States or elsewhere, in fact.

1/41/35

Mr Du Bois = 2/

This book project was started about two months ago. The first to send a book to the Printers' Home was Mark Twain ("The Tramp Abroad") Feb. 1. and the last, April 2, Booker T Washington. At my solicitation a few of the donors are hereunto given: President Roosevelt (4 vols), Ex-President Cleveland (2 vols) Wm R. Hearst (a collection), W. D Howells, Albert Bigelow Paine, Gov. Folk, Congressman Barthold, (10 vols), Senator Lodge, Stone and Bailey, J. K Bangs. Chas. G. D. Roberts, Octave Thanet, (3 vols) Carolyn Wells, Gertrude Atherton (2 vols), Louise Chandler Moulton (poems), Booth Tarkington (2 vols), Rich W. Gilder, W. B. Stevens, (Ex-Democrat) (World's Fair collection), E. W. Howe (atchison Globe), Congressman Hunt (2 vols.), Jack London, Cardinal Gibbons, Rev Henry Van Dyke ("Fisherman's Luck"), F. W. Lehmann (addresses), Wm Marion Reedy, Archbishop Glennon, Rev. Chas. Zeigler, Henry Watterson, etc, etc. yes, Robt Mantell, Mansfield, Julia Marlowe, and others.

Under separate cover I am sending you a booklet. Glance at this, for it gives you a comprehensive idea of this institution. Negro members of our organization are eligible for admission to this Home, but none, I believe, has ever made application.

A. Mr Hudlin, a colored gentleman, has been a writer on the Globe-Democrat for many years. I know him very well and I am a printer on the same newspaper. Hoping you take kindly to my request, I am

Most respectfully yours, B. F. Sargent
2824 Bernard st. St Louis Mo.

1/41186

I am sending much my compliments
a copy of the Sailor's Plaid Tale for
your library

Ariel

REV. HORACE BUMSTEAD, D. D.
PRESIDENT

Atlanta University

REV. MYRON W. ADAMS, PH. D.
DEAN

Atlanta, Ga., January 24, 1907.

Commandant Benito Sylvain,

115 W. 28th Street,

New York.

My dear Mr. Sylvain:-

I am very glad to have gotten the little note from you and to know that you are well. I should like very much to hear of your work in Ethiopia and to see if there is a chance for our co-operation. Have you heard of the NIAGARA MOVEMENT? It is a splendid organization and I wish you were affiliated with it.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois.

1148/38

New York, May 23rd, 1908.

My dear Professor and friend,

I take pleasure to inform you that I am again in New York. I have, this time, several months to spend in the United States, in order to promote among our people the social work that I have in hand. Your valuable co-operation is absolutely necessary to me, and on your kind answer I will let you know how you can help me.

Will you tell me what is the "Niagara Movement" of whom you spoke in your latest letter?

Hoping to hear of you as soon as possible, I beg to remain, with the best remembrance,

Sincerely yours,

Commandant Benito Sylvain

205 W. 25th Street.

1/49/32

Montreal, June 24, 1908.

My dear Professor and friend,

Please excuse my silence since your kind answer reached me in New York, where I have had my first lecture delivered at the Bethel Church, 25th Street. On my arrival in Montreal, ten days ago, I had many obligations to fulfill towards some eminent members of my Committee, who were to leave for their summer residence.

I received and read with the greatest satisfaction the litterature concerning the Niagara Movement that you have sent me. Our aim is the same: the complete emancipation of our Race, by exercising with dignity all the rights and prerogatives granted and warranted to white people. My original and personal work in this purpose is to bring in connection the strong intellectualities like yours with the other prominent minds issued from our Race in every part of the world. So we must go hand in hand together, and I record with pleasure your kind assurance to co-operate with me in any way that you can.

149/31

I want, at first, to practise my english talking enough to deliver fluently addresses on the Work of social Betterment I have established. Before my book on Abyssinia, which will surely have some echo everywhere, I prepare the translation of my first Bulletin and I hope to be ready for the month of August in the middle of which an important meeting of coloured physicians will take place in New York.

I contemplate a large trip through the big cities of the United States where I can find people to appreciate my work. I wish, besides, to marry a coloured graduated girl, and I shall have more chance to make a good choice under your worthy patronage.

Please let me Know when I can pay you visit at Atlanta and if you can organize a convenient meeting for my first lecture in your so interesting city.

Intrusting in your good will for the success of the great cause, I beg to remain, my dear Professor and friend, with a high esteem,

Faithfully Yours,
Commander Benito Sylvain

259, E. Sherbrooke Str.
Montreal
(Canada)

"Souls of Black Folk"

Educator W. E. B. DuBois, Atlanta University.

Most dear sir:

I took a stroll one day when I saw "The Souls of Black Folk" lying upon a book shelf in a corner of DeLancy Street. The bame attracted me. I consequently bought it, went home and read it--when I suddenly found myself a-crying.

I was over powered by a peculiar pain that was so much akin to bliss, indignation stirring my blood, yet, somehow, being glad of that--growing furious at times, overcome with shame and disgrace, yet, from underneath all this, up swelled a keen sense of inner delight. Heavens who could describe in adequate terms that Satanic blending of both pain of a bleeding heart and joy og the gods? But lo, all this inner agitation culminated to "tears, idle tears".

I creid do feminine-like. And I am a man. A man lacking in manners, perhaps, but not in manhood. I am fast reaching my maturity. Am 24. A Russian Jew. Adverse circumstances have brought me to this country where more than one eight of the entire population is being hated and persecuted and lynched and denied all rights a thousand times more cruel than we Jews are in Russia. Believe me, Mr DuBois, that when I read your "Coming of John" I was ashamed of being white colored. I envied all ye despised and abused. Not that I like being treated that way but I want to be in the right, to be aggrieved in a direct way even rather than be the aggressor in an indirect way. And to think that the treatment meted out to negroes is in the face of the fact that they are the very ones who actually gave their life's blood to the upbuilding of the economic and industrial welfare of the nation is--what is it?--it baffles invective.

How I admire your self possession!

When I was younger U I used to think that the thing hedd most dear in this world was life and limb. That in order to save a life from

1/29/[illegible]

death or a limb from injury everyone will readily leave everything else behind and rush to assist towards that end. When first I saw a man being bruised and clubbed with a number of people looking onclamly I was puzzled. I simply could not understand it. And to this day I still believe the principle cause of that seemingly eternal tragedy of Cian vs. Abel to be a mere blunder of the heart -a simple misunderstanding which only needs to be cleared up. .....

How genuinely glad one feels in obeying nature's law to love his fellowmen. Why it is all so simple, and pleasant and conducive to all good things. We all love. Indeed we all love to love. But some of us--a god many of us--lo, I must say the most of us--do not as yet know themselves.

Fore and After-thought.

If I transgressed upon any of the accepted ways of writing I know you will not mind. If I failed in any degree to pay the respects due to a man of your position and learning I know you will pass that by. How do I know it? By intuition. I feel you are bigger than ordinary, that there is not the slightest touch of vanity about you, that I a poor, ignorant workingman can address you as my equal, that you are able to discern my beating heart aflame with love and sympathy to all nature's children.

My desire to write you something broke through my natural shyness and conscious ignorance of style and form. So then, it must have been an overwhelming desire. O, if I could but pray--how fervently I should pary that you keep up the noble work you do. I only wish with all my heart that you may live to see those ghastly social injustices to be completely and forever abolished.

Yours, for the right to live,

D. Tabak

120 S. 1st Street.

Brooklyn.

[1905]

Mr. W. H. Talbert,
521 Michigan Ave.,
Buffalo, N.Y.

6/13

My Dear Sir:

Mr. W. C. Smith of Cleveland tells me to write you. About 50 gentlemen are coming to Buffalo the week of July 9 & stay from 3 & 7 days — that is most of them will stay three & several longer. We want a quiet place out side the city near the water where we can be to ourselves hold conferences together & at the same time have bathing Croquet tennis & fishing for recreation. A camp near the lake or a farm house would fill the bill. We change must

1/30/60

be moderate & the accommodation first class but not extravagant No liquors are needed. A regular camp with tents rowed and I think.

I have already written my friend Mr. E. P. Crosby of the Times concerning this, & I write to ask you if you know how we could be accommodated & where & at what price. Will you kindly correct with him & write me as soon as possible? I shall appreciate the courtesy Please do not mention this conference to any one

---

do (marked "copy)" & Crosby

[Talladega College]

Talladega College,
Talladega, Ala.
REV. B. M. NYCE, PRESIDENT.
E. C. SILSBY, TREASURER.

4/7

April 3, 1905.

Prof. W. E. B. Du Boise,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Ga.,

My dear Sir:-

In reply to your kind letter of the 30th, permit me to say that, if I can make connections from Thomasville, where I am to speak on May 29th, I will try and be at the Atlanta Conference on May 30th. I am deeply interested in the work you are doing in these conferences, and hope to come in personal touch with them. The bonds between the higher institutions should be strengthened.

Should anything occur so that I can not attend, I will try and have Mr. Pickens represent Tallladega College.

I wrote you some months ago, inviting you to deliver a lecture in Talllladega, your engagements then did not permit you to accept. Our last popular lecture occurs on the evening of May 12th, if it is at all possible for you to accept our most cordial and urgent invitation, and be with us on that evening, I am sure that you will bring blessing to the college, and also will be pleased by what you see of the work done here. Can you not stretch a point and be with us on that evening?

My wife joins me in the request that you be our guest. Your expenses would, of course, be paid.

Very sincerely yours,

Benj: M. Nyce

BMN-N.

1138163

Dear Prof. ——————

I certainly hope you can get here May 30 for I think we have a really very great interest & for that reason there is no reason why we should not have the really best I can get & be sure between this time & May 30. I shall have another and I shall have the pleasure of seeing you next year

[Talladega College]

Talladega College,

Talladega, Ala.

REV. B. M. NYCE, PRESIDENT.
E. C. SILSBY, TREASURER.

5

May 15, 1905.

Prof. W. E. B. Du Boise,

Atlanta University,

Atlanta, Ga.,

Dear Mr. Du Boise:-

If I can make connections from Thomasville, where I am to speak on the evening of the 29th, I will be glad to give the address assigned me on your provisional programme, on the evening of the 30th.

Very sincerely yours,

Benj. M. Nyce

BMN-N.

1138/64

F

2

Talladega College,
Talladega, Ala.
REV. B. M. NYCE, PRESIDENT.
E. C. SILSBY, TREASURER.

Feb. 9, 1906.

Prof. W. E. Du Bois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Prof. Du Bois:-

Mr. Pickens has just shown me your editorial on Talladega in "The Moon". Permit me to make some corrections.

The farm assistant and his wife made absolutely no demand for social separation of the races, and did not refuse to live in an apartment of the same house with Negroes.

Second, the farm assistant, up to the time of the strike, came in no contact whatever with the students engaged in the strike, and, therefore, had no opportunity to treat them as you state. The president made no compromise whatever at any time when considering the demand of the students. We have no knowledge of a telegram sent to the authorities seeking information. Had one been received we should have answered it.

It is not my purpose to enter into the question but the above which I have written is true and your informant was mistaken. Mr. A. G. Randall sent you a telegram on his return requesting you not to publish what he had given you, and also told me that he had written you.

Our students are all back with very few exceptions and now realize the serious consequences which they have brought upon

themselves and the educational work for the races throughout the South.

We are looking forward with much pleasure to your visit on March 9.

Very sincerely, yours,

Benj. M. Tyce

BMT/A.

1/42/72

New York Nov 27th 1908

Dear Mr DuBois -

I cannot call to my
memory where a bust of
Alexander Dumas can be bought.
But upon my return - it
will give me pleasure to inform
myself - & shall be glad to be of any
service to you

Very Sincerely
H.O. Tanner

I am not as yet located and anyword
will always reach me through my father

H.O.T.

1/49/33

Scott Street,
Cambridge.

Nov. 26.

Dear Mr. Du Bois:

Will you give
us the pleasure of your
company for tea on Tues-
day evening next at half-
past-six o'clock?

Very sincerely yours,

F. W. Taussig

1131/2

32-1-3 [1892]

Mr. & Mrs. F. W. Taussig.

Monday Jan. 18

8 o'clock.

2 Scott Street.
Cambridge.

F. W. Taussig
T. N. Carver
W. Z. Ripley
C. J. Bullock
E. F. Gay
A. P. Andrew

Harvard University

Cambridge, Mass.

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

May 10, 1907.

1/48 139

My dear Mr. DuBois:

I have your note of May 8 and am glad, in answer, to bear testimony to the value of the work which you are doing at Atlanta University. In my judgment, no better work is being done in the country, and no better opportunity is afforded for financial support on the part of those who wish to further the understanding of the negro problem. I shall be glad to answer directly any inquiries which may come to me from the persons with whom you are in communication.

Very sincerely yours,

F. W. Taussig.

Professor W. E. B. DuBois.

REV. HORACE BUMSTEAD, D. D.
PRESIDENT

Atlanta University

REV. MYRON W. ADAMS, PH. D.
DEAN

COPY

Atlanta, Ga., May 10, 1907. 190

My dear Mr. DuBois:-

I have your note of May 8 and am glad, in answer, to bear testimony to the value of the work which you are doing at Atlanta University. In my judgment, no better work is being done in the country, and no better opportunity is afforded for financial support on the part of those who wish to further the understanding of the Negro problem. I shall be glad to answer directly any inquiries which may come to me from the persons with whom you are in communication.

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) F. W. Taussig.

Professor W. E. B. DuBois.

1/42/40

*

Copy

May 10, 1907.

My dear Mr. DuBois:-

I have your note of May 8 and am glad, in answer, to bear testimony to the value of the work which you are doing at Atlanta University. In my judgement no better work is being done in the country, and no better opprotunity is afforded for finicial support on the part of those who wish to further the understanding of the Negro problem. I shall be glad to answer directly any inquires which may come to me from the persons with whom you are in comunication.

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) F. W. Taussig.

Harvard Univ.,
Cambridge, Mass.

1/48/41

1/57/64

LOCATED AT 886 LINDEN AVENUE
OPPOSITE RICHMOND MARKET

SOCIETY CATERER
BALTIMORE

TELEPHONES
MT. VERNON 4940
MT. VERNON 4941

9th June, 1910.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Ga.

My Dear Doctor:

I have yours under date of the 6th inst. and in reply thereto I wish to say that I will gladly send you the remittance requested prior to July 1- I sail for London on the 2nd proximo.

Trusting to see you when you come here for the commencement, I am

Very truly yours,

T/L

TELEPHONE MONROE 1080

CHICAGO COMMONS

GRAND AVE. AND MORGAN ST.

May 17, 1905.

Prof.W.E.B.DuBois,

Atlanta, Ga.

My dear Prof.DuBois:-

Your kind invitation for May 30th has again come to light from a mass of unanswered correspondence which has accumulated dutring the storm and stress brought upon me by the Chicago strike. I am very sorry to have delayed my response so long, especially since I cannot accept your tempting proposition. But if it is ever renewed, when I am at all able to consider it, I will make every endeavor to be with you. The occasion, judged by its published proceedings is one of great interest and importence.

Truly yours,

Graham Taylor

L.D.T.

11/26/15

XII

Mch 3

37-31A-34

Phila, Feb 27, 04

Prof. W.E.B. Du Bois,

Dear Sir—

There are at present twelve colored students at the University of Pensylvania, and on Feb 26th, they all met and formed a club, the

(3)

I write to ask your
permission to use
your name.

Hoping you are
enjoying the blessings
of good health,

I remain
Very Resp.
John B. Taylor Jr sec.
3223 Woodland Ave

purpose of which is to draw the colored students closer together, discuss current topics and refine ourselves intellectually.

Owing to your former connection with the University, we unanimously decided to be known as 'The Du Bois Club of the University of Penn.'

Mr John B Taylor, Jr, Secty

Sir:

I ~~am~~ thank the Colored Students of the University of Penna this year for the honor done me and accept it with deep pleasure. I trust your organization may bring much of pleasure & profit & if I can serve you at any time, command me.

Very Respectfully Yours.

Kittredge, Wilby & Stimson
Attorneys at Law
EDMUND W. KITTREDGE JOSEPH WILBY
GEORGE P. STIMSON

Neave Building,
N.W. COR FOURTH & RACE STS.
Cincinnati.

1/57/63

June 30th, 1910.

Prof. W. E. B. Du Bois,
Department of Sociology, Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

My dear Mr. Du Bois:-

I am in receipt of your letter of 6th inst., and it has lain on my desk ever since, simply because I have been too busy to give it any attention. I have been literally worked to a frazzle ever since I saw you last, though physically I may not look it.

I am really ashamed that I have not met my obligation with reference to the Horizon, but the fact is that just about the time I made that promise I had put all my available resources into a new enterprise; then came the stringency; and, not satisfied with that, your friend Roosevelt kept on with his demagogy (or worse), until the bottom fell out of everything but H ---; and since then I have had my nose to the grindstone until it is almost worn to the bone.

I only mention this to you for fear you might not have the right notion as to my failure to come to time - a thing which my worst enemy can scarcely charge me with except under stress of just such circumstances as occurred and exist in this case.

However, to show that Barkis is willin', if the flesh is weak, I am sending you herewith my check for $5. on account, and will send some more the first chance I see to do it.

With kind regards, I am, Yours very truly,

(1 enc.)

John J. Taylor

[Tennessee. . . .]

State of Tennessee,
Department of Public Instruction,
MORGAN O. FITZPATRICK, SUPERINTENDENT.

Nashville, October 14, 1902.

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Sir:--

Replying to y ur letter to Superintendent Fitzpatrick permit me to say that no normal instruction is given colored teachers for kindergarten work in this State. No industrial training has been introduced in the public schools for the colored.

Yours very truly,

Buddy D Smith

1/27/32

P.S. You will of course be entertained at the University during your stay & we would be glad for you to stay over Commencement. Thursday Our regards to Mr. Terrell & Phillips

Trotter Washington Gladden Clark at Niagara

Justice's Court

SUB-DISTRICT NO. 2

ROBERT H. TERRELL,
PRESIDING.

913 G STREET, N. W.

WASHINGTON, D. C. April 14 1905

My dear Prof Dubois:

Your telegram was received this morning. I shal be very glad to address the Atlanta Conference, if I can find anything to say. What would you like to have me talk about? The women, perhaps If so, what phase of tha very important subject do you wish me to discuss? Mr Terrell says that you will want statistics. Now if there is anything in the world that I fight shy of, it is figures, when I am obliged to produce them and stand sponsor for them. However, I shall try to do anything that you think is helpful. Please let me hear from you immediately, for I shall have a continuous nightmare about figures, until I hear from you I am so proud of

a011/c8/1

the brilliant success you have achieved as an author In the talks which I have made for the eastern Y M C A's this winter and last, I have often mentioned you and your work Phyllis and Dr Terrell wish to be remembered. I put the more important person first, as you observe. With best wishes for continues success and usefulness to the ra ce which stands in such sore need of champions and defenders, I am very sincerely yours

Mary Church Terrell

Dear Mrs ij—

I am very glad you can come. I want you to speak to a gathering of women ~~and~~ this afternoon ij Wednesday May 26 — the subject "The Negro Woman & the Church" Never mind figures — Just interest these women in making the Church decent & reverent. On the program will be your speech music & a few short remarks. Your talk should occupy about 45 minutes Professor Kelly

27-31A-10

Justice's Court

SUB-DISTRICT NO. 6.

ROBERT H. TERRELL
PRESIDING.

913 G STREET, N. W.

WASHINGTON, D. C. May 1 1903

My dear Professor Dubois:

Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Weller are soon to be in Atlanta, and I am very anxious to have you meet them and show them Atlanta University. Mr. and Mrs. Weller are doing untold good here by teaching us how to help the unfortunate in the kindest and most effective way, and at the same time to get more out of our work than we give. If it is possible for you to have Mr. Weller deliver his address on "How the Other Half Lives" accompanied by ster eopticon views, it will be very instructive and inspiring to the students, I am sure. As the General Secretary of the Associated Charities of Wash ington Mr. (and Mrs.) Weller have established a social settlement similar

to Hull House and they have recently attempted, and succeeded for that matter, in founding an embryonic social settlement for colored people.

Mr. Weller desires to meet you and it gives me great pleasure to make the introduction.

Very truly yours,

Mary Church Terrell

Nov. 3.

Justice's Court

SUB-DISTRICT NO. 8.

326 [redacted] STREET, N. W.

ROBERT H. TERRELL,
PRESIDING.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Oct. 6 1904

My dear Dr. Dubois:

The Independent has just been received and I have only this minute had time to read your Credo. The sentiment expressed is as broad, beautiful and beneficent as the language in which it is couched is classic and strong. Long may you live to bless and uplift every body with your elevating and inspiring thoughts. It has occurred to me you might like to see the program issued by the Committee of One Hundred when I returned from England last summer, so one is enclosed. Love to Mrs. Dubois and the little daughter from Phyllis and myself.

Very truly yours, Mary Church Terrell.

E/SE11

Dear Mrs Bennett:

I thank you for the
program & commendatory My
Credo. I am glad & your Gamm
Club. Mrs. D. & y. are well &
Jam. me in good health

[Texas...]

2

State Department of Education.

ARTHUR LEFEVRE, SUPERINTENDENT
WILLIAM C. HIXSON, CHIEF CLERK

Austin, Texas, May 1st, 1902

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois,

Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Sir:--

In reply to your interrogatories I can only say

1. That I know of no systematic training for colored teachers for kindergarden work in the "cities and towns" of this State. There is such a department in the State Normal School for negroes.

2. Industrial training in the colored public schools has had some beginning in a few localities, and the indications are that developments along this line may be expected in the near future.

Yours truly,

Arthur LeFevre
State Superintendent.

A.L.

H.B.

1/27/33

The Freedmen's Aid and Southern Education Society

J. M. WALDEN, President.
H. C. JENNINGS, Treasurer.
M. C. B. MASON, } Corresponding Secretaries.
W. P. THIRKIELD, }

WESTERN METHODIST BOOK CONCERN BUILDING
220-222 WEST FOURTH STREET

DICTATED T/M.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Oct. 14, 1902

Dr. W. Burkhardt Du Bois,

Atlanta, Ga.

21-4-26

My dear Dr. DuBois:-

I cannot refrain from expressing to you the profound satisfaction and delight I experienced in reading your recent article on "The Education of the Black Man" in the Atlantic Monthly. I want to assure you that in my judgment it is an epochal utterance. It is the highest note yet struck on this great and vital question. It puts the entire question on a higher plane. It must command the attention of thinking men and turn the thought of men interested in this great work, that rests upon our hearts, into new channels. I have thought deeply and read broadly on this problem for many years. I have no hesitation in saying that this is the greatest deliverance, both in thought and expression, on this problem that I have ever read. I can not tell you how it breathes fresh courage and inspiration into my soul.

For several years I have been reading before numerous Conferences of preachers a carefully prepared paper on "The Higher Education of the Negro", and have made a strong effort to convince the people that without trained leaders any race is doomed. You have made all thinking men your debtors in giving to the world this in every way remarkable paper, and I praise God that you had the courage in several paragraphs to state the bald truth that the South needs to hear. In their blindness they fail to see their own peril.

With kindest wishes for Mrs. DuBois and your colleagues in the University, and praying that your life may be long spared for the high and noble service for which you are providentially equipped - for surely you have come into the Kingdom for such an hour as this, I am

Most gratefully and faithfully yours,

W. P. Thirkield

Ch. May

Dear Mr —

I thank you for appreciative words & hope I deserve them.

DeCOURCY W. THOM,
119 E. BALTIMORE STREET.

BALTIMORE, 6 / 13 / 1902

W. E. Burghardt Du Bois
Corresponding Secretary of
The Eleventh Atlanta Negro Conference
Atlanta
Georgia

Dear Sir.

Thank you for inviting me to the above conference.

I am unable to be in attendance.

"To do faithfully what their hands find to do" is clearly best for the negroes of today.

From negroes so uplifted & uplifting there will evolve negroes to serve their kind specially with head-work. But any dream of social equality between the negroe race and the white race is a hideous blight - must.

Believe me a hearty well-wisher

the negroes individually yours
and as civilization

DeCourcy W. Thom

A PLEA FOR THE CONGO STATE

By Dr. Joe T. Thomas

BIRMINGHAM, ALA. APRIL 20, 1910

From the beginning of that daring march into the jungle "flying Old Glory" to the day Susi cried "Good Morning, Sir" at Ujiji where Stanly, the explorer, found Dr. David Livingston in Africa. The impression made upon this daring Young American was that the millions of people in the Congo State could under Christian development, be made a power for good in the uplift of all Africa.

So finding the source of the Congo river in Lake Tanganyika tracing this wonderful stream several thousand miles to the Atlantic Ocean, planting his name at the falls and at the pool; making "Stanley's road" and opening this vast region to civilizatin, with its millions of unfilled acres, and putting its forty million black subjects in reach of Christianity, veiwing the rich fields which supported the natives spontaneously, finding there on the equator a climate suitable for sixty million civilized people to live in and a soil rich enough to support them and the mining regions of South Africa this enterprising American knew no task to hard to perform, and in the year of 1885 he turned the country over to the Berlin Congress for the christian enlightment of its people and the commercial development of its territory.

Under the guidance of "the Hague," Leopold, King of the Belgian State, was placed over them for their soverign. The United States and the principal European powers became their protectors. A Constution was provided and the Government launched. The State was admitted into the postal union courts and some shools were established, communication was opened up the Congo river for three thousand miles, a blue flag centered with one star waved over her, and the dream of Stanley seemed to be on the way of completion under the guidance and protection of the powers of the world. But while men burn truth, God is not dead; Christianity is alive to the brotherhood of man and the Fatherhood of God. Stanley the founder and first Governor General rescued from barberism these millions of Africans and set them on the highway as a nation; but the State fell into the hands of a brutal monarch, who annexed their territory, multilated the native's bodies, slapped the powers in the face and defeated the very purpose of "The Hague Conference" that is to protect and secure the integrity of the weaker powers.

The civilized powers of the world have allowed the Congo State to be driven back into barberism by Belgium's cruel treatment, which has made the natives hostile to missionaries and a defamer of God. The Congo flag is blotted out, the languages of its people will be lost, and the work of christianity held back for years by this Belgium annexation of 1908. Stanley placed the state into the hands of "The Hague" so that the natives might have the chance to advance Under the civilized countries, but not to be robbed of their lands and multilated in body by the representative of the "Hague." Leopold is dead so let dead rest. BUT THE STATE IS THE WARD OF THE CHRISTIAN POWERS OF THE WORLD, not a Belgian territory. Belgium is only one of the powers that signed the treatery guaranteeing the intergity of the Congo State at Berlin in 1885. Freeingaizing the sovereignty of the Congo State.

THE CONGO SHOULD BE GOVERNED BY A COMMISSION UNDER THE "HAGUE" By agreement of the Hague the Congo State should be governed by a commission composed of the delegates to the Hague Conference from the followering countries, The United States, England, France, Germany, Japan, Russia, Austria, Italy, Argentine Republic, Chili, Belgium, Brazil and Mexico. These commissioners to be elected from the delegates to the Hague and the above named countries to furnish one delegate each to serve on this commision, who shall elect a president who shall not be an heir to any crown nor a soverign of any country.

This President to rule the Congo State under this commission. The President and Commissioners to be subjected to the Hague in term of office. The commission to rule the Congo for 15 years and cut the Congo into 19 States, each commissioner to take 13 native boys to his country's military school to be educated for army officers and return them to their country as the Congo after graduation. Each commissioner to appoint educated Negroes from his country to fill the offices required to run the Congo Government.

All Churches, Religous, benevolent and charitable societies to be given equal privilege to operate in the Congo, and neither to be given a seperate territory to operate in as a Church or Society. Agricultural and Mechanical Schools to be given one thousand acres of land and all other schools to be given five hundred acres and be exempted from Tax, if operated for the benefit of natives. Foriegn Negroes to be eligible to citizenship after three months residence in the Congo State, when appointed to office. Other Negroes to be eligible to citizenship after six months residence.

At the expiration of the 15 years, The Hague to call a Constutional Convention in the Congo and set up a republic of the United Congo States of Africa, which shall remain under the protection of the Hague. The Republic to have a Senate and Congress, President and Cabinet, which shall be open to all of its Negro Citizens. The Convention to fix the franchise on a Christian and Educational basis, all offices being open to any Negro citizen, Foreign or Native born.

This Commission to take the five best and most powerful tribunal Languages and make one National Language that shall be used in all Schools, Bibles, Song books, Courts, Newspapers, Notes, Checks, etc. The Commissioners to borrow money and pay Belgium for her Government property, then fly this Flag with 19 Stripes one for each State, seven red stripes representing the Negro's blood; six black stripes representing the Negro's color six yellow stripes representing the undeveloped brain of the Negro, with 13 bleeding crosses in a Yellow [illegible] This being in the blood of Jesus, the Crosses represent the Commissioners that shall [illegible] Nations sending these countries living missionaries to the Congo. The yellow field in the flag represents the undeveloped fields of the Congo.

The shield represents the Hague that shall protect the Congo from the [illegible] of the greedy land grabbing powers that might crush and devide the Congo and annex her lands and Mutilate her subject's bodies. The cage in the field is the cage of Ignorance, superstition Paganism and Slavery that have held the Negro down so long. The Lion [illegible] represents the New Negro under the protection of the Hague, being taught by [illegible] opening his eyes to the light of Christianity, industry, agriculture, commerce, science and civilization.

The nine eagles represent the nine countries that have put out [illegible] the World as a Godly People, and educated us through the school of slavery and [illegible] before the world as poets, Historians, Scholars, Soldiers, diplomates and [illegible] of Men and Black oratire to surpass the most of the down-trodden [illegible]

I ask every President of a College, Conference, Editor of a [illegible] Association, Y. M. C. A., Political organization, Missionary Societies, [illegible] anything of the African Race and for the betterment of humanity [illegible] your Lodge, Church, organization or society upon this subject.

312 NORTH FOURTEENTH STREET

1/57/65

New Orleans, April 24, 1910.

The New York "Post's" editorial comments on Dr. Booker T. Washington and Prof. W. E. B. DuBois, reproduced in the "Illinois Chronicle" of April 16, have been read in this city with a great deal of interest, especially by the colored people, and it would be no exaggeration to say that it seems that everybody feels that the New York "Post" was fair in the statement of the attitudes of the two men on the question of the way the colored people will sooner come into thefull enjoyment of rights guaranteed to them by the constitution of the United States.

It is not believed that either Dr. Washington or Prof. Du Bois will deny the correctness of the "Post'" statement of the position each of them occupies on this question of means unto the end which both desire to attain for the colored people in this country, especially in the South, where the great bulk of Negroes live, and where franchise conditions are the least satisfactory. The "Post" has stated the position of both men just as it is understood by the colored people, and if either Dr. Washington or Prof. Du Bois feels himself misrepresented in the paper's statement of his contention, it is because he has not made himself understood clearly in the advocacy of his contention, and the colored people will judge the contentions by what they understand them to be, and line up on the side of the advocacy which seems right or wrong, as they may judge. Of this there is no doubt so far as the colored people of New Orleans are concerned.

There may be some Negroes in this city who may dislike either of the two gentlemen personally, but, aside from the personal feelings thus held, it is pretty safe to say, that one can with difficulty find more than one Negro in a hundred who believes Prof. DuBois' contentions are wrong in ~~his~~ advising his people to refuse to submit to political wrongs without a show of earnest resentment to such wrongs. People who do not like wrongs from principles as the Negro people do, are certainly and beyond question opposed naturally to wrongs against themselves, and no matter how specious may be arguments for submission to wrongs on their part, they will hold, as Prof. DuBois is understood to hold, that it is proper to resent wrongs by the best means at hands.

Psychologically speaking, there is no wrong possible where there is no one to feel and to resent it. But nobody will pretend that the Negro is so lacking in common sense as to not know the difference between right and wrong in the conduct of man toward man in everyday life. What ever else may be the shortcomings of the Negro in his preparedness to go through life in other respects, he is undoubtedly not lacking in his appreciation of right and wrong on the question of fair play. And, knowing what fairplay is, he expects and desires it, and being denied it, a natural feeling of resentment prompts him to resent the unfairness. He could sooner consent to wrong than not feel a resentment for it. Imagine, then, his feeling when wrong is done him without his consent.

The attitude of Prof. DuBois is representative and exemplifies the true feelings of the masses of the Negro people in every part of this country.

1/57/66

In trying to right the wrongs done the Negro, Prof. DuBois probably sometimes got on the wrong track in the chase, as for instance, when he was advocating the election of Mr. William Jennings Bryan to the presidency of the United States and of a Democratic Congress. The error, if error at all, was of the head and no selfish ambition to fix a nest for himself. Possibly it was his way of expressing and emphasizing his personal feeling of resentment for the inadequate effort the Republican Party had made in behalf of justice and fair play for the Negro people in whose interests he is so earnestly concerned.

Anyway, one thing is clear and that is that the principles for which Dr. DuBois is known to be uncompromisingly an advocate are right, manly and worthy, and the masses of the Negroes are with him for them.

Victor P. Thomas,

1811 Terpsichore Street.
New Orleans News Correspondent
Chronicle.

[17]

In Line for 1909
A Million for Missions

$250,000 for the Home Field
SERIES D—Number 12

EDUCATION
OF THE
NEGRO

DOES IT PAY?

By A. J. THOMSON

Young People's Department
OF THE
American Christian Missionary Society
Y. M C A. Building, CINCINNATI, O.

seems to me abundantly proved by the results that have followed the efforts thus far made in that direction.

A State Superintendent of public instruction a few years ago wrote: "That a race of people, descended a few generations back from serpent worshipers in the wilds of Africa, within less than a score of years after being freed, and out of a mass of illiterates hundreds of thousands strong, have a regularly organized system of education, conducted by more than a thousand teachers, men and women of their own race, * * * is another marvel in the history of ethics, ethnology and the education of nations."

The following clipping from the *Evening Post* (Louisville), bears similar testimony as to results of efforts to educate the negro.

"DISTINGUISHED NEGROES—Not a Few Who Have Gone to the Front and Attained Fame.

"Junius C. Groves, of Kansas, produces 75,000 bushels of potatoes every year, the world's record. [Educated in potato raising]. Alfred Smith received the blue ribbon at the World's Fair, and first prize in England for his Oklahoma-raised cotton. [Higher education in cotton-raising].

"Some of the thirty-five patented devices of Granville T. Wood, the electrician, form part of the systems of the New York elevated railways and the Bell Telephone Company. W. Sidney Potman drew the design for the Collis P. Huntington memorial building, the largest and finest in Tuskegee. Daniel H. Williams, M. D., of Chicago, was the first surgeon to sew up and heal a wounded human heart. Mary Church Terrill addressed in three languages at Berlin recently, the International Association for the Advancement of Women. Edward H. Morris won his suit between Cook County and the City of

DOES IT PAY?

DOES IT PAY? is an ever recurring question in all departments of human activity. It is a question now hoary with the weight of centuries. What century is entitled to the honor of giving it birth, I know not. I know it is as old as the century that gave Jacob and Esau birth. Esau asked it when weighing his birthright against a mess of pottage. "I am at the point to die," he said, "and what profit shall this birthright do to me?" Will it pay? Jacob's sons discussed it when weighing the life of their brother Benjamin against twenty pieces of silver, Judah saying, "What profit is it if we slay our brother, and conceal his blood? Come and let us sell him to the Ishmaelites."

Wicked men in the days of Job asked it when weighing the successes of a prosperous earthly life against the service and honor due to God, who granted them that life with all its prosperity. They said, "What is the Almighty, that we should serve him, and what profit should we have if we pray unto him?" Will it pay?

Even the great "Teacher come from God" asks the question, that he may teach every man to ask it for himself when weighing the worth of his own soul against the worth of the world. "For what," says he, "shall it profit a man, if he shall gain the whole world and lose his own soul?" Will it pay?

And now this same question of the ages is asked when weighing the cost of the education of the negro against the results of that education. It is sometimes put thus, "Does higher education among the colored people pay?"

It is hardly necessary to argue that higher education among the white people pays,

though many can yet be found who would espouse the negative of the proposition. To say that higher education among the negroes pays, is quite different from saying that it would pay to give all negroes the higher education. I believe every sound argument to be urged in favor of educating white people can be urged as well in favor of educating black people. "We must educate, we must educate, or we must perish," is as true to-day as when first uttered. It is eminently true of our own country and nation. It would be true if there were not a black man in the nation or in the world.

Without what we call "higher education," the lower education, as we know it, would be impossible. Still I do not know that it is seriously argued by any considerable number of people, educated or uneducated, white, black, or colored, that it would pay to give every one of any race, even in our own country, what is commonly called the higher education. But some, as we have already seen, must have this education. In my judgment it would be an unwise appropriation of time, of effort and of capital to attempt to give the higher education to all the white people of our own country. It would be more unwise to attempt to give it to all the colored people. If it be true of the white people of our nation that they must be educated or our nation must perish, it is equally true of the black people, in proportion to their numbers, that they must be educated or our nation must perish. The preservation of the nation demands alike the education of both. Higher education pays as well among the one class as among the other. The interests of each class demand the education of its own and of the other also.

That education among the negroes pays

Chicago, and has a law practice worth $20,000 a year. Messrs. Cole and Johnson have collected royalties on over a million copies of their popular songs. Lieut. Walter F. Goving's Filipino Band at the St. Louis Exposition was declared superior to many better-known bands. Edmonia Lewis, who sculptured 'The Marriage of Hiawatha' and the San Jose bust of Lincoln, is living abroad; her first exhibition took place in Boston in 1865. The French government has Henry O. Tanner's painting, 'The Raising of Lazarus' on the walls of the Luxembourg."

Booker T. Washington, the most distinguished negro educator and educator of negroes living, himself a living demonstration that education among the negroes pays, recently wrote letters to 136 representative white men of the South asking the following questions and receiving the accompanying answers:

Has education made the negro a more useful citizen?—Yes, 121; no, 4; no answer, 11.

Has it made him more economical and more inclined to acquire wealth?—Yes, 98; no, 14; no answer, 24.

Does it make him a more valuable workman, especially where skill and thought are required?—Yes, 132; no, 2; no answer, 2.

Has education improved the morals of the black race?—Yes, 97; no, 20; no answer, 19.

Has it made his religion less emotional and more practical?—Yes, 101; no, 16; no answer, 19.

Is it, as a rule, the ignorant or the educated who commit crime?—Ignorant, 115; educated, 3; no answer, 17.

Does crime grow less as education increases among the colored people?—Yes, 102; no, 19; no answer, 15.

Is the moral growth of the negro equal to his mental growth?—Yes, 55; no, 46; no answer, 35.

If there were no other reason for claiming that education among the colored people pays, the commission given by the great "Teacher come from God" would itself be all-sufficient, and should forever settle the controversy. The end or purpose of teaching is education. And when the greatest of all teachers the world has ever known, commissioned his apostles to go and teach all nations, he virtually commanded that all nations be educated. He made no exceptions. He included negroes. In the nations and among the peoples where his teaching goes, there education goes, elementary, secondary, and higher, physical, mental and spiritual. There education flourishes and pays as it pays nowhere else. That even the negroes are no exception let such facts as these attest.

"Sixty years ago, the people at Yoruma, Africa, received the church missionary society's missionaries. They were then pagans, used human sacrifices in worship, and sometimes practiced cannibalism. In 1906, the whole church of the Anglican Christian work at Abeocuta, where the first mission was established, was in the hands of native pastors and teachers raised up from the old pagan stock within sixty years." One more. *The Christian-Evangelist,* of February 21, having directed attention to the fact that our nation spends almost twice as much for chewing gum as for foreign missions, says: "In contrast to this remarkable failure on the part of Christian America, one negro church in Africa, not ten years out of cannibalism, sends out every tenth member as a missionary."

May not such an African church rise in the judgment against the churches of this land of higher education?

115 Broadway
Nov. 7/07

Prof. Wm. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Du Bois

Your note recd. am glad you are able to send on some of our Boston addresses. I will use them at our first mass meeting to be held at Abyssinian Baptiste Church the 27th inst. We contemplate having one each month, the one in July. I am instructed to notify you of said invitation to speak, as we understand you are to be in this locality about that time. We will do arrange the meeting as to be suitable to your sojourn here. therefore it is desired that you advise us of the exact time you are to be here.

I send you under separate cover copy of a southern white man's argument setting forth his opinion of the Negro and answer to certain queries of a Negro lawyer. What do you think of this? Answer at your convenience.

Rev. Edward T. Ware, A. M.
President

Atlanta University

Atlanta, Ga.

Rev. Myron W. Adams, Ph. D.
Dean and Treasurer

June, 12, 1908.

Capt. H. A. Thompson,

Brooklyn, N. Y.

My Dear Capt. Thompson:-

I am very glad to hear from you again, and to hear that you are getting in touch with the leading men of the Democratic Party. I becoming more and more firm in my believe that we must beat Taft at all hazards, and should be very glad to come into some sort of understanding with men of influence so as to make our support of the Democratic party at least possible. I shall spend the summer in St. Paul with McGhee and shall be very glad to hear from you at any time. Direct your letters here and they will be forwarded.

(over)

1/49/110

Very sincerely yours,

Rev. Pitt Dillingham. Charlotte R. Thorn.

CALHOUN COLORED SCHOOL,

Calhoun, Lowndes Co., Ala.

November 25, 1905.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Dr. DuBois:-

Your letter of Nov. 21st received and I am glad to know you are thinking of coming to Calhoun and write to tell you that you will be most welcome at any time and we will do all we can to help you. I am afraid you will think we are pretty slow about our tabulation work, but it has been hard for us to settle down to this record work. We hope however after Christmas is over to get together all that we have in some form that will be satisfactory and will be glad of your suggestions when you come to us although I wish we had more to offer you in the way of material for use.

1/30/12

May I answer your former letter at the same time in regard to the social life of the negroes in the country districts? It seems to me that the eight specifications in your letter cover the amusements of the people in our district. I do not think that I can add anything to this list. The two things that interrupt our community life more than anything else in the way of work and home duties are the weddings and the funerals, both of which seem to give the people more actual happiness and joy than anything they enter into during the whole year, but I suppose these hardly come under the head of social life. We have in our community a good many of the quiltings which appeal to the hearts of the women and during the winter is our regular form of festivities for them. This is an all-day affair with a luncheon served at mid-day and sometimes we hear of as many as three or four in a single week.

2-W.E.B.DuB.

Would it not be possible for Mrs. DuBois to come to Calhoun with you. We should be most happy to welcome her if it were possible.

Hoping to see you before long, I remain,

Yours Sincerely
Charles R. Thorn

14/17/1

Rev. Pitt Dillingham.

Charlotte R. Thorn.

CALHOUN COLORED SCHOOL,

Calhoun, Lowndes Co., Ala.

January 4, 1906.

Prof. Du Bois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Ga.

1/20

Dear Prof. Du Bois:-

Herewith please find enclosed the data completing the land buying list. Miss Otis, who is in charge of the books, is very much afraid you will think the original plan of keeping the accounts was in her hands. We are simply sending you a statement of the facts as they appear on the books. We hope these figures will be of service to you and we also hope we may look forward to doing some more work for you here in June.

A note from Prof. Farnam received yesterday spoke of your "able and interesting paper" at the meeting of the American Economic Association and said your reference to the Calhoun land purchasing plan "pleased me greatly". We thank you for the good words spoken on such an occasion.

1/4/40

With many good wishes both for you and Mrs. Du Bois for the new year, I remain

Yours very sincerely,

C. R. Thorn

EH

Permit to acknowledge the receipt of the Negro which I am going to arrange and send you a copy of the diagram. I thank you

Rev. Pitt Dillingham.

CALHOUN COLORED SCHOOL,
Calhoun, Lowndes Co., Ala.

Charlotte R. Teuer.

F

May 24 - 1906

Dear Mr Du Bois.

I want to be with you all next Tuesday but do not know as I can accomplish it - I had already accepted invitation for Commencement at Talladega. The end of next week and it may not be possible to spend as much time there, as would be necessary if I attended at both places.

I did not know your Conference came so early -

May I leave the invitation open until ~~tuesday~~ I can make my plans - for I do not like to miss

1141138

Rev. Pitt Dillingham.

CALHOUN COLORED SCHOOL,

Calhoun, Lowndes Co., Ala.

Charlotte R. Thorn.

Mr Conference -

Thanking you for invitation

I remain yours truly

Charlotte R. Thorn

1/41/39

Rev. Pitt Dillingham. Charlotte R. Thorn.

CALHOUN COLORED SCHOOL

Calhoun, Lowndes Co., Ala.

Nov. 30, 1906

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Ga.

My dear Dr. DuBois:-

Your letter of Nov. 26th, with its enclosed check for $40, has just been received. I have turned over $27 of this amount to Miss Hamlin to settle your account as it stands with the school, and we will give Joseph Rhetta the $13 and send you a receipt for same.

When Miss Price brings the schedules referring to the Calhoun district to us we will add whatever information we can obtain. Of course this will take a little time as part of it will be obtained by house to house visits, as well as getting some from Mr. Lemon and some from our students. As Miss Ovington's visit does not commence until the 18th of December it will not be possible to add what she finds if you still desire everything returned to you by Christmas, which, I believe, is the date you gave me when you were here. We will do all we can before the 20th, from that date until after Christmas it will be impossible for us to take up any extra work outside of the regular school duties and the Christmas extras. Will you kindly let me know if I am correct as to the date you wish the information sent to you.

Thank you for your two previous notes. Will you also thank Mrs. DuBois for the note that I am sorry she felt obliged to write, for certainly the figs were not worth any effort on her part. We have missed you very much, especially in the evening gatherings that are now very small. When Miss Ovington comes down I expect there will be a renewal of the discussions.

Yours very sincerely,

Charlotte R. Thorn

1141/37

[Charlotte R. Thorn]

REV. HORACE BUMSTEAD, D. D.
PRESIDENT

Atlanta University

REV. MYRON W. ADAMS, PH. D.
DEAN

Atlanta, Ga., April 30, 1907.

Dear Miss Thorn:-

I thank you very much for your letter of April 18. I have been at Washington working on the schedules for two weeks. I do not know when I am going to get the report through but I hope within a few weeks now. I am hoping that I will not have to come to Calhoun again, not that I would not enjoy the visit, but as I do not see where I can possibly get the time. We are going to have a conference on Co-operative business among Negroes. Mr. Nelson of the Le Cla[illegible], Ill., is going to be with us. I hope you are going to be able to come. It takes place May 28. We expect to have an interesting time. I trust you are well.

Very sincerely yours,

1/48/44

Rev. Pitt Dillingham. Charlotte R. Thorn.

CALHOUN COLORED SCHOOL

Calhoun, Lowndes Co., Ala.

April 30, 1907

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. DuBois:-

I am in receipt of a letter from the research department of Hampton asking if we could give information regarding the crop lien system. It is impossible for us to answer their questions regarding conditions beyond Calhoun, but I am wondering whether you could easily give from the material you have on hand something that would help in regard to conditions in Lowndes county. I am sending you the list of questions. Of course I know you have gathered this material for your own special work and it may be infringing upon that to give us any information. You can yourself decide this matter and let me know whether you would prefer not to touch upon your material at all for use by Hampton

1/28/45

Being slightly interested in the work you are doing in regard to conditions around here, do let me know some time how you are progressing with it. I shall be almost afraid to read what you bring out for I fear that the information will be comprehensive regarding the bad condition of our county. That is the impression that some of those who worked with you have given out.

Hoping we shall see you here again and sincerely wishing that Mrs. DuBois and Yolande may also give us the pleasure of a visit, I am

Yours very truly,

Charlotte R. Thorn

Rev. Pitt Dillingham. Charlotte R. Thorn.

CALHOUN COLORED SCHOOL

Calhoun, Lowndes Co., Ala.

May 4, 1907

Prof. W. E. B. DuBois,
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. DuBois:-

Thank you very much for your letter of May 3rd, also the previous one of April 30th in which you speak of your conference on co-operative business among negroes to take place on May 28th. I should very much enjoy being with you and at present it looks as if I might stop over at Atlanta for a day or two on my way north.

I am much obliged for the answers to the questions sent us by the research department of Hampton. They came just as Mr. Chesnutt, Mr. Lemon and I were finishing some work on the questions and getting our illustrations where possible. I shall forward both your answers and ours containing the local material. As Mr. Chesnutt said: "He certainly has expressed things. I can't do the talking although I had some thoughts along the line". I do not feel at all nervous about the Lowndes County report but I am anxious to see it and know something about it. I expect it will tell us much that we had not even imagined.

With kind regards to Mrs. DuBois, believe me

Very sincerely yours,

Charlotte R. Thorn

EH

1/48/43

Rev. Pitt Dillingham.

Charlotte R. Thorn

CALHOUN COLORED SCHOOL,

Calhoun, Lowndes Co., Ala.

Nov. 14, 1908.

Prof. W. E. B. DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Ga.

1/49/37

Dear Dr. DuBois:-

Thank you for your note of November 11th with its enclosed copy of letter from the Bureau of Labor, Washington.

I am very glad that your article will probably be published in the January Bulletin.

Yours very truly,

C. R. Thorn

Rev. Pitt Dillingham, Charlotte R. Thorn.

CALHOUN COLORED SCHOOL

Calhoun, Lowndes Co., Ala.

December 8, 1908.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

My dear Dr. DuBois:

Would it be possible for you to consider being with us for the Emancipation meeting that is held on the first day of January? And if it is possible will you please come to us and speak at that time?

The men and women have been having a very hard year on account of short crops, and their house and land expenses are going up by the heavy interests, so that this fall we have been holding many meetings and are trying to get them together again on the old-time hard work basis to meet their debts and to make sure they would not lose what they have been working so long to gain.

I want the meeting this year to be one full of hope and inspiration, and feel so sure that you can give us just what we need that I am practically going down on my knees to you to beg you to come to us.

In case you are able to come to us, I shall hope to have Mrs. DuBois come with you. Of course I do not leave out Yolande, if you feel that she would like to come, but I do hope that you and Mrs. DuBois can be with us at that time.

Our meeting is always called at two o'clock, and there are a few preliminaries in the way of songs and some talks by the older people, but you would be the only regular speaker of the day.

Please remember me to Mrs. Dubois, and believe me

yours very sincerely,

Charlotte R. Thorn

Rev. Edward T. Ware, A. M.
President

Atlanta University

Atlanta, Ga.

Rev. Myron W. Adams, Ph. D.
Dean and Treasurer

Dec. 10, 1908.

Miss Charlotte R. Thorn,

Calhoun Colored School,

Calhoun, Ala.

1/49/36

My Dear Miss Thorn:-

The thought of you on your knees quite unmans me, I hasten to say that I shall be very glad to come to Calhoun December 31 and stay until January 3rd. Contributing, meantime, a cheerful speech toward my board. Please prepare Miss Brown forthis blow.

Very sincerely yours,

Rev. Pitt Dillingham. Charlotte R. Thorn

CALHOUN COLORED SCHOOL,

Calhoun, Lowndes Co., Ala.

December 15, 1908.

Dr. W. E. B. DeBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Ga.

1/46/134

My dear Dr. DuBois:

Your letter of December 10th brought much pleasure to us all. We shall be delighted to welcome you here December 31st or even earlier, and I know that everyone will be glad to hear you speak. We regret that Mrs. DuBois and Yolande cannot be with you.

Yours sincerely,

C. R. Thorn

49-12-70

Rev. Edward T. Ware, A. M.
President

Atlanta University

Atlanta, Ga.

Rev. Myron W. Adams, Ph. D.
Dean and Treasurer

Feb. 25, 1908.

Mr. A. G. Thurman,

Iowa State College,

Ames, Iowa.

My Dear Sir:-

Mr. W. H. Thomas is not in authority, on the other nand he a thoroughly disreputable man who was cast out by his nis own race before he was taken up by the whites. You will find something of his character in a review of his book in the Critic just after it was out, and also a review in the Dial of Chicago; I cannot give you the exact dates but the publishers of those papers could. Your question as to the moral and mental development of the average Negro cannot

49-12-71

Rev. Edward T. Ware, A. M.
President

Atlanta University
Atlanta, Ga.

Rev. Myron W. Adams, Ph. D.
Dean and Treasurer

Mr. A. G. T. #2

really be answered, because there is no average Negro; that is there is no race so homogeneous in attainment and heredity and education that you can speak of them in a lump, and predicate any far reaching truth concerning them. The Negroes in the United States especially represent all degrees of development and of education; and the initial mistake of any one in dealing with them would be to consider them as a single homogeneous group.

Very sincerely yours,

L. H. TINDALL, B. A.,

Principal - Public - School,

BOX 112.

Mt. Pleasant, Texas, Sept. 20. 1890

My Dear classmates, one and all:-

At the request of our much beloved president and classmate, Dr. Lee Bird, I now attempt to jot down a few things as they occur to me.

I hope this will find all well and happy.

After leaving Nashville, June 15th 1888 I reached this place the 18th. Began teaching a country school at $5 per and taught the same school for two seasons. was elected to the "Mt Pleasant School" the 15th Aug. 1890. and

am now teaching it as principal, term began Sept 1st '90. My school employs two teachers and runs 10 months. It pays $55.00 also.

The surroundings are not the pleasantest but I have long since learned to find or seek the easiest and most social place.

I have made something of a success here and can remain as long as I choose, it seems.

My intention is to go further south or west next year. Where? I do not as yet know but hope to see further on.

My attention and time are largely given to my work. Translate Jodel

L. H. TINDALL, B. A., Dean.

Principal - Public - School,

BOX 112.

2

Mt. Pleasant, Texas, 189

from the Germans occasionally and read "N. A. Review" and "Century".

Was in Mississippi Xmas '88 and remained two weeks with mother and friends — the first time I had been there since Oct. '81.

Am thinking of going again this winter.

Spent a part of May and June '90 in Nashville, — in the city and about Fisk.

Found every thing as they were when we were students there.

It is quite

a pleasure to me to write you this note as I know it must recall the events of the days and more varied experiences.

I think of you all. Not one familiar face or remark but I remember which was so characteristic (?) of each one of us.

My prayers and benedictions follow you individually and as a class. I trust you sometimes think of me as I do, often of you.

I hear from no member of the class now but know this must still be in the land of the living.

Saw Miss Benson in W. last Summer.

Let us form

L. H. TINDALL, B. A., Dean.

Principal - Public - School,

BOX 112.

3.

Mt. Pleasant, Texas, ... 189

an interest I shall ever as a class till death shall sever us. Let us keep up the class interest and not let it die. I shall always contribute anything I can to perpetuate its interest.

So, friends, I am not married and shall not till after our reunion at the "World's Fair in Chicago" '93.

Do you hear from Mrs. Yancey (M) and Mrs. Stocks (Maria)?

I hear each one of you is doing well. Good!

With best wishes for

Your continued success,
dear classmates, I leave you
With a growing love
and an intensified interest
in You all

I am Yours always
L. Hunter Tindall.

L. H. TINDALL, B. A.,

Principal - Public - School,

BOX 112.

Late

Mt. Pleasant, Texas, Nov. 29 1899.

P.S.

I heartily concur with the president's suggestions in his "Greetings", pertaining to Secretary &c. and also second the nomination of Mr. Edmondson!!

Tindall.

1/14/1

The Tradesman

Established in 1878

Chattanooga, Tenn. 7/2/1902.

W.E.B.Dubois,Esq.,

Ann Arbor, Mich.

Dear Sir:- Answering your favor of recent date, we beg to say that with very few exceptions the names contained in your list have already appeared on our list and we have sent letters to all of them. All of the letters went out on the 23rd and 24th of June and so far the answers received are about twice as many as were received ten years ago, when that investigation took place. We expect a large number of other answers within the next few days and in asmuch as so much interest has been manifested, we think it would hardly be necessary to send out the postal cards as you suggested.

1/23/64

As soon as we have finished with the letters, properly classified them and prepared our articles, we will forward them to you as per your request. Let us know whether we shall send them to you at Ann Arbor, Mich. or to the Atlanta University. We expect our first article to appear in the issue of August Ist.

Yours very truly,

The Tradesman Publishing Co.

George A. Sibley Jr.

The Tradesman

Established in 1878

Chattanooga, Tenn. 7/7/1902.

Prof.W.E.B.Dubois,

Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Sir:- We have received about all of the answers that we are likely to in reference to the Negro Skilled Labor question. In settling our account with you, we believe that under our contract the settlement would stand as follows--

Postage $60.00 of which you were to pay one-half and we one-half it being also agreed that you were to pay for all printing and stationery. On that basis we furnished $20.worth of stamps about $3~~00~~, for addressing envelopes and $4. for 2,000 envelopes, making a total of $27. This would make us indebted to you in the sum of $3. Shall we send check to you or shall we make it payable to the Atlanta University?

Awaiting your early advice, we remain,

Yours very truly,

The Tradesman Publishing Co.

Guy b. Colburn Jr.

The Tradesman

ESTABLISHED IN 1885

CHATTANOOGA, TENN. 7/29/1902.

W.E.B.DuBois, Esq.,

Ann Arbor, Mich.

Dear Sir:- Answering your favor of July 25th, we hand you herewith check for $3. in full settlement of our account with you. We have several articles as leaders that will probably occupy all of the space that we can spare for such matters in our issues of August Ist and I5th and probably Sept. Ist, so that it will probably be Sept. I5th before the first article appears in reference to Negro Skilled Labor. As soon as we finish with the letters we will send them to you.

Yours very truly,

The Tradesman Publishing Co.

Geo. E. Gibbs Jr.

1/27/66

The Leading Industrial Trade Journal of the South

THE TRADESMAN

Established in 1879 $2.00 a Year

Published on the 1st and 15th of each Month

Chattanooga, Tenn. 10/ 16/1902.

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois,

Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Sir:-

We forwarded you by express all of the matter received in reference to the Negro Skilled Labor question. We hope you will be very particular and not divulge any of the names of any of the parties who answer our inquiries, as we are under strict obligations to them to treat all information as confidential. The result of our investigation appears in our issue of October 15th, and while it is not as full and elaborate as we had hoped, at the same time it is a little better than the data which we were enabled to secure eleven years ago.

Thanking you for your cooperation in the matter, we remain,

Very truly yours,

The Tradesman Publishing Co.

Guy E. Sibley.

1/27/67

Package paid. Please send copy of Tradesman of 15th. Shall be very careful not to divulge names. I appreciate your kind cooperation.

The Leading Industrial Trade Journal of the South

THE TRADESMAN

Established in 1879 $2.00 a Year

Published on the 1st and 15th of each Month

Chattanooga, Tenn. 10/31/1902.

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois,

Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Sir:-

Anwering your favor of recent date will say that we regret exceedingly that proper credit was not given in publishing the investigation concerning Negro Skilled Labor in the South. The large amount of matter to be edited and classified, and the difficulty in arranging it in proper shape, caused us to overlook the matter to which you refer. We will be glad in our issue of November 15th to give ~~xxx~~ due and proper credit to the Sociological Department of Atlanta University for the valuable assistance rendered us.

Very truly yours,

The Tradesman Publishing Co.

Guy b. Sibley.

1/27/02

The Leading Industrial Trade Journal of the South

THE TRADESMAN

Established in 1879 $2.00 a Year

Published on the 1st and 15th of each Month

Chattanooga, Tenn. 2/27/1903.

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois,

Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Sirs:-

Your favor of the 20th inst. is at hand sending us marked copy of the "Negro Artisan." We must compliment you upon the completeness of the work and have made editorial mention of the same that will appear in our issue of March 1st, a copy of which we will be glad to send you. We regret that limited space prevented a more extended notice.

Very truly yours,

The Tradesman Publishing Co.,

By Geo. L. Sibley.

1/32/70

File

[Mrs. Frank?] [1904]

Dec. 14th "-

Gadoo
Saratoga

31-13-1

Mr. du Bois -

Dear Sir ——

Yam Cand for
Mrs. Frank came some
days ago, & She asked
me to write at once -
& thank Yam.

Please pardon me
for not making it
possible to Carry out

her wish. -

You may not know that ever since last August, Mrs Stark has been seriously ill with heart trouble, & partially blind from a hemorrhage in one eye, - the result of the heart trouble.

We do not take everything into her room, but I knew at once that your "Creed" would be of interest to her, - & so it proved.

It was read to her, & she wanted you to know of her interest in it & of her

[3]

appreciation of Yours
kind thought.

With greeting to Yours
Yours Mrs. Frank -

Believe me -

Sincerely Yours
A. J. Pardee.

This note I have just found
in a drawer - Yours &c. -
Pray accept my apology for
this oversight, with my
regret for the further delay.

[1905]

THE ARTSMAN
SIXTEEN HUNDRED TWENTY FOUR WALNUT STREET PHILADELPHIA

Jan 7

Horace Traubel
Hawley McLanahan
Will Price EDITORS

Jan 2 05

Dear Mr DuBois -

I have been writing Chesnutt & Miller & Washington & some others & now find my pile has much also boy boy. Much in this. What a pity you were here in Philadelphia, Constantin von Sternberg, a musician you'd admire, came & read poems, has lately been writing music to the idea of collecting the negro melody. We don't begin to have become

1136/19

too much crooked or lost.
He is the idea that the repro
melody will finally form the
basis of an American national
Sac. Reader has this old
this would mile be effected
by the will of musicians but
by the natural course of musical
Evolution. He is afraid that
much of the material may
be lost if this longer repe=
ated. He is, to his mind,
infinitely precious. Mr Stanbury
has had some correspondence
with Roosevelt upon the sub=
ject. He believes the Government

THE ARTSMAN
SIXTEEN HUNDRED TWENTY FOUR WALNUT STREET PHILADELPHIA

Horace Traubel
Hawley McLanahan
Will Price EDITORS

[3]

2/ Might proceed in the matter of
with best effect & perhaps
with better chance of ~~Com~~
& to a successful issue.
than any private endeavor.
I am writing to you with no
idea of giving the subject
upon your attention but for my
own clear that it will
& fundamentally interest & appeal
to you. You are a profound
student of the problem that
Lyeyte
appeals & I respect your

contract & have written at
least one book & real heavy
treatise yet. Mr Oemberg's
motives is entirely above board.
He wants to see the thing
done as well as he does
it. Chronicle also wrote
me promising his cooperation.

Yours truly
Horace Kephart

11/36120

105 East 18th Street,
New York City,
June 22,1907.

My dear Dr. Du Bois:-

May I take the liberty of asking your re-consideration of an incident mentioned in the report of your last Lincoln Day address? In its first paragraph,as reported in "The Voice" for June,1907, you speak of the parentage of the mother of Lincoln as "the son of a woman whose father never married her mother,and that he came in shame and frailty, an illegitimate,into the world." As far as I can learn ,the basis of that statement that has been frequently repeated in some form (and unfortunately in a careless biography by one of Lincoln's close friends) arose from an obscure and unauthentic source in North Carolina,during one of Lincoln's campaigns. Recent investigations have dissipated the implication. In an article entitled "The Parents of Abraham Lincoln" ,from the pen of Miss Ida M. Tarbell,a careful statement of the pedigree is given;and is,in substance, that Nancy Hanks and Thomas Lincoln were married at Beechland, Ky. in 1806, three years before Lincoln was born,and that his mother was Nancy Shipley Hanks ~~and~~ Joseph Hanks who came to Nelson County, Ky., where Joseph Hanks died in 1793 ,leaving a will which is in the records of Bardstown, Ky., and shows that at the time of his death he had eight living children to whom he bequeathed property,the youngest of whom he describes as " my daughter Nancy". She was then but nine years old,and went to live with an uncle, Richard Berry,who had come from Virginia to Kentucky with her parents at the time they came. This uncle, Richard Berry, signed the marriage bond of the little girl recognized in the will of Joseph Hanks. This additional circumstance of a recognition in the will is very significant as emphasizing the legitimacy. I cannot perceive a single circumstance in the chain of ancestry upon which the above quoted statement can be reasonably grounded. I do not suppose that you have had occasion to make a special investigation of the matter. I think that this article of Miss Tarbell was first printed in an issue of " Collier's Weekly",but I cannot give you the date.

With kind regards,
I remain,
Yours very truly,

Henry Louis Spencer

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois,
Atlanta University, Atlanta,Ga.

Stated that you were abroad.

Question: "Resolved that the 15th Amendment should be repealed. The enforcement of the second section of the 14th Amendment and the difficulties of repeal are not to enter into the discussion."

Two teams, a negative and an affirmative will represent each college.

TRIANGULAR DEBATE

March 13, 1908

IOWA COLLEGE
GRINNELL

IOWA STATE COLLEGE
AMES

DRAKE UNIVERSITY
DES MOINES

I. S. C. DEBATORS
C. W. OKEY
I. D. HADLEY
J. G. EMERSON
A. G. THURMAN
HOWARD VAUGHN
GEO. W. PATTERSON
ALTERNATES
H. HAZEN R. G. ANDREWS

1/31/28

Ames, Iowa, January. 28 1908

Hon.G.A.Towns.
Atlanta. Ga.

Dear sir,--

In working up a debate on the negative side of the question of the repeal of the 15thAmendment we wish to prove that there is a large number of people who wish to keep the negro down but who are restrained somewhat from doing so by the 15thAmendment. Can you cite us to any newspapers or secure for us any papers which growl vigorously at the efforts of the highminded Southerners and northerners who are trying to uplift the negroes? Can you secure for for us any statements of people or newspapers who applaud the virulent pronuncements of those radical men whose primary object is to keep the negro down? Thanking you very much for a reply to these requests, Iam

Yours respectfully

Geo.W.Patterson.

Geo W. Patterson.

[Triangular Debate]

Ames Iowa.
Station "A"
May 18, '08.

Mr W. E. B Du Bois.
Atlanta.
Ga.

Dear Sir:-

Some time ago you gave us some information upon the race-problem. For this we wish to thank you.

We are sending you a copy of the debates - Our negative team won from Grinnell College while our affirmative team lost to Drake University. Again thanking you for aiding us in our contest,

We are,
I.S.C. Debating Teams '08.
Geo. W. Patterson.

Iowa State College.

33-2-16

Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia,
July 17, 1906.

Rev. Edward Beecher,
Parish Clerk,
Trinity Parish,
New Haven, Conn.

Sir:-

My grandfather Alexander DuBois (or possibly Samuel Alexander DuBois) a colord man was, I believe, a member of Trinity Church about 1840. At any rate he was among the founders of St. Luke's in 1844. I want to find out somethin more about him. He attended the Cheshire School, 1820-22, and then lived in New Haven. He married Sarah Marsh somewhere about 1830 and had two children by her - Augusta and Alfred (my father). His wife died July 4, 1834 aged 30. Is it possible in the records of Trinity Parish to confirm, correct or supplement any of these facts or to establish my grandfather's connection with the founding of St. Luke's?

I would be under great obligations for any information you could secure for me.

Very truly yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Regular Office Hours:
10 to 12 A. M.
2 to 4 P. M.
Closed
Saturdays at 12 o' clock noon.

Beecher's Exchange,

149 Orange Street.

Edward C. Beecher, Proprietor.

Telephone
Call 1350.

33-3-15

New Haven, Conn., July 25, 1906

Mr W. E. B. DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Sir:-

Replying to your enquiries in the enclosed letter, all I find in the Parochial Register of Trinity Church respecting the DuBois family is as follows-

Caroline buried Dec. 30, 1831, aged 30 years.
Harriet " Dec. 28, 1841. Born Sept. 7, 1841.
Helen " March 23, 1839. " Feb. 16, 1838.

I can give you no data as to any DuBois families connected with St Luke's Church, you will have to apply to that Parish for the information you desire.

Yours truly,

Edward C. Beecher
Clerk of Trinity Parish

[Trinity Presb. Church]

BUFFET SUPPER AND MORTGAGE BURNING

AT

Trinity Presbyterian Church,

Rochester, N. Y.

Rev. A. Sellers Mays, Pastor.

TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 19, 1906.

MENU

Radishes Olives

Boston Brown Bread
Finger Rolls
Veal Croquettes, Cream Sauce
Hash in cream brown
Chicken Salad
Neapolitan Ice Cream
Assorted Cakes
Coffee

Toast-master, Rev. S. Banks Nelson, D. D.

Our Sunday School — Mr. Wm. R. Murray, Supt.

~~Trinity Past and Present — Mr. D. S. Morse~~

~~The Church and Christian Union — Mrs. A. S. Morse Jr.~~

~~Our Sunday School Athletic League Mr. A. S. Morse Jr.~~

Our History — Mr. H. David Murray

Burning of Mortgage — Rev. G. L. Hamilton

Honorary Guests

Rev. E. A Johnson, D. D. — Harrisburg, Pa.

Prof. W. E. Burghardt Du Bois — Atlanta, Ga.

24141

~~Trinity~~

Dr Johnson.

Rev. G. L. Hamilton

Rev. A. S. Mays

Subscription Price $1,50 Per Year, Payable in Advance . . . . . SUBSCRIBE NOW	OFFICE OF **THE GUARDIAN** America's Greatest Race Paper **No. 3 Tremont Row Room 19**	The Best Advertising Medium Among Colored Americans . . . . . ADVERTISE NOW

21-4-25

Boston, Dec 1 1904

Dear Dr Du Bois;

Some of us Boston women, who are very proud of you and very much interested in the welfare of our Race are anxious to print your creed and sell it the money to go to a work ~~in~~ which we are aiding.

I have promised to write and ask you for the privilege. Will you kindly let me hear from you.

Hope you will take good care of yourself this year and not work so hard that you will faint in the Spring and frighten all your friends, nearly to death.

With kindest regards

Yours

Very sincerely

Geraldine L. Trotter.

Dear Mrs Trotter

Refused The Creed as you will only attach it "From the New York Independent." Thank you I am caring for my health & weight more than ever before. Regards to all

REV. HORACE BUMSTEAD, D. D.
PRESIDENT

Atlanta University

REV. MYRON W. ADAMS, PH. D.
DEAN

Atlanta, Ga., February 5, 1907.

My dear Mrs.Trotter:-

Mrs.DuBois will leave here February 9th,arriving in Washington the afternoon of February 10th. She will then take the Federal Express and arrive in Boston at 7 o'clock in the morning,Monday,February 11. She will go directly to Arlington Heights by the subway cars but would be very glad to see you either at the depot or elsewhere.

Very sincerely yours,

L48(47)

3 Tremont Pm. Room 19.
Boston, Mass. Sept. 30. 1902.

Dear Dubois,

In regard to the Literary we feel that you must come to us this year. We want to hear you on the side of reconstruction that deals with the ante-reconstruction period and the black code and the things that the reconstruction governments have to their credit. You will do the people here great good by shedding light on that side of the question for us. Now we are poor, but we will pay your way from Washington, round trip if we have to. We want you to come on Jan. 12th. We can pay your car-fare from Washington to Boston. Some of us will house you while here. As I said we will pay the round-trip car-fare if we have to in order to get you to come. The trouble is that our treasury is nigh empty.

Please let me know what you can do for us. We should like to hear as soon as possible.

Yours truly,

W. M. Trotter

27-31-18

Dear Trotter:

I cannot pronnce definitely yet as I am not sure I shall be in Washington. If I am the full round trip to Boston must be met. I cannot afford to give time to money too. I will let you know as soon as I can.

(Private Print)

CONFIDENTIAL.

8 Tremont Row, Room 19,

Boston, Mass., Feb. 2, 1904.

13

Dear Friend and Co-Workers:-

One of the legacies bequeathed to the Guardian by Mr. Geo. W. Forbes on his departure was a current cash debt of nearly two hundred dollars ($200.00). Piloted by Mr. Forbes, Mr. Wilford H. Smith, the lawyer who brought the Pickens libel suit and who started to bring a libel suit for Mr. Fortune approached the lawyers of our printer and besought them, and afterwards the printer himself, to sell the Guardian's notes to him. It is alleged Mr. Smith represents Mr. Booker Washington (and whom else could he represent?)

Owing to the desertion of Mr. Forbes at a trying time and to apparently Mr. Washington's attempt to get the Guardian in his clutches by means of his great wealth, friends have suggested that I allow supporters of the Guardian and others who object to the above methods of persecution to contribute toward this debt. This I have decided to do, as the Guardian is really a philanthropic enterprise. All sums should be in by Feb. 12th. Will you help to the extent of your ability?

Yours for freedom and a free press,

Wm. Monroe Trotter

3 Tremont Row. R. 19.
Boston. Mass. Feb. 27. '05

Dear Dr Bois,

Yrs letter received. I mailed the B. S. & H. lecture, and called at Transcript Saturday afternoon. The man that usu had charge of your manuscript had gone. I left him a note asking him to mail the paper to you early this morning, leaving Mr. Ishes address. I telephoned this afternoon but the man had gone home.

The delay was due to the libel suits. Both were argued together. Alexander on the stand admitted that Emmett Scott of Tuskegee Ala. private secretary of Mr. Washington was the author of the attacks which appeared in The Citizen's Special Correspondence from New York. I got 'em cold. A dead "dead give-away". The biggest thing yet. I can make no comment in my paper until decision is rendered.

49-12-23

That is, I fear such might prejudice the judge. The Bee, and the Baltimore Sunset both have good accounts. I send you the text of your Alexander "New York" letters. I guess we have located one of the "five leading cities".

Tell Mc Ghee all about this.

Keep on sewing the seed. I sent you a Transcript with an abstract from your lecture. Bruce was tiresome and amusing at the Old South. Too highly prepared. It strikes me you had better unleash a line or two on "developments" occasionally. The honest men must somehow get together for more concerted defence.

My regards to Mc Ghee.

Yours sincerely

Wm. Monroe Trotter.

40-12-28

21-4-93

Mch 15
1905

Dear Trotter:

Please send me by return mail every scrap of evidence you have going to prove Washington's bribery of Newspapers. Send me as many documents as possible references & documents, illustrative facts & sources for further knowledge & information. I want this for the private conversion of an influential man & you can assure contributors that there will be no publicity of their names without their consent. Give me facts & hurry them to me. Send a part at a time if necessary.

3 Fremont Row. R. 19.
Boston. Mass. March. 18. '05

21-4-12

Dear Dr Bris,

I have sent me a few things more to-night. To-morrow I shall send you all the evidence I can find. It is necessarily of a circumstantial nature. Much depends upon the reasonableness of your prospective convert. Would to God I had the direct evidence. But we may get that yet. Cooper has it and I have written a man at D.C. to see him. Wilkins has the thing and I have written him to dislodge to you. Please return to me everything I send you.

Yours for the cause,

W. M. Trotter.

File

Subscription Price $1,50 Per Year, Payable in Advance	OFFICE OF **THE GUARDIAN** America's Greatest Race Paper **No. 3 Tremont Row Room 19**	The Best Advertising Medium Among Colored Americans . . . . . ADVERTISE NOW

49-11-2

Boston, March 21. 1905.

Dear DuBois,

We are making to get inside facts on Col. Am. & Boston Citizen. I might say that Prof. Wm. H. Ferris told me that one day when he was in Washington at the office of The Colored American, Mr. J. Will Cole, the hired editor said. "Industrialism is worth $500.00 a year to us". The reference was of course to Booker Washington.

The Boston Colored Citizen was started by Mr. P. J. Smith, a poor man, whose only visible means of support was the cleaning of a few down town offices. He was notoriously the agent or letter runner for Booker Washington. There is no question but that Mr. Washington lent his face to several race conventions, especially the Afro-American Council at Louisville, where he to my positive knowledge "button-holed" a reporter, for whom I had been talking, in Washington's behalf. There is no possible source for the large amount of money used to launch this paper but Booker Washington, whose it defended as its chief policy. Wm. J. Will Cole came in from Washington, D.C. and edited the paper as a hired hand. Later Charles Alexander, Booker had been head-printer formerly at Tuskegee, took charge. Alexander, himself, admits the paper does not pay for itself. When a big cut of Mr. Washington is run the edition is invariably enlarged by 50% to 100%. The printer who prints the paper in his private talks with me takes it for granted that the Citizen is Booker Washington's paper.

When there came a disagreement between myself and Forbes and a separation and when the printer sent Forbe a demand for payment of a bill of almt 170 dollars, a lawyer, Wilford H. Smith, by name, the one for whom Booker Washington got the Alabama franchise cases, after seeing Forbes went to my printers lawyer and offered to pay cash for all notes and debts of The Guardian Publishing Co, which amounted to over $300. He it is who brought to Boston the Pickens libel suit which by Pickens own admission to a friend was brought at Washingtons instigation. This Smith is Washingtons lawyer. He could have represented no one else. Later he went to the printer and offered to buy those notes of mine. Later still he held out as one reason why the printer should accede my proper that "they" would make a standing offer for those notes at full value. The other reason was that "We have plenty of money behind us as you (the printer) of course know." Alexander certainly had no money. We are could have been meant but Washington. The object was to get control of a majority of the claims, then petition me into bankruptcy and as major creditor take possession. Mr. Forbes later petitioned for bankruptcy but lost his case.

Now as to the Colored American Magazine. The Boston Agent told a friend of his and of mine, that when Mr. Dupree sold the Magazine it went into Booker Washingtons possession. The actual transaction was by this same Smith, one Moore, the newly appointed National Organizer of Washingtons Business League, and a white man named Friend, who had posed as a benefactor. At first Friend pretended to Mr. Dupree to think well of you. He must have been visited by Alexander, Moore & Stone. He then told Dupree he could help us more unless the Magazine refrained from attack on Booker and advocated industrial education. Then he had visited Dupree a letter of introduction to Mr. Washington. Leaving Dupree in the lunch time, he really forced him to sell. Tom Fortune was the first editor. Then Rev. Simmons, a nephew or cousin of Washingtons wife is editor. At the sale Dr. Courtney, Washingtons special representative here, was present. There is no question Washington bought the Magazine. As I said, the Boston Agent told me. I to have continually landed him till since. Read that second editorial in current issue of Guardian. Washington sent letter to Rev. Simmons, & magazine's full agent, who had it like objecting to tone of this editorial etc. More later. Write me. Yours Trotter.

Subscription Price $1,50 Per Year, Payable in Advance . . . . . .
SUBSCRIBE NOW

OFFICE OF
THE GUARDIAN
America's Greatest Race Paper
No. 3 Tremont Row Room 19

The Best Advertising Medium Among Colored Americans . . . . . .
ADVERTISE NOW

Boston, March 26. 1905.

Dear Du Bois,

Your letter with enclosures received. Your answer was as encouraging as was Miller's and ~~Bruce~~ especially Grimke's letter disgusting. I showed all to Morgan and to my wife. My wife says you are a brick, all you need is a red head. Morgan said your letter was just what those two fellows needed. Myself and wife had lost faith in Grimke, but Morgan hung on. He is now disgusted with him. Grimke has been "throwing me down" for some time. He told me to my face he was "afraid of me". I suppose you know he became a "staff correspondent" of the New York Age two weeks ago. That "upset" Morgan and myself completely. His course is especially helpful to Barbee and especially embarassing to me. Fortune had been treating you so nastily and had shown himself such a mean tool of Barbee's in his treatment of Rev. Morris & James H. Hayes, Herald, of Washington, thinks Grimke has compromised himself. Fortune is paying him a salary. I had boomed Grimke so and he is president of the Boston Suffrage League, and now an employee of T. Thos Fortune! It certainly is hard.

Your course in coming out of that Secret Conference business is the only right course. No upright man ought to "come under" a man like Washington. Your letter was prime. You took care finely of all that flam-drivel of "bad faith". Kelly Miller made me sore when he was here along those lines and about item 5. Call on me at any and all times and I shall do anything I can to assist you. Any suggestions you have to make will always be carefully considered. A national "strategy board" for defensive and offensive and constructive action might be advisable. But no white man, especially like Ogden, can pay "expenses". That "expenses paid" is fatal to the Committee of 12.

49-11-1

49-11-1a

Wilkins will probably soon have the Conservator again. The Voice of the Negro" seems to be your friend. Harry Smith at Cleveland seems to be O.K. Prof. L. M. Hershaw at Washington is true blue, a very valuable man, my Washington correspondent. He refused Tinie money. Hershaw has much influence with Chase of The Bee. The Pioneer Press at Martinsburg, W. Va. is reliable. I have great faith in Rev. O. M. Waller, now in Brooklyn, N.Y. and in Rev. Geo. Frazier Miller. John E. Bruce and Rev. Chas. S. Morris begin this week to start the Guardian in New York. What do you think of it?

What do you think of the revelation in Emmett Scott given by Alexander in the libel case? Is it not of value to you? Our trump card as Barber is his criminal methods.

I have written Miss Pauline Hopkins for inside facts as to Barber and the Col. American Magazine. Hershaw is working in Cooper. Let see know whether what I have sent was of any service and what further I can do.

Am I at liberty to place your last correspondence, or copies of it to Hershaw and to Miss Ida L. Bailey in confidence. They can be trusted and it would do them so much good, as well as John F. Cook. Grimke's connection with the Age, (how times have changed since he was helping me in the Guardian) has caused no end of talk at Washington. I believe he has hurt himself and take he will return to us, a broken an empty vessel" etc.

Barber must be checkmated and we must study to do it.

Shall I make any editorial comment about this Ayden business, of a general character?

Yours sincerely,

Wm. Monroe Trotter.

[Trotter]

File (V)

Inclose you this letter at once.
It is to me Conclusive. Wilkins has misquoted these
statements in my presence and those of three other Boston men.
J Trotter

Chicago Ill March 20/05

Wm M. Trotter Esq.

My Dear Sir and friend your favor of the 18th inst has been received and noted. Will say in reply that Dr. Chas. E. Bentley called at my house one evening last week with a letter from Prof. DuBois addressed to Bentley in which he asked Bentley to see me and get the information you refer to.

27-314-2

I authorized Bentley to say to Dr. DuBois that I was approached by a man and his wife with the proposition that Mr. Washington would give me $3,000 annually payable quarterly in advance if the Conservator would support his work etc. About three months after the proffer of this proposition by this man and woman a man or rather another man, who claimed to be a close friend and an admirer of Mr. Washington, came to me and said, in effect, that if I could promise him that I would support Mr. Washington he (this man) could produce me an income of $3,000

a year and that I would get the money
Quarterly in advance and that I would not
pay any more for Mr Washington until I had
received the first Quarters pay. He also
said I could get that Amount annually as
long as I stood by Mr. Washington.
These people are personal friends of mine
living here in Chicago and they spoke to me
perfectly Confidentially and I agreed for their
sakes not to mention the matter to any one
I therefore withhold their names and should
either my name be not Called as it would
would place me in the light of being unable
to prove the assertion or being forced to expose
the parties whose Confidence I have.
These parties did not say that Dr. Washington
authorized them to deal with me or the Conservator
but inferred that they were acting as his agent
either by his solicitation or knowledge and
Consent as they all offered the same figures etc.
This is about in substance what I authorized
Dr. Bentley to send Dr. Du Bois; all of which
is true. Let Dr. Bentley see not send out the
matter just as I have stated it here you can
Might send to Prof. this letter.
Yours Truly D. K. Wilkins

30 S. Dearborn St.

3 Tremont Row. R. 19.
Boston. Mass. April 1. 05

Dear Dr. Bois;

Can you give me the addresses of the New York philanthropists interested in "us"; also of the white people in New England interested in "our people". I want these addresses soon and just as many as possible.

Harry Smith of Cleveland wants to know why you don't "warm up" to the fellows. I don't know what he means. John E. Bruce of Yonkers is especially bitter against Booker. He wants you to produce proof of the "hush-money" to ruin Booker. Hexham is watching Cooper. We are still after "evidence".

What of Trinkle in N.Y. age?

Remember me to Mrs. D. — and to Yolande.

Yours sincerely,

Wm. Monroe Trotter.

49-12-26

Dear Nellie!

I can give you no list of New Yorkers worth any thing — I have little to do with the money getting here & am not well acquainted in New York. If I could take an active canvass & get such names

[1905]

4/11

Dear Miller:

My brother in law Herbert Wright, a lawyer of Des Moines Iowa has been appointed consul at Puerto Plata, the chief port on the north coast of San Domingo

49-12-25

3 Tremont Row, P. O.
Boston, Mass. April 19, 05

Dear Dr. Bois,

I have a "mine" in Barber and the Colored American Magazine from one who knows, Miss Hopkins. Will send you copies soon. It is swimming with original purposes etc.

Please add Dr. Wants name to your conference list. I may have forgotten him. He is a valuable man if he will go. I should include Bruce Grit, John E. Bruce, 264 Nelson Ave., Yonkers, N. Y., my New York correspondent. There are more Boston and Cambridge men who are "all right" if you want them. Please send me the complete list of those invited.

Washburn wanted to see your correspondence upon Committee of 12 and I sent it on for his perusal.

How came about your brother-in-law's appointment? Hayes' was without Barber.

Yours sincerely,

W. M. Trotter.

49-12-29

Dear Writter:

4/25

I have written the following men. Three stated have replied, in every case with enthusiasm. Will be glad to hear of the Col. Andr. Magazine.

3 Tremont Row. R. 19.
Boston. Mass. April 22. '05

Dear Dr Bois,

The Boston Colored Citizen announces in this issue that it has quit the field of orderly progress. Alexander says he will run a monthly, and I hope he will! Brother has "laid down" to Trotter. Morgans and Trotter are rejoicing. Tell Toms + Hope.

I shall be more economical now than ever. Forbes and Wife called on the Morgans this week!!!

In Haste,

Trotter.

49-12-27

File

[1905]

57/13

Dear Mother:

Conference will be a success I think — nearly 40 answers. Send a copy of the questions to Miss Elizabeth L. B. Fletcher Amherst, Mass

49-12-30

"THE GUARDIAN"

AMERICA'S GREATEST RACE JOURNAL

W. MONROE TROTTER, ∴ Managing Editor

3 TREMONT ROW, Room 19

BOSTON, May 15. 1905.

49-12-24

Dear Dr Bois,

Yours of 13th inst. received. Will send a Guardian to Miss Fletcher. Do you mean Continuously or only my "specials".

Your reply to my request as to Barber appropriating your ideas is so brief as to be almost blind. I am especially curious now to know if you mean you suggested a National Negro Business League and if so to get a copy of the record. This leads me to ask if you could send me a copy of each of the A. Conf. Reports from the start. Barber has undoubtedly followed you in higher education, but I should like the "College Bred Negro" to pick out passages. As to statistics tell me in detail of the statistics you got out in Georgia and the specific instances of Barber appropriating them, whether you were in Europe, or after he returned or whatever it was.

But I have become interested in another matter. Mr. S. E. Morrow from Whitman, Ga, was in here to-night to subscribe to the Guardian. He said you drew up a petition against disfranchisement and had signatures which killed Hardwick's disfranchisement bill about 4 years ago. Please send me a copy of that instrument & tell me the circumstances, date, etc. I want this soon, please.

I must tell you one thing more. Fred Morrow had a

call meeting at Dr. Courtney's yesterday and in answer to his strictures Charles Alexander, secy. of the Boston branch of business league stated it was due to the belief that business league was a Booker Washington movement, which it was not, and as Booker Boston was very much divided, hence the weakness of Boston's branch.

J. A. Dorsey, who was there, a Dr. Boiste, told me I had them "skun to death". Things are coming our way.

One thing more. Editor Clement of Transcript who got his head bumped in Ogden train sat beside me at 20th Century Club at dinner today. After expressing disgust at Jim-Crowing of us at Ogden Conference he said he told Booker I was a first class nuisance and B. agreed with him, said he sympathized with me in my contest but that I was "all wrong politically". I asked him to look up your article in the Dial. Clement means well.

Monroe is "crazy" over Guardian, and will enter it in Georgia.

How about F. L. Barnett of Chicago for Conference? Let me know.

Yours in haste.

Wm Monroe Trotter

P.S. I want "awfully" to know this week, what States have passed State Jim-Crow Car laws since 1901, and in what States many cities have done so though the States have not. If you know or can find out will you telegraph Thursday, night rate. Simply give names of States, and then when you come to those which have no such State laws but many cities which have insert word "and" and give names of States again. T.

3 May 1905

Dear Walter:

Yours letter came right in my commencement & conferring season & I simply could not attend & it for a few days I will send you five dollars in June. Send Miss Wilder one copy of yourbook. I started the Negro business league in this way: I made a study of Negro in business in 1899. The Afro-American Council asks me to come & talk to them on the subject in Chicago. I went. They made me head of their business bureau. I accepted on condition that they furnish me postage so that I could organize the Business

49-12-31

[2]

men as a bureau of the
Council. Walters promised they
would but at a meeting of
the Executive Committee in Wash-
ington Fortune demanded that they
in hand. When Washington asked
me to furnish him my list
of Business men so that he
could begin a league, I gave
him the list & he & the
league & Fortune met. I
cannot send you all the Conven
reports as the several are out
of print. I send — Jeremiah.
including the college text Negro
I enclose copies of petitions &
the Ga. all written by me. So
how they have helped Kill dis-
franchisement & the drives of the
several fund

all Borden's articles on the Negro in Queenies are based on my work (See International Monthly Vol 1) The Jim Crow Queenies I have sent had them to print us. I enclose copy of letter sent out to Conferees.

[1905]

Dear Walter. 6/5

Perceive I inclose
the Raleigh Post. Comment on
it & call attention to our Conclusions
at the attended conference &
the criticism with which they
were received. Bonne especially
understood & disapprove them.
Here is white southern feeling
& back us up. This has
always been the trouble: small
fools like Bonne rush in &
surrender the whole contention
only to find the enemy admitting
its truth. Just the same in the
matter of crime.

I have invited Thomas
of Providence & he has accepted
I do not remember any Georgia

49-12-32

statistics which D. T. W. has appropriated. He did give a series of figures after he came from Europe the history of which was: I made out the schedules, Valley of Nile made the investigation in Ala. + B.T. published them without query Valley any credit. So sorry to hear of your brother-in-law's death. We shall meet in Buffalo. Greenlaws to Thos. effect much Rollin room.

Dear Mrs. Trotter 6/27 [1905]

Mrs Dr Bruce & Yolande arrive Wednesday morning June 29 on the Federal Express from Washington at South Station. If Mr Trotter can share the time I would feel humbly meet them. I shall come along later

49-12-34

MB

A

Dear Mr Trotter,

Thinking over the matter I have concluded that it would be unfair to let any one vote in this election who [illegible] previous to the beginning of the Roll Call Monday (Roll Call) (Mark not sign

1/12/48

THEODORE PARKER MEMORIAL,
BERKELEY STREET, CORNER OF APPLETON,
BOSTON, MASS.

I am sending you
rest by Express mail

Both Cummings & Ferguson
had done this

Montgomery

A Rare Treat!

UNDER THE AUSP[illegible] OF THE

SOJOURNER[illegible]TH CLUB,

The Emin[illegible] Scholar and Author and Famous Lecturer,

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,

Ph. D. of Atlanta University

Harvard

He holds diplomas from Fisk, ~~Yale~~ and
The University of Berlin, Germany.

A man of National Reputation, one whose scholarly attainments are known throughout the United States. He has lectured in numerous places in the North, East and South, at all times drawing large and appreciative audiences.

You cannot afford to miss such a literary treat—Come!

308-11 & 48

HE WILL APPEAR IN THE

State Norm[illegible]pel,

MONDAY, MARCH 12th, 1906

8 P. M.

ADMISSION: Children 10 cts, Adults 15 cts.

G. W. BEERS & CO., Printers

1/27/67

20 Vesey Street,
New York City,
August 4th, 1910.

Mr. Frank M. Turner,
349 Hill St.,
Richmond, Ky.

My dear Mr. Turner:-

Mr. Walling has just shown me a letter which he has written you offering you $550 for eleven months. I will add $50 to this which will make $600 for the eleven months. I think also that you will be able to earn at least $50, perhaps $100 more than this, but this latter I cannot guarantee. If, now, you think that you can accept this offer, I wish you would write me immediately and report for duty at #20 Vesey Street, September 1st. I think the opening is a good one for you and promises better for the future.

Enclosed are two letters.

Very sincerely yours,

Form No. 1.

27-31-13

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

INCORPORATED

21,000 OFFICES IN AMERICA. CABLE SERVICE TO ALL THE WORLD.

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THOS. T. ECKERT, President and General Manager.

NUMBER	SENT BY	REC'D BY		CHECK	
33	HP	Do	12 paid		702 pm

RECEIVED at 8/25 1894

Dated Tuskegee Ala

To W E B Du Bois

Cft Barrington Mass

Can give mathematics here if terms suit. Will you accept

Booker T. Washington

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON, Principal. WARREN LOGAN, Treasurer.

TUSKEGEE NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE.

(INCORPORATED.)

FOR THE TRAINING OF COLORED YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN.

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MR. WM. H. BALDWIN, JR.,
President Long Island Railroad.
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MR. J. G. PHELPS STOKES,
47 Cedar St., New York City.
MR. GEORGE FOSTER PEABODY,
27 Pine St., New York City.
MR. ROBERT C. OGDEN,
10 St. & Broadway, New York City.

Tuskegee, Ala., June 12, 1902.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Ga.

My dear Dr. DuBois :--

I have your letter of June 9th and shall give it prompt attention. The forty cents in stamps you send ~~in~~ cover balance due me on telegrams. I am greatly obliged to you for your kindness in looking after these for me.

I am sending you under separate cover to-day our latest Catalogue. I hope it will be of some interest to you. We cannot supply former issues.

Mr. W. H. Smith's address is Rooms 1334-1336,-150 Nassau St., New York.

Mr. Washington has gone to the North for the summer. He very thoroughly enjoyed his visit to Atlanta and the opportunity provided to speak before your Conference.

I wish to personally thank you for courtesy shown me and to express my own pleasure in the visit.

Very truly yours,
Emmett J. Scott
Private Secretary.

27-31-16

THE ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE

ROSCOE CONKLING BRUCE

DIRECTOR

May 9, 1903.

My Dear Mr. DuBois;-

I write to say that the Summer School of Tuskegee Institute will gladly pay your expenses from New York to Tuskegee and return.

Very truly yours,

R C Bruce.

Director.

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois,

Atlanta University,

Atlanta, Ga.

86/12/1

HOLLIS STREET THEATRE,

Tuesday, March 21st, 3 P.M.,

in aid of Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

SONGS, HAMPTON QUARTETTE

Good News.
Massa's Gwine to Sell Us Tomorrow.
Look Away in de Heaven.

READING, PAUL LAURENCE DUNBAR

When Malindy Sings.
The Party.

ADDRESS, W. E. BURGHARDT DU BOIS

Alexander Crummell—the strivings of a negro after a higher life.

SONGS, HAMPTON QUARTETTE

Juba.
Swing Low, Sweet Chariot.
Peter on the sea-sea.

READING, PAUL LAURENCE DUNBAR

When the Co'n Pone's Hot.
An Ante-Bellum Sermon.

ADDRESS, BOOKER T. WASHINGTON

"Some Results of Negro Development."

SONGS, HAMPTON QUARTETTE

My Lord, Deliver Daniel.
De Ole Ark's a-Moving.
Oh, Freedom.

120/1

[Twentieth Century Club]

THE TWENTIETH CENTURY CLUB
PITTSBURGH

Nov. 9th, 1904.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,

Dear Dr. Du Bois, The Lecture Committee of the Club met on Monday, the 7th and I presented your letter. Most unfortunately for us we had engaged another lecturer for December 7th, closing that date. The Committee feels that it would be unwise to have any lecture however fine on December 21st as we have found from repeated experiences that

11-35/48

it is quite impossible to secure an audience any time during the week preceding Christmas. The months of February is also filled for our club by a course of weekly lectures. I cannot tell you how sorry we all are that this is the case. But from your reply to my inquiry in the summer, we felt that our prospects of securing you this season were too faint to admit even of hope.

There is just one opening

[3]

and that is in April. Could you possibly come in April, and if so, when? Also, will you please tell me your terms and the subjects of your lectures.

Hoping that we may be able to arrange a date to our mutual convenience and satisfaction, I am,

Very Sincerely Yours,

Jennie D. Bradley.

Secretary Lecture Committee.

616 Lincoln Avenue
Pittsburgh.

I regret to say that it will be impossible as far as I can see for me to come to your city in April. I must wait for your interest to come & serve you & save the year—

UNITED M[illegible] JOURNAL

[illegible]

Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 22. 1903

Mrs W. E. Burghardt Du Bois

Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Sir: I beg leave to acknowledge your pamphlet "The Negro Artisan" I am especially glad to become acquainted with a Negro who is taking an interest in the colored man as a workman. The United Mine Workers have always welcomed the Negro into their ranks. A Negro D R Davis, was a member of our first National Executive Board. Many Negroes hold responsible offices both in local and state organizations. I desire to call your attention to the fact that in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Pennsylvania, Kansas and Missouri and Great parts of W Virginia Tennessee Kentucky and Alabama, that the Negro members of our organization are citizens de facto as well as de jure. He has his vote counted as it is cast; there are no lynchings or any other form of summary deprivation of his civil or natural rights. But we do have to contend against Negro editors who barely and falsely accuse us of wronging the Colored [illegible] they lend their Columns to allure

colored men from the organization
mines & those operators who before to deal fairly
with their employes of all colors. We seek the same
for the colored man the pay of [illegible] money &
the United States just weight for the coal he digs
the same rate of wages and the same conditions that
the white man enjoys. If you will investigate the
West Virginia coal fields and those in Hopkins
and Christian Counties, Kentucky you will find
that the Negro miners, citizens of our union, are in
a state of peonage, robbed, underfed and systematically
debauched by the coal operators. They are armed and
led to believe that the U.M.W. of A. are enemies
whereas we would only secure justice for them.
In the name of the negro citizen be it ours they manage
the ignorant brethren to accept the slavish and degraded
conditions offered by the unfair operators. I impute
motives to any one, but there can be no worthy
motive in such a course as pursued by the Negro
editors. We gladly accept all races in our Union but
the Chinaman we draw the line for himself. You
must have observed that our organization has taken
men from the lowest and most ignorant European races
and made self respecting American citizens of them. We
would gladly do the same for the Negro miner but
the Negro editor is a mighty barrier to overcome.
I write at this length in order to appraise you of what
I believe after years of observation is the true cause of
race hatred as far as the miners are concerned. That
that hatred is there is due to no other cause I believe than
the unwise and despicable course of some Negro editors.
With Kind Regards and best Wishes
I am
Truly Yours
J. B. McDevitt

Philadelphia May 5 1897

XI [U.S. BUREAU OF LABOR]

Carroll D Wright Esq.,

Dear Sir:

In accordance with your suggestion I have been for the last months giving considerable thought as to method of studying certain aspects of the industrial development of the Negro. It seems to me that the difficulties of study, so vast and varied a subject are so large that the first work to be done should be rather of an elementary or preliminary nature calculated to define the difficulties & indicate lines upon which a larger investigation could be carried to success. At the same time the results of a series of preliminary studies could be published and would by allaying false notions & prejudices prepare the public mind for the larger work.

Both the preliminary and the main work must of course be strictly limited in scope; great care must be taken to avoid giving offense & rubbing on a black, & raise no suspicions and at the same time to get a definite accurate information. For the preliminary work I pro-

hose two plans — The first is suggested preferable, the second feasable.

Plan No. A

The Industrial Development of the Negro

21-4-13

Preliminary Study: The Economic situation of a typical town containing from 1000 — 5000 Negro inhabitants ~~Study to embrace~~ situated in Va., or the Carolinas, or Ga.

Study: Occupations
Wages
Ownership of Homes
" " "
Hours of labor
Economic history
Cost of living
organizations
Crops

Study to be conducted, visits, schedules, county records &c

To be carried out in the months of July & August 1897.

Plan B.

The Industrial Development of the Negro

Preliminary Study: Study: Condition of Negroes in the [Barber, Public Waiter, Caterer, Building, mining, &c] trade in the city of [Richmond, Raleigh, Charleston, Atlanta, &c]

Study: Number
Wages
Hours of labor
cost of living

Economic history
Organization
General condition

Other Plans

21-4-14

A Study of Domestic Service in a certain city.
a Study of The N. in the Professions in several cities.
" " " " " " Farm Laborer in a typical agricultural region.
a Study of the Negro Church as a Social Institution in certain cities.
an Enquête of the graduates of Southern schools into their own Economic life & the general industrial situation.
a Study of the Attitude of Organized Labor toward Negroes.
a Study of Negro Slumdoms
a bibliography of the Negro since Emancipation Economic condition of the

---

Plan A could be begun immediately I could in the Spring attend the summer in some typical village of the South and have the results ready to print on the fall. This plan could be repeated from time to time until from these forthcoming studies conducted in various districts in various times of year & under various circumstances would give a basis of fact and op-

MUTILATED PA

persons upon which a larger series could be planned with a great saving of time & expense. Or, after one or two experiments the whole ~~experiment~~ inquiry might take the form of a series of simultaneous investigations of this sort in selected typical districts of town & county upon lines indicated by the actual experience of the preliminary studies.

Plan ② could also be carried out this summer within certain limitations. The other plans are suggested and if they strike you as preferable & the first two I could work them out more carefully.

Will you kindly look over these plans and let me know which if any best meet your ideas. We can then discuss details further.

I am, Sir,

Respectfully Yours

D L Bar

Assistant in Sociology Univ Pa

21-4-15

700 Pownall St
Phila Pa

[Fragment]

Philadelphia
May 5, 1897

Carroll D. Wright, Esq.

Dear Sir:

In accordance with your suggestion I have been for the last month giving considerable thought as to method of studying certain aspects of the industrial development of the Negro. It seems to me that the difficulties of studying so vast and varied a subject are so large that the first work to be done should be rather of an experimental or preliminary nature calculated to locate and define the difficulties and to indicate lines upon which a larger investigation could be carried to success. At the same time the results of a series of preliminary studies could be published and would by allaying false notions and prejudices prepare the public mind for the larger work.

1/22/1

Both the preliminary and the main work must of course be strictly limited in scope; great care must be taken to avoid giving offense to white or black, to raise no suspicions and at the same time to get a definite accurate information. For the preliminary work I propose two plans---the first to my mind preferable, the second feasable:

Plan A

The Industrial Development of the Negro

Preliminary Study: The economic situation of a typical town containing from 1,000-5,000 Negro inhabitants situated in Va., or the Carolinas, or Ga.

Study:
- Occupations
- Wages
- Ownership of homes
- Hours of labor
- Economic history
- Cost of living
- Organizations
- Crops

[U.S. Bureau of Labor].

C.D.W.--C.

CARROLL D. WRIGHT,
COMMISSIONER.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR,

WASHINGTON, D. C.,

July 28, 1902.

Dear Professor Du Bois:

Yours of the 25th at hand.

If you mean by next year the year 1903 I think I may be able to authorize the Lowndes county study, provided I can pay for the report you may make after the 30th of June, 1903. It may be possible to bring the work into the present fiscal year, which expires then.

1/27/12

I am, very truly yours,

Carroll D. Wright

Commissioner.

Prof. W. E. B. Du Bois,

212 14th st., Ann Arbor, Mich.

Replying to yours of ~~the~~ July 28. ~~and~~ let me say it would make no difference to me whether Ms. was paid for before or after June 30 1903. Await then your definite authority to proceed with the Lowndes county study

[U.S. Bureau of Labor] C.D.W.--M.

CARROLL D. WRIGHT,
COMMISSIONER.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR,

WASHINGTON, D. C.,

October 25, 1902.

Prof. W. E. B. Du Bois,

Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Sir:

Yours of the 11th inst. was duly received.

I have been so pressed with matters relating to the coal strike that I have not been able to give it any attention, and am not able so to do at present, but I will do so before long.

I am, very respectfully,

Carroll D. Wright

Commissioner.

1/27/41

G.W.W.H.--C.

[illegible]

CARROLL D. WRIGHT,
COMMISSIONER.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR,

WASHINGTON, D. C.,

December 22, 1902.

Prof. W. E. B. DuBois,

Atlanta University,

Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Sir:

I am in receipt of your letter of the 18th inst., requesting information as to strikes from 1894 to 1900, inclusive, on account of the employment of colored men.

1/27/13

I have had an examination made of the schedules for this period and enclose herewith the results of the same, which will give you the exact information which you desire.

From the data in my possession it is not possible to secure any information as to the number of strikes against non-union men which were in reality against negroes.

I am, very respectfully,

Carroll D. Wright

Commissioner.

Enclosure.

C.D.W.--M.

CARROLL D. WRIGHT,
COMMISSIONER.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR,

WASHINGTON, D. C.,

February 19, 1903.

Dear Doctor Du Bois:

I have your notes of February 16 and 17.

I send you today the report of the convention of State Bureaus of Statistics of Labor, etc., in which you will find a list of the different State departments of labor.

I note your suggestion that you would be glad if we could see fit to give some notice to your report entitled "The Negro Artisan," being No. 7 of the Atlanta University publications. We have never given any notice of private publications in our Bulletin. To do so would lead us so far astray from official work that we would have the necessity constantly of writing explanations.

I am, sincerely yours,

Carroll D. Wright

Commissioner.

Prof. W. E. B. Du Bois,

Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga.

[U.S. Bureau of Labor]

C.D.W.--M.

Department of Commerce and Labor
BUREAU OF LABOR
Washington

August 24, 1903.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,

97 Sawyer ave., Dorchester, Mass.

My dear Sir:

Yours of the 15th inst. at hand.

I do not believe it will be possible for us in the near future to take up the question of the Lowndes county negroes. This is a financial question with us at the present time.

I am, respectfully,

Edward D. Neff

Commissioner.

1/32/113

[U.S. Bureau of Labor]

C.D.W.--M.

Department of Commerce and Labor
BUREAU OF LABOR
Washington

April 18, 1904.

Dear Doctor DuBois:

I have yours of the 14th inst.

I do not see any immediate prospect of being able to undertake the Lowndes county study in Alabama. We have had so many matters pressed upon us that we have had to delay this work, but I will hasten it as much as possible.

I am not able to answer your other question, as to the Carnegie Institution--at least, not at present.

I am, respectfully,

Carroll D. Wright
Commissioner.

1135/70

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga.

[Bureau of Labor]

G.W.W.H.--C.

Department of Commerce and Labor
BUREAU OF LABOR
Washington

June 27, 1905.

Prof. W. E. B. Du Bois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Sir:

I am in receipt of your letter of the 21st inst., with reference to a study of a co-operative land buying experiment in Calhoun county, Alabama.

Before considering your proposal I should like to have you inform me of the sum which you would require to complete a report on this subject for the Bulletin of the Bureau of Labor. Please furnish me with this information at the earliest possible date.

I am, very truly yours,

Chas P. Neill

Commissioner.

GWWH

1138/60

[Bureau of Labor]

C. P. N. --W.

Department of Commerce and Labor
BUREAU OF LABOR
Washington

July 7, 1905.

Mr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
42 Wrenthan Street,
Dorchester, Mass.

Dear Sir:

I/38/59

I have your letter and telegram of July 3d, in regard to the cost of the article referred to in your earlier favor of June 21st. At the time I wired you at Alanta, we had some funds available that would have enabled us to have made a contract with you for the study you had in mind. There was, however, another piece of work which we also desired to have done, and not being able to get in touch with you, we closed an agreement for this work.

It will not be possible now for us to take up your study, but if we have anything available at the end of the present fiscal year, I will be glad to take up the matter with you at that time and give it consideration.

I am, very truly yours,

Chas P. Neill

Commissioner.

[January 19, 1906]

1/19

Mr. Charles P. Neill,
U.S. Commissioner of Labor

Sir:

May I mention & call
to your attention again
matter of making a study of
Lowndes county Ala., concerning
which we had some correspondence
last spring?

I took a trip to Lowndes
county just before Christmas &
took over the field and make
some preliminary observations. Of
the 35651 inhabitants of this county
in 1900, 30,889 are of Negro descent.
It lies in the center of the Black
Belt, near the center of the whole
Black Population, and in the same part
of the state as
Tuskegee, Tallahassee &
other Negro schools.

38-1-01

My idea is that a study of this county would make the best elaborated story of the real meaning of emancipation ever attempted Of the cost I am not certain I think that a house to house canvass of certain typical parts of the county together with the census data on hand, and a compilation of general facts as to property &c could be made for ~~$500~~ $500 - 750. It might be made to fall below $500 and in that case the house to house canvass would have to be continued. On the other hand a study of the entire 30000 which would be of great value but would involve much work on account of swamps & bayous which would raise the cost to about

$1000. I could procure some intelligent student canvassers in the county who know the people & could get the cooperation of the Caldwell school which has much valuable data covering the 10 last years up to date.

I shall be in Washington about Feb 1. If you have the time I should be glad to talk over the matter with you

38-1-02

G.W.W.H.--M.

[U.S. Bureau of Labor]

Department of Commerce and Labor
BUREAU OF LABOR
Washington

January 22, 1906.

Prof. W. E. B. Du Bois,

Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Sir:

I am in receipt of your letter of the 19th instant, with reference to the study of the negro population of Llowndes county, Alabama, concerning which you wrote me some time ago.

I note that you will be in Washington about February 1, and if it is convenient for you to call at the Bureau while here I shall be glad to talk with you in regard to the matter.

49-12-20

I am, very truly yours,

Chas P. Neill

Commissioner.

Gerrit

[1906]

Mr — Mell 2/22

Dear Sir:

Enclosed is a former outline of a chronaxia study of a southern county with brief notes appended notes. What do you think of it as a subsequent thesis ~~Would you kindly~~ ? Meantime I am sending a copy of it to Lowndes County with order to ask persons acquainted with conditions, how far reliable data can be gotten on each of persons noted in actual practice.

31-2-25

C.P.N.--W.

F

Department of Commerce and Labor
BUREAU OF LABOR
Washington

March 5, 1906.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Sir:

1/42/59

Your favor of February 22, with its accompanying outline for the study in Lowndes County, has been on my desk for some days, but I have not had an opportunity to go over it as yet. I am writing now merely to acknowledge its receipt, and as soon as I have a chance I will look it over and write you again on the subject.

I am, very truly yours,

Chas P. Neill

Commissioner.

Return to NCAAD

C.P.N.--W.

Department of Commerce and Labor
BUREAU OF LABOR
Washington

May 7, 1906.

Mr. Richard R. Wright, Jr.,

922 Locust street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Sir:

Referring to your letter of April 7, I beg to say that we could not make use of the study that you suggest.

I am planning to have a comprehensive study made of a negro community in Georgia. This is the only work of this kind that we are able to undertake at the present time. The study will be under the direction of Prof. Du Bois of the University of Atlanta. It might be that you could arrange with Prof. Du Bois to co-operate with him in the work, and if you care to do so, I suggest that you write to him and see if you can make arrangements with him for such co-operation.

I am, very truly yours,

Chas P Neill

Commissioner.

85/2/11

ala.

C.P.N.--W.

Department of Commerce and Labor
BUREAU OF LABOR
Washington

June 15, 1906.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
Care Dr. H. L. Bailey
1713 T Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Dear Doctor Du Bois:

I shall be at the Bureau all day tomorrow, and I shall be very glad to see you any time you can call.

I am, very truly yours,

Chas P. Neill
Commissioner.

1142/50

[1906]

Mr. Charles P. Neill, 6/21

Sir:

Some years ago I had out a plan for the economic study of the Negro by the Bureau of Labor under Colonel Wright. Several of these studies were made as you probably know. There was another study planned however in which I was very much interested, but it could not be carried out for lack of funds. This was a study of Calhoun County Ala where the Blacks outnumber the whites ten to one & where there has been a most interesting co-operative land buying experiment. Data of great importance has been collected

40-2-13

by the Calhoun School. I have prepared schedules for their records and am going to work up the data as well as possible. If however the Labor Bureau could see its way to assist in this work I think a very valuable study could be made.

I write therefore to call your attention to this and to ask if there is any chance of your being able to take up this study

49-12-14

[U.S. Bureau of Labor]

Atlanta University

The Annual Conferences

1896, Mortality
1897, Homes
1898, Social Betterment
1899, Business
1900, College-bred Negroes
1901, Common Schools
1902, The Artisan
1903, The Church
1904, Crime
1905, Methods and Results
1906, Mortality

LL

Eleventh Annual Conference, 1906

Subject: THE NEGRO PHYSIQUE
Meeting: Tuesday, May 29, 1906

W. E. Burghardt Du Bois
Corresponding Secretary

Atlanta, Ga., July 9, 1906.

Dear Mr. Neill:-

Enclosed are two estimates of the Lowndes County study. I have corresponded with the men on the ground. They think we would have to pay $2 a day for men and $0.50 - $1 for horses. I am sure I can reasonably get men for cash at $1.50 a day. I am not sure how much they can do a day but I am estimating 25 families. There are about 6000 Negro families and that would mean 240 days' work or with allowances $600 - $700. I thing that the house to house canvass could not exceed a cost of $750. The estimate of $500 involves the possibility of doing but part of the county- say a group of 10,000 - 20,000. The other studies are problematical as to cost. I have estimated from $300 (which is too little I fear) to $500 which should be ample. I have made no estimate in the cases of my own service, leaving that to you.

In short I think that outside my own compensation a study worth making could be done for $750. I am sure that for $1250 we could do a piece of work which could not be successfully questioned as to thoroughness and accuracy.

Very truly yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

1/12/14

G.W.W.H.--C.

Department of Commerce and Labor
BUREAU OF LABOR
Washington

July 24, 1906.

Dear Doctor Du Bois:

Your letter of the 17th instant was duly received, but Commissioner Neill has been unable to answer because of pressure of work and absence from the city.

He is now out of town, but before leaving he asked me to write you and say that the work under estimate No. 1 is authorized. This estimate is for $1250, and covers the most complete study which you think could be made of the conditions in Lowndes county, Alabama. With reference to your own remuneration, Doctor Neill asked me to suggest that he will be able to set aside altogether for this investigation $2000, and after paying out approximately $1250, there would be left $750 approximately for your own remuneration.

He asked me to request an early expression from you as to whether the sum of $2000, involving the personal remuneration referred to above, will be entirely satisfactory. The appropriations of the Bureau available for the purpose of investigations of the character which you desire to undertake have been drawn on quite heavily during the present year because of several unexpected reports which have been required of the Bureau, but I hope that the sum mentioned will justify you in undertaking the investigation on Negro labor in Lowndes county.

Awating your early reply,

I am, very truly yours,

G. W. W. Hanger
Acting Commissioner.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,

Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga.

E.S. 12/11

7/26

Dear Mr. Hanger:

The financial arrangements referred to in your favor of July 24 are satisfactory to me and influenced I determ to make a good study. There is one point I wish to ask about ~~which I am~~ I am expecting the Govt. to advance me funds. Would it be satisfactory to the Bureau to have arrangements made that the check & final payment for work be made to Atlanta University instead of to me personally — It being understood that I would do the work & the change being to protect the University financially.

G.W.W.H.--M.

Department of Commerce and Labor
BUREAU OF LABOR
Washington

July 30, 1906.

Dear Doctor Du Bois:

Your letter of the 26th instant was duly received, and has been brought to my attention.

I am glad to know that the financial arrangements referred to in the Bureau letter of July 24 are entirely satisfactory, and in your judgment sufficient to make a thoroughly good study.

With reference to making the final payment for the work to Atlanta University instead of to you personally, I would say that if the report is delivered to me in finished form by May 15, 1907, I have no doubt that the payment could be made to Atlanta University; but if the delivery of the report is not made until after that date there may be some difficulty in the matter, as the correspondence relating to the tentative contract and financial arrangements would have to accompany the voucher, and as the university is not a party to the contract the accounting officers of the Government might interpose some objection to making payment to any one but yourself. However, as the report will, without doubt, be in my hands by the time mentioned I think there will be no difficulty whatever in the matter.

I am, very truly yours,

Chas P. Neill

Commissioner.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,

Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga.

25/2h/1

G.W.W.H.—M.

Department of Commerce and Labor
BUREAU OF LABOR
Washington

September 20, 1906.

Dear Doctor Du Bois:

In compliance with your request of recent date, I enclose herewith ten copies of credentials. They are not in precisely the form which you request, because it is the policy of the Bureau not to put out a form that might be used by any one other than the person actually delegated to do the work. It is possible that such forms might be lost, and they could then be used by unauthorized persons. I enclose one form for yourself, and in the copies of the other form you may insert the names of such persons as you appoint to do the work.

Yours very truly,

Chas P Neill

Commissioner.

GWOH

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
Calhoun Colored School,
Calhoun, Alabama.

1/42/51

[U.S. Bureau of Labor]

Department of Commerce and Labor
BUREAU OF LABOR
Washington

September 20, 1906.

To whom it may concern:

This is to certify that Mr.
has been appointed by Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois to assist him in making a study of land and labor conditions in the State of Alabama, the results of which will be published in the bulletin of the Bureau of Labor.

Chas P Neill
Commissioner.

1-1-84

49-12-10 [U.S. Bureau of Labor]

Rev. Pitt Dillingham.

CALHOUN COLORED SCHOOL,
CALHOUN, LOWNDES CO., ALA.

Charlotte H. Thorn.

F X

Sept 24 1906

Dear Mr. Neill:

I want to let you know somethg of the progress of the work here in Lowndes County. I began work Sept. 10. I have as assistants 2 young men, graduates of the Univ. of Chicago who have done good Zoological work, R R Wright (has a study in one of the bulletins)

& M. N. Work (Has work in Journal of Sociology). They will remain with the Station next 27.

I am using the enclosed schedule. It is arranged in pads. It works very smoothly altho' the "Crops" question might be a little better arranged. I have 20 men all residents in their own districts filling out these schedules. I have today 1275 families up to date — about 6400 persons of the 32,000. I do not think I shall try to get every single Negro in the county but shall get 4000-5000 of the 6000 families.

49-12-11

Rev. Pitt Dillingham.

CALHOUN COLORED SCHOOL,
Calhoun, Lowndes Co., Ala.

Charlotte R. Teuse.

3.

I am also working on the county records, liens, mortgages & Crime. I think we are going to get at a fund of information.

As the schedules come in I am having them copied carefully. I shall send both the originals & the copies to your office for tabulation. I presume you will not care to keep these after tabulation & if not I'd like to have them back.

You should once of being able to send

49-12-12

Rev. Pitt Dillingham.

CALHOUN COLORED SCHOOL,
Calhoun, Lowndes Co., Ala.

Charlotte R. Thorn.

4

one of your agents. Could you do so in October or November? Would his pay come out of my appropriation? I hope not. I want him & take census of 500-1000 white farm laborers & & get the white point of view on various matters which I will arrange in detail later. So far I have worked so quietly that very few know any investigation is taking place.

Very Truly,

W. E. B. DuBois

G.W.W.H.--M.

10/11

Department of Commerce and Labor
BUREAU OF LABOR
Washington

September 26, 1906.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
Calhoun Colored School,
Calhoun, Alabama.

Dear Doctor Du Bois:

I am in receipt of your letter of the 24th instant, informing me of the progress of your work in Alabama. The schedule to which you referred, however, was not enclosed.

With reference to the extent of the canvass, I feel that it is very important that all of the 6000 families be scheduled if it is possible to do so, and I trust that you may see your way clear to accomplish this. I am writing to-day to one of the special agents of the Bureau now located in Texas, with a view to making arrangements to send him to Lowndes county some time in November. His pay would not come out of your allotment. I would want him to confer with you and ascertain just what is wanted. I hope that the work will not require more than two or three weeks of his time there, as he is now engaged on another very important investigation which I would be compelled to interrupt in order to take this matter up.

I should like to hear from you at your convenience with reference to the possibility of completing the canvass of the 6000 families and the time required by our special agent to cover the points you desire him to take up. At the same time I should like to have a copy of the

49-12-8

schedule which you are now using, and if possible a statement of the points which you will want our agent to investigate.

I am, very truly yours,

Chas P. Neill

Commissioner.

9-12-9

Atlanta University,

Atlanta, Georgia,

October 1, 1906.

Hon. C. P. Neill,

U.S. Commissioner of Labor,

Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Neill:-

Answering your favor of the 26th [redacted], my plan of work is as follows:

First, the house to house visitation. This is now progressing as I have said and is about half done. This work is the inevitable foundation of the investigation but it only scratches the ground for more thorough and general work to follow. My plan is to have picked out for me in each of the 21 precincts of the county ten of the most reliable colored men. To each of these I shall go personally and talk, examine any documents they may have, and thear their stories. Meantime I shall finish the public records of land ownership, mortgages and crop liens, court records, etc. Armed with this knowledge I shall consult the chief white men of the county and some outside. Then there are studies to be made of the schools, church organizations, insurance and other organizations.

38-1-03

In addition to this the following supplementary work must be done:

1. Additional work on the county records which colored men may not be able to get access to - this refers to mortgages, liens and crime. I am not sure how much of this there will be.

2. Examination of the records of the justices of the peace. These men are practically the appointees of the great landlords.

3. Confidential talks with white men on matters of politics, sexual morality, etc.

4. A census, house to house, of the white laborers. There were 5000 whites in the county in 1900, or about 1000 families. One hundred or fewer of these families practically own the county. The rest are to a

large extent in the same debt slavery as the Negroes.

5.A thorough study of Alabama labor law,both statutes and court decisions from 1850 to date is of tremendous importance. Either the law is extraordinary or the executive marvelous.

The first four points need to be covered by a white agent and I should greatly prefer a northern born man,one unbiased by early training. The fifth part I am uncertain as to how to get at,but it is of tremendous importance. Could it be done in Washington?

All the above work means time and money of course and in my planning to husband the funds it occurred to me that I ought to save as much as possible on the house to house canvass. This is of course costly.

38-1-04

I am paying the men $1.50 a day for the services of themselves and mule which is as low as I can get it and I amy have to raise it to $2.00 a day. They can not in these long empty stretches average more than ten families a day except in towns or quarters. When it comes to remote outlying districts the cost will be increased. When I figured up last 1500 families had cost me about $200. At this rate and counting the increased cost of a complete census,the total cost would be $800-$900, where I had calculated $750. It therefore seemed to me that possibly as this was a census looking for conditions rather than exact total numbers that perhaps it would do to take 5000 of the most accessible black families comprehending 25,000 or more individuals. Nevertheless if you think it best I will make a complete canvass of the county taking every colored person and the white agent can take all the whites. The census of the whites would be easier than that of the blacks as they live in the villages and nearer the roads. Probably a complete census of them would require one person 50 days. Your agent would therefore require help which could be easily gotten I think. The other work could be done in three weeks simultaneously with the canvass.

I am in Atlanta a few days to see to the safety of my family. I return to Calhoun Wednesday.

Very truly yours,

C.W.W.H.--M.

Department of Commerce and Labor
BUREAU OF LABOR
Washington

October 17, 1906.

Dear Doctor Du Bois:

Your letter of the 1st instant was duly received, but the pressure of work here has been so great that I have not been able to give it the necessary consideration until the last few days.

I think I shall be able to make arrangements to send one or two men from the Bureau to Lowndes county on or before the 1st of November to take up the examination of county records with reference to mortgages, liens, and crime; the examination of the records of the justices of the peace; the securing of information from white men with reference to matters of politics, sexual morality, etc., and the taking of a census of white laborers. The work referred to will probably require assistants in Lowndes county, and unless my present plans are changed I shall have our agent endeavor to secure help in the taking of the census, while he will devote himself more particularly to the other matters concerning which you speak.

Inasmuch as I am not able to decide just what use will be made of the information collected, as it will become a part of your report, it will be necessary for our representative to have a conference with you in regard to the matter, and the work will be carried on in accordance with your wishes and plans. I should like to know at as early a date as possible where our agent or agents may meet you in order to have a conference at which full information and instructions can be secured.

I should like to inquire, further, what your plans are, if any, with reference to the taking of the census of white laborers, having especially in mind the question of a schedule. I am not quite sure that the schedule which you have used for a colored census will serve for the census of white laborers; if not, I would suggest that you send me a form of schedule for this purpose at once, in order that I may have a sufficient quantity printed for the use of our agent.

With reference to the study of the Alabama labor laws from 1850 to date, I would say that this can be made by the law division of the Bureau. It will be necessary, however, for you to inform me of the ground you wish covered. I am sending you a copy of the Bureau's last report on labor laws, which will inform you of the character of the laws which are considered by the Bureau to be labor laws. As you will see, they are confined entirely to matters pertaining to relations between employers and employees, and do not refer to mortgages, liens, and probably other subjects which you may desire to have covered. The actual labor laws of Alabama, as the term is interpreted by the Bureau, are very few in number. Please, therefore, at your earliest convenience inform me as definitely as possible of your wishes with reference to this compilation, which I understand is to take in all the labor laws of the State from 1850 to date.

With reference to the extent of your canvass of the colored families in Lowndes county, I would say that if it is possible for you to do so within the limits of the allotment made, I should prefer a complete census, but if you are not able to accomplish this you should make

11/24/09

it as complete as possible.

I am hoping now that I shall be able to send two employees from the Bureau to undertake the supplementary work referred to above, and if they are able to find competent assistants in Lowndes county to assist in the census of white laborers I trust that they will be able to accomplish the work in three or four weeks.

I am, very truly yours,

Chas P. Neill

Commissioner.

gwsH

051/41/1

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,

Calhoun Colored School,

Calhoun, Alabama.

[U.S. Bureau of Labor]

Rev. Pitt Dillingham. Charlotte R. Thorn.

CALHOUN COLORED SCHOOL,
Calhoun, Lowndes Co., Ala.

(COPY)

Oct. 23, 1906.

Mr. Charles P. Neal,
Commissioner of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Isr:-

I have your letter of October 17th. Kindly write me when I may expect your special agents and I shall arrange with them to meet them either in Montgomery or here at Calhoun and lay out the work for them.

I think the present schedule that we are using will suit the white tenant exactly. There is practically no difference between the white tenant and the colored tenant, except that the white tenant can vote, and has better public schools. My idea is to take only the tenants, and not, of course, the great white land owners.

The schedules that I have were printed in Memphis, and they cost about four dollars, as I remember, for twenty-five hundred. If you think of any improvements on the schedule, I shall be very glad to have them made.

As to the labor laws, I shall write you again a little more carefully, but will say now that the laws I want are laws particularly with regard to agriculture, and would include such things as mortgages, crop liens, homestead exemptions, waiving of exemptions, masters and servants, contracts for labor, etc. My suggestion is that the student of the question begin with Toulmin's Digest, I think of 1850, and get the slave code out of that, and then follow down to date the subjects which

Mr. Charles P. Neal.

the slave code treats of.

Beside this, the Southern states have a way of making a large number of special laws for counties. These special laws are very different for white counties and for black counties,and I want to follow the special legislation for Lowndes County, which is peculiarly a black county, from 1850 down, so as to get as nearly as possible the exact way in which the county was, and is, governed, a thing extremely difficult to find out by ordinary methods.

I think now that out of the 30,000 Negroes in Lowndes County, I shall get over 25,000, and possibly the whole 30,000.

I shall look up the matter of assistants for the special agents. I think they can be gotten in the county.

I shall write you again in about a week as to the state of the work.

Very sincerely yours,

1/24/1

G.W.W.H.--M.

Department of Commerce and Labor
BUREAU OF LABOR
Washington

October 25, 1906.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
Calhoun Colored School,
Calhoun, Alabama.

Dear Sir:

I am in receipt of your letter of the 23d instant, and have arranged to have two agents of this Bureau, Messrs. John M. Foster and Newton H. Clark, leave for Calhoun on November 2. They will probably arrive there November 3, and will at once call upon you for instructions.

I note that you think the present schedule will be quite suitable for the canvass of white tenants, and that is entirely satisfactory to me. If you find that you will not have a sufficient number of schedules to complete the canvass of white tenants, you should notify me at once, in order that I may have them printed here in time for use by our agents. Meanwhile, please look up the matter of assistants for the special assistants, so that the work will not be delayed when once they arrive on the ground.

I will await your more specific directions with reference to the examination of labor laws for use in your report. I would suggest that you be as specific as possible in regard to what you want in this connection, in order that there may be no misunderstanding here as to the scope of the work. As soon as I hear from you relative to the matter I will have the examination and compilation started, and will complete it at as early a date as possible.

I am, very truly yours,

Chas P Neill
Commissioner.

54/24/45

G.W.W.H.--C.

Department of Commerce and Labor
BUREAU OF LABOR
Washington

November 1, 1906.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
Calhoun Colored School,
Calhoun, Alabama.

Dear Sir:

In compliance with your telegram of the 31st ultimo, I have ordered printed 10,000 copies of the Lowndes county schedules, but find that the job cannot be completed until Wednesday, on which date I will mail them to you at Calhoun. I trust that you will have a sufficient supply to last until that time.

Yours truly,

Chas P. Neill

Commissioner.

1/42/44

[U.S. Bureau of Labor]

Rev. Pitt Dillingham.

Charlotte H. Thorn.

Returns

CALHOUN COLORED SCHOOL

Calhoun, Lowndes Co., Ala.

49-12-106

Nov. 2, 1906.

Hon. C. P. Neill,

Dear Sir:-

I have your letter of October 17. I have just finished a trip of 271 miles through the county, all but 38 of which was by buggy. I visited 17 towns and talked with 111 of the leading colored men in all parts of the county taking careful notes. We have about 25,000 of the 31,000 Negroes scheduled at present. Two of my men were shot at and ruh out of one corner of the county but nothing serious resulted. I have at present the following records:

Land:

Situation
No. of acres and valuation by individual owners for the years:

1872 (Partly unfinished)
1880 (Complete)
1890 "
1900 "
1904 "
1901 - 03 (Partial)
1905 with all tax returns (Partly unfinished)

Record of deeds transferred March 1905 to date.

Mortgages and Liens:

Liens recorded with names of mortgagor and mortgagee amount and property covered.

1900 (Complete)
1901 "
1904 - 05 (Partly unfinished)

Mortgages:

9 verbatim specimens of the different kinds of blanked mortgages in use for crop liens.

Vital Statistics:

All such statistics recorded viz:
Marriage licenses issued.
1900 - 1906.

Rev. Pitt Dillingham.

Charlotte R. Thorn.

CALHOUN COLORED SCHOOL

Calhoun, Lowndes Co., Ala.

49-12-107

Hon. C. P. Neill.

Crime:

Criminal cases in the Circuit Court with name of the accused and disposal of case.
From Spring 1902
To Fall 1906

Convicts sentenced to the Penitentiary from the Circuit Court with names and sentences.
Aug. 1898 - Mar. 1905

No. of cases tried in the County Court
1883 - 1885
1893 - 1897

Trial Docket County Court with name, charge, Sheriff's return and order of Court for two years.
1895 - 1905

Convicts sentenced to hard labor for the County, 1896 - 1905, with name, crime, contractor, sentence, etc.

Number paying Poll Tax.
1899 - 1901.

Negro Churches:

Records of about fifty (Partly unfinished)

Negro Schools:

Records of about twenty (Partly unfinished)

Book Accounts:)
(Of landlords and tenants.

Records:)
(Of thirteen men four years.

Individual accounts and general records of Calhoun School Co-operative Land Buying, covering about seventy families.

Records of 5420 families as per schedules.

Record of conversations with 111 colored leaders resident in county

The land records for 1872 and 1905 will be finished, also the mortgages if I can get at the records. The record of churches and

Rev. Pitt Dillingham. Charlotte R. Thorn.

CALHOUN COLORED SCHOOL

Calhoun, Lowndes Co., Ala.

61-12-108

Hon. C. P. Neill.

schools will be completed and a number of book accounts can be added.

The cost of this work to date has been approximately as follows:

House to house canvass	$ 831.10
Search and transcribing of records, including general services of Messrs. Work and Wright, including their travelling expenses	228.03
Office expenses, including printing and copying of schedules, postage, stationery, etc.	84.07
Total cost to date	$1143.20

The progressive cost of the house to house canvass more in detail has been as follows:

Date	Families Canvassed	Total Cost
Sept. 15	213	$ 30/43
" 17	291	42.43
" 20	671	79.67
" 20	790	95.92
" 24	1351	164.67
" 25	1474	184.97
" 26	1574	192.47
Oct. 6	3494	505.61
" 15	4468	694.85
" 30	5420	831.10

The house to house canvass is still going on. It is difficult to finish it in certain outlying districts and avoid antagonism . I shall probably have to omit three or four thousand individuals. As to the other work I should like the law division of the Bureau to make a study of Alabama Statute Law and Court Decisions from 1830* down on the following subjects:

Landlord and tenants
Master and servant
Employer
Laborer
Apprentice

* Over

* In my previous letters I have said 1850 instead of 1830. I do not think however the extension of that search twenty years will involve much additional labor. For the years before 1861 the whole subject is covered by the Slave Code of Ala. and a very few other general laws. My point is to follow the transformation of this Slave Code to the present and note its practical persistence in the laws of today.

D.

Rev. Pitt Dillingham. Charlotte R. Thorn.

CALHOUN COLORED SCHOOL

Calhoun, Lowndes Co., Ala.

49-12-109

Hon. C. P. Neill.

Contracts to labor
Wages
Mortgages and liens
Homestead exemptions
Waiving of exemptions
Rent
Vagrancy
Cotton
Crops

Also a study of the County and Local Government of Alabama, and particularly the special laws relating to Lowndes County. These latter Statutes will not be found in the Code but in the Session laws usually under a special head.

I am expecting Messrs. Foster and Clark to-day and have arranged as follows for them:

1. A conference with me here Sunday and Monday.

2. A meeting at Hayneville, the County Seat, of ten white candidates to act as canvassers on next Wednesday.

3. While the canvass is going on I propose that they make their headquarters at Hayneville and attend to the following matters:
Work on the County records in regard to mortgages, liens, schools etc.
Examination of the records of the Justices of the Peace.
Interviews with the chief white landowners of the County.

Very sincerely yours,

G.W.W.H.--M.

Department of Commerce and Labor
BUREAU OF LABOR
Washington

November 7, 1906.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,

Calhoun Colored School,

Calhoun, Alabama.

Dear Sir:

I am in receipt of your letter of the 2d instant, making a report with reference to the condition of your work in Lowndes county, Ala., and I am very glad to learn that you are making rapid progress.

I note what you say with reference to the difficulty of securing schedules in certain outlying districts, and if this difficulty is quite great and likely to arouse considerable antagonism, the canvass of families in these districts may be abandoned. Nevertheless, I trust that you will make the canvass as complete as possible.

I have made a memorandum of your wishes with reference to a compilation of laws and court decisions from 1830 to date on certain subjects, and this work is being begun here to-day by the law division of the Bureau. I should like to know when you will require this material, as the labor involved in this task is very considerable and some time will be required to finish the work.

In compliance with your telegram, I have sent Mr. Foster, at Hayneville, 2500 blank schedules, and I will mail you 2500 to-morrow.

I am glad to learn that all arrangements have been made for Messrs. Foster and Clark, and trust their work will proceed rapidly.

I am, very truly yours,

Chas P. Neill

Commissioner.

1/42/43

G.W.W.H.--M.

Department of Commerce and Labor
BUREAU OF LABOR
Washington

November 12, 1906.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,

Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Sir:

I am in receipt of your letter of the 9th instant, but find I am unable to secure a copy of a map of Lowndes county in Washington. I have, however, written to the Rand-McNally people, asking them to forward me such map, provided they issue county maps. If I receive it I will immediately forward it to you, but I doubt whether such a map is procurable.

With reference to the clerical help needed by Messrs. Clark and Foster, I have not yet had a report from them as to the length of time that will be required by them to complete the work which you wish them to do. I will, however, write to Mr. Foster to-day, and if he finds it necessary to obtain clerical assistance on the county records I will authorize him to secure the services of the young man who has been working there for you. I presume he will know who the party is; if not, you had better write Mr. Foster giving him the name, so that he will not be delayed in case he needs assistance.

I am, very truly yours,

Chas P. Neill

Commissioner.

G.W.W.H.--M.

Department of Commerce and Labor
BUREAU OF LABOR
Washington

November 30, 1906.

Dear Doctor Du Bois:

I am in receipt of your letter of the 28th instant, and am sending you enclosed herewith the material which you requested with reference to the laws, etc., of the State of Alabama.

I am informed by Mr. Foster that the work which is being done under his supervision will be completed by December 5, and I have directed him to take it to Atlanta and hand it to you personally, in order that you may confer with him in regard to any points that may not be fully understood.

I am, very truly yours,

G. W. W. Hanger
Acting Commissioner.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,

Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga.

1/42/39

Mail address: Haynesville alabama

~~Telegraphic address~~:

Department of Commerce and Labor
BUREAU OF LABOR

Haynesville ala.
Nov. 25, 1906

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Your letter received. We will copy mortgages for 1900 and 1901. We will have a tracing of the map made if we can find any one to do it.

In the outline of work you wanted us to do, is the following: - a copy of the wills of Duncan McCall, H. B. Leaver, and Tom Jones; or Deeds made to Bruce McCall, Ranny Jones, Bettie Jones, and Alice McCall.

I have found, and copied, the will of Duncan McCall, and a deed made by him to Bruce McCall. The former was executed January 23, 1883, and probated October 17, 1885. The latter was made and filed for record February 16, 1882.

I have not been able to find any record of a will of either Thomas Jones or H. B. Leaver (or Lever) although the record seems complete from sometime in the 30's to the present. Neither have I been able to find the

Name of Alice McCall in any of the indexes.

I find that in 1884 a deed was made by William D. Light to Randolph J., or "Ranni" J., Jones for 100 acres of land for a consideration of $1,200; also, in the same year a deed was made by H. M. Smith and Perry Smith to "Raney" Jones, to a house and lot in or near Hayneville, for $350.

In the same year a deed was made by G. R. Bell and wife; T. B. Howard and wife; and H. M. Howard and wife, to Bettie McCall, wife of Bruce McCall, for 640 acres, the consideration being $20.00.

I understand that this Bettie McCall's name before her marriage was Jones.

I am in some doubt as to whether these deeds are what you want or not, and as it is considerable work to copy them, I am writing to ask whether you can determine from the brief description I have given whether they are.

You will understand that to make particular inquiry for ~~and~~ isolated facts requires more tact and skill than is necessary in getting data of a general nature; so if you know these instruments are what you want, or if you are in doubt we will get copies of them. But if you can determine that they are not what you desire, we will let them alone. Please advise me very cordially. John M. Foster

11/27/41

Mail address: Haynesville, Alabama

Telegraphic address:

Department of Commerce and Labor
BUREAU OF LABOR

Haynesville, Alabama,
December 2. 1906.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois.
Atlanta, Georgia,

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Mr Clark and I will complete our work here this week, and I am instructed by the Commissioner to deliver to you personally the material we have procured. I shall probably reach Atlanta by Saturday evening. I will write again and inform you just when you may expect me. Will you kindly let me know just how I may reach you when I arrive.

We are succeeding in getting most of the information you asked for. There are a few things we will not be able to procure. We have got permission for Rhetta to copy the map and have written to him in regard to it.

Very truly yours,
John M. Foster

1142/38

G.W.W.H.--C.

Department of Commerce and Labor
BUREAU OF LABOR
Washington

December 7, 1906.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Doctor Du Bois:

Your letter of the 30th ultimo was duly received, and I have secured from the General Land Office the maps referred to in the letter which you enclosed. These maps, together with your enclosures, were sent you by registered mail yesterday. I trust that the material sent will serve your purpose.

I am, very truly yours,

Chas P. Neill

Commissioner.

GWOH

1/42/35

[U.S. Bureau of Labor]

REV. HORACE BUMSTEAD, D. D.
PRESIDENT

Atlanta University

REV. MYRON W. ADAMS, PH. D.
DEAN

Atlanta, Ga., December 14, 190 6.

Hon.C.P.Neill,

Commissinner of Labor,
Washington,D.C.

Dear Mr.Neill:-

I have received the maps from the General Land Office referred to in your letter of December 7. I have also received from Mr.John H.Foster the following matter: 329 family schedules,300 pages of mortgage and crop lien data,67 pages of county court docket data,26 pages of circuit court docket data,25 pages of land record from 1857,23 pages of the justice of the peace record,54 pages of personal interviews and 60 pages of miscellaneous matter. The work as it seems to me,done by Mr.Foster and Mr.Clark has been unusually good and got hold of more matter than I thought they would be able to. I am under very great obligations to you and them for this work.

Very sincerely yours,

1/42/10

Mail address: Bureau of Labor, Washington D.C.

Telegraphic address:

Department of Commerce and Labor
BUREAU OF LABOR

Montgomery, Ala.
Dec. 14, 1906

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
Atlanta, Ga.

My dear Doctor:

I am enclosing herewith some additional data on the Lowndes county study as follows:

16 sheets from minutes of Board of Revenue
11 " relating to laws establishing and regulating the board of revenue
2 sheets of views of Mr J.W. Lee
21 sheets mortgage records
3 sheets copied from records here at Montgomery.

I mail these direct to you so that if Mr. Foster is gone there will be no delay in their getting to you

Rhetta and I made a Garrison finish on the map and I mailed it to Foster yesterday. I shall be glad to know if it reaches you in

1/42/36

good shape.

If Foster is still there I send best regards to him and to yourself.

Yours truly
Newton B. Clark

Oh yes I take it that you want that little account or record of our impressions of Lowndes county some time when the muse is on. I will write it as soon as I am settled for a short time

N.B.C.

1/42/37

REV. HORACE BUMSTEAD, D. D.
PRESIDENT

Atlanta University

REV. MYRON W. ADAMS, PH. D.
DEAN

Atlanta, Ga., December 18 1906.

Mr.N.H.Clark,

United States Bureauof Labor,

Washington,D.C.

My dear Mr.Clark:-

1/42/8

I have received from you the following data: 16 sheets from minutes of the board of revenue,11 sheets relating to laws of establishing that board,2 sheets of views of Mr.J.W.Lee,X 21 sheets of mortgage records,5 sheets copied from records at Montgomery. They all seem to be in good shape and I thank you very much for what you have done. I hope as you say at your leisure that you will send me that little account of your impression of Lowndes County. I think that you men were enabled to do

some very good work done there and I am under very great obli-
gations.

Very sincerely yours,

J.M.F.--H.

Department of Commerce and Labor
BUREAU OF LABOR
Washington

January 16, 1907.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Sir:

I am sending to your address, under separate cover, copies of the reports of the Auditor of State, and of the Superintendent of Education, of Alabama. Kindly acknowledge receipt of same.

I returned to duty in Washington on the 10th instant, after a pleasant tour of duty in Alabama, Georgia, and South Carolina.

Very truly yours,

John M. Foster.

ackn

1/4/18

REV. HORACE BUMSTEAD, D. D.
PRESIDENT

Atlanta University

REV. MYRON W. ADAMS, PH. D.
DEAN

Atlanta, Ga., February 5, 1907.

Hon. C.P.Neill,

Commissioner of Labor,

Washington,D.C.

My dear Mr. Neill:-

I am ready to send in the schedules of the Lowndes County investigation and I wish you would send me some free franking labels like the enclosed,so that I can send them to you by registered mail.

Very sincerely yours,

1144/1169

G.W.W.H.--M.

Department of Commerce and Labor
BUREAU OF LABOR
Washington

February 7, 1907.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,

Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Sir:

In compliance with your request of the 5th instant, I enclose herewith 12 penalty addressed labels, which will enable you to forward the report and material on the Lowndes county investigation without the payment of postage. Under the rules of the Post Office Department, however, it will be necessary for you to pay the registry fee.

I am, very truly yours,

Chas P. Neill

Commissioner.

Enclosures.

See letter on rolls — add a thot "if you wish copied schedules send 12 more labels."

U. S. Registered Mails go to every post office in the world. Letters and parcels may be registered at any post office or at any post-office station, and by rural carriers throughout their routes. Letters will be registered by letter carriers in the residential districts of cities.

For registered mail delivered through a U. S. post office, the sender receives, without request or extra charge, a return receipt signed by the addressee or his agent. For registered mail delivered in a foreign country the sender receives without extra charge a form of return receipt. If the words "Return Receipt Demanded" appear on the envelope or wrapper.

Letter / Parcel } No. 759 P. O., Atlanta, Ga.

Received for registration 2-9, 1907, from Station B.

addressed to Commissioner of Labor Washington D.C.

1 class postage prepaid. Postmaster, per

U. S. Registered Mails go to every post office in the world. Letters and parcels may be registered at any post office or at any post-office station, and by rural carriers throughout their routes. Letters will be registered by letter carriers in the residential districts of cities.

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Letter / Parcel } No. 760 P. O., Atlanta, Ga.

Received for registration 2-9, 1907, from Station B.

addressed to Com. of Labor Washington D.C.

2 cents class postage prepaid. Postmaster, per

1/43/73

U. S. Registered Mails go to every post office in the world. Letters and parcels may be registered at any post office or at any post-office station, and by rural carriers throughout their routes. Letters will be registered by letter carriers in the residential districts of cities.

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Letter / Parcel } No. 761 P. O., Atlanta, Ga.

Received for registration 2-9, 1907, from Station B.

addressed to Com. of Labor Washington D.C.

2 cents class postage prepaid. Postmaster, per

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Letter / Parcel } No. 762 P. O., Atlanta, Ga.

Received for registration 2-9, 1907, from Station B.

addressed to Com. of Labor Washington D.C.

2 cents class postage prepaid. Postmaster, per

U. S. Registered Mails go to every post office in the world. Letters and parcels may be registered at any post office or at any post-office station, and by rural carriers throughout their routes. Letters will be registered by letter carriers in the residential districts of cities.

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Letter / Parcel } No. 763 P. O., Atlanta, Ga.

Received for registration 2-9, 1907, from Station B.

addressed to Com. of Labor Washington D.C.

2 cents class postage prepaid. Postmaster, per

P. O., Atlanta, Ga.

Postmaster, per

P. O., Atlanta, Ga.

Postmaster, per

P. O., Atlanta, Ga.

Postmaster, per

P. O., Atlanta, Ga.

Postmaster, per

U. S. Registered Mails go to every post office in the world.
Letters and parcels may be registered at any post office or at any post-office station, and by rural carriers throughout their routes. Letters will be registered by letter carriers in the residential districts of cities.
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Letter / Parcel } No. 764 P. O., Atlanta, Ga.

Received for registration 2/9, 1907, from Station B

addressed to Com. of Labor Washington D.C.

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1/43/72

Letter / Parcel } No. 765 P. O., Atlanta, Ga.

Received for registration 2/9, 1907, from Station B.

addressed to Com. of Labor Washington D.C.

Office Unless postage prepaid. Postmaster, per

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Letter / Parcel } No. 766 P. O., Atlanta, Ga. Station B.

Received for registration 2/9, 1907, from

addressed to Com. of Labor Washington D.C.

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Letter / Parcel } No. 767 P. O., Atlanta, Ga. Station B.

Received for registration 2/9, 1907, from

addressed to Com. of Labor Washington D.C.

Office Unless postage prepaid. Postmaster, per

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Letter / Parcel } No. 768 P. O., Atlanta, Ga.

Received for registration 2/9, 1907, from Station B.

addressed to Com. of Labor Washington D.C.

Office Unless postage prepaid. Postmaster, per

Letter / Parcel No.

P. O., Atlanta, Ga.

Received for registration 190 from

Postmaster, per

Station B.

Letter / Parcel No.

P. O., Atlanta, Ga.

Received for registration 190 from

Postmaster, per

Station B.

Letter / Parcel No.

P. O., Atlanta, Ga.

Received for registration 190 from

Postmaster, per

Station B.

Letter / Parcel No.

P. O., Atlanta, Ga.

Received for registration 190 from

Postmaster, per

Station B.

REV. HORACE BUMSTEAD, D. D.
PRESIDENT

Atlanta University

REV. MYRON W. ADAMS, PH. D.
DEAN

Atlanta, Ga., February 14, 1907.

Hon.C.P.Neill,

My dear Mr.Neill:-

I have sent you the schedules of the Lowndes County investigation,asking your office to tabulate them for me. I have been through the schedules as carefully as possible,although of course a great many discrepancies probably escaped my notice considering the large number. I hope you will be able to do this tabulation as soon as possible as I should like to finish the study. It seems to me that all things considered,the schedules are fairly well done,although of course they were not done by experts. I shall be in Washington,February 23rd and if you are at leisure,shall be glad to call upon you and to answer any questions about the schedules. I have copies of these

11441147

schedules and are not certain whether you want me to send those along too. They are not really interpretations but simply copies to get rid of the faulty hand writing. Wherever corrections have been made, they have been made on the original schedules. If you wish however, I will send the copies too.

Very sincerely yours,

[enclosure of letter written February 16, 1907 ?]

Memorandum for

U. S. Labor bureau on Lowndes County schedules

The enumerators were farmers and school teachers in the county.

The following were the instructors:

Sex: M = Male; F = Female.

Married: M = married; S = Single; W = widowed; Sep = separated.

Born: Lo = in Lowndes County; N = in counties adjoining Lowndes, i.e. in Ala. black belt; A = in Alabama, Otherwise by states as Ga., Miss., etc.

Write = N = cannot read and write. Lo = can read and write a letter. Y = can read and write.

Color = B = black, Br = brown, Y = yellow or white.

Comment on answers.

Sometimes Y (yes) and N (no) are read in the married column.

"N" in "born" column was not always understood.

Ages are problematic when over 40.

Only those were usually reckoned absent who were out of the county. This left many relatives in the county unaccounted for. Some enumerators put the occupation of the head of the family under "occupation". here cancel such.

23-3-154

In general this is a record of "households" rather than families, because country houses are broken up into separate cabins for farm purposes.

Schooling: Records here often obscure.

House: Frame (F.) log, board etc., are terms used.

Land: "Acres" should be sum of "acres owned" and "acres rented"; but is not always. Some mistook it for acres cultivated.

Rent is in money or bales of cotton for year.

Mortgage was designed for real estate mortgages; but failed to get data. Omit this.

Liens being almost universal, omit reference

Crops: bales = bales of cotton. bu. = bushel of corn. Usually only 1905 is given.

Advances: of varying value; at first enumerators tried to figure out balances by subtracting advances from value of crops. I stopped this and have corrected the data on the original schedules but not on the copies.

23-3-15

Follow original schedules therefore on this question. "Balance" is the amount at the end of the year after paying mortgage liens. "Debt" is balance due Churches etc.

Sum usually per year.

33-3-158

Remarks:

Occupations other than farming are usually noted here.

Tabulations wanted.

1. Households by number, with and without absent members and those dying out since 1905.
2. Sex by age with per cent.
3. Nativity by sex.
4. Color by age.
5. Conjugal condition by age and sex.
6. Illiteracy by age and sex.
7. Number in school, length of school term per year; periods of schooling in years.
8. Kinds of homes; years occupied.
9. Number of rooms by number in household.

10. Farms by size. by acres owned and rented
11. Rented farms by rents in money.
    Rented farms by rents in cotton.
12. Farms by size and amount of stock.
13. Total stock and tools.
14. Farms by size and cotton and corn crops - rented
15. Farms by size and cotton and corn crops - owned.
16. Total crops in rented farms and values.
    Total crops in owned farms and values.
17. Farms by size and advances — rented.
    Farms by size and advances — owned.
18. Crops by advances.
19. Farms by size and balance or debt.
20. Total balances and total debts.
21. Total paid to Churches and societies.
22. Total deaths by age + sex

33-3-1/5A

Memorandum for [U.S. Bureau of Labor]

U.S. Labor Bureau on Lowndes County Schedules.

The enumerators were farmers & school teachers Caucasian in the county.

The following were the instructions:

Sex: M = Male F = Female

Married: M = Married, S = single W = Widowed Sep = Separated.

Born: L = in Lowndes County, N = in counties adjoining Lowndes, A = in Ala. Otherwise by states as Ga., Miss., &c.

(i.e. in Ala. Black Belt)

Write = N = cannot read & write L = can read & write a little. Y = can read & write

Color = B = black, Br = Brown Y = yellow or white

Comment on answers.

~~Absent: those~~

Sometimes Y (yes) & N (no) are used in the Married column.

"N" in "born" column was not always understood ages are problematical when over 40.

Only those were usually reckoned absent who were out of the county. This left many relatives in the county unaccounted for. Some enumerators put the occupation of the head of the family under "occupation" here cancelled each.

49-12-15

In general this is a record of "households" rather than families because country homes are broken up into separate cabins for farm purposes.

Schooling: records here often obscure

House: Frame (7) Log, board &c are terms used.

Land "acres" should be sum of "acres owned & acres rented" but is not always. Some instruct it for acres cultivated

Rent is in money or bales of cotton for year.

Mortgage was designed for real estate mortgage but failed to get data. Omit this

Liens being almost universal, omit reference

Crops: bales = bales of cotton, bu. = bushel of corn. Usually only 1905 is given

~~& the arrangement is~~

Advances: of varying value; at first enumerators tried to figure out balances by subtracting advances from value of crops. I stopped this & have corrected the data on the original schedules but not on the

40-12-16

Copies. Follow original schedules therefore on
~~Chap~~ ~~questions~~ "Balance is the amount cleared at the end of
the year after paying mortgage liens." "Debt" is balance due
Churches &c

Sum usually per year.

Remarks:

Occupations other than farming ~~are~~ usually
noted here.

Tabulations wanted

~~The work~~

1. Households by ~~Cen~~ number, with & without absent members
2. ~~Sex~~ Sex by age with per-cent.
3. Nativity by sex
4. Color by age.
5. Conjugal cond. by age & sex
6. Illiteracy by age & sex.
7. Number in school, length of school term per year, periods of schooling in years.
8. Kinds of homes; years occupied
9. Number of rooms by number in household

49-12-17

4 three days ann 1905

10. Farms by size; by acres owned & rented.
11. Rented farms by rents in money
" " " " " Cotton.
12. Farms by size & amount of stock
13. Total stock & tools.
14. Farms by size & Cotton & Corn Crops — rented
15 " " " " " — owned.
16 Total crops on rented farms & values
" " " owned " "
17. Farms by size & advances. — rented
" " " " — owned
18 Crops by advances.
19 Farms by size and balance or debt.
20 Total balances & total debts.
21 Total paid to Churches & Parsons.
22. Total deaths by age & sex

49-12-18

G.W.W.H.--M.

Department of Commerce and Labor
BUREAU OF LABOR
Washington

February 18, 1907.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,

Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Sir:

I am in receipt of your letters of the 14th and 16th instant, the latter of which contains a memorandum relating to the schedules which were collected in Lowndes county.

It will be quite essential, if the Bureau is to tabulate these schedules, that a conference be had with you, and I am glad to note, therefore, that you will be in Washington on February 23, at which time I shall be pleased to have you go over the matter with the chief of our tabulating division. You should come prepared, so far as possible, with a form for general table and for the summaries which you will desire in the development of your report.

I will say that the copied schedules should by all means be sent in, as they will probably be more usable for tabulation purposes than the originals that have been received. I enclose for your use in transmitting these schedules 10 penalty, addressed labels, which will enable you to mail them without the payment of postage.

I am, very truly yours,

Chas P. Neill

Commissioner.

10 enclosures.

C.W.W.H.—M.

Department of Commerce and Labor
BUREAU OF LABOR
Washington

February 28, 1907.

Prof. W. E. B. Du Bois,

Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Sir:

Yesterday I received your telegram of the same day, announcing that you arrived here after office hours, and stating that if your personal presence was absolutely necessary you were to be wired at Columbia.

I regret very much that we did not have the interview that was planned, as the matter of schedules and tabulations could have been discussed much more satisfactorily in that manner. Were your schedules perfect, their tabulation would be comparatively easy, but it is evident that before a tabulation can be made the schedules must be inspected and edited. In your notes sent in under date of the 16th instant you called attention to some faults in the schedules, and an inspection of the schedules shows that other faults apparently exist. It will be necessary for you to go over the schedules and interpret certain entries and entirely reject certain other entries, or explain what should be done here to make them satisfactory.

It is our policy to secure and tabulate only schedules that are perfectly plain and capable of but one meaning, and when any data are not believed to be correct they are omitted from tabulation rather than retained under any forced construction. It was my intention that you should go over a large number of the schedules with an employee of the office and explain every doubtful point, and that you should determine

1/44/162

what data should or should not be used.

Some of the questions that present themselves are as follows:

You state that the entry "N" under "Born" was not always understood. If not understood, and consequently not accurately answered, how am I to determine the correct answers, and what disposition shall be made of incorrect answers?

You state that only those were usually reckoned absent who were out of the county. How am I to determine, for purposes of tabulation, what members of the family were absent and remaining in the county? In other words, shall it be presumed that there are no members absent save those specified under this question?

1/44/163

Is it to be presumed that the questions concerning schooling were always asked and always answered; that is, is it to be presumed that no child received schooling except as specified in answer to this question?

Shall the number of acres specified under "Land" be tabulated as shown on the schedule in spite of the fact that some entries represent total land occupied and others only total land cultivated?

Is it proper to tabulate rent paid in connection with acres rented, without a statement as to the number of acres rented that were under cultivation?

Is it to be presumed that all stock and tools owned are reported under "Stock and tools"? For example, a schedule before me shows quite a quantity of cotton raised, yet no plow or cultivator is reported under "Stock and tools."

Under "Crops" I observe that many of the schedules do not show the valuation of the crop. Do you want to estimate the value of these crops? If so, on what basis? The tables outlined by you call for the value of the crops. Is it proper to tabulate the amount of crop in connection with acres occupied without regard to acres actually under cultivation?

You state that the answers under "Advances" are of varying value. This question has been thoroughly discussed with Mr. Foster. He thinks that the amount of the advance is undoubtedly reliable, but that such differences of interpretation were applied to the items "Balance" and "Debt" that the figures as they now stand are not sufficiently reliable to be used. The explanation given by you in your notes tends to confuse rather than to clear the solution of these items. I am of the opinion, after examining a number of the schedules, that the two items "Balance" and "Debt" should be edited by you personally before the figures are tabulated.

1/44/104

Under "Membership" is it presumed that all membership is reported, and that all payments properly falling thereunder are reported? In a schedule before me the statement is made, "We belong to the Baptist church." Is it to be presumed that no payment to the church was made because none was reported, or that a payment was made and the amount thereof not reported?

Is it to be presumed that all deaths are reported,and that no entry means that no death occurred?

The above questions seem to be the principal ones that are in doubt.

If from these questions you can give instructions sufficiently explicit, the schedules can be prepared for tabulation in the office; if not, the schedules should be sent to you to be edited and interpreted, or you should do such work on them here in the office. The latter course would be preferable, as other questions are likely to arise when the tabulation is actually begun.

I am, very truly yours,

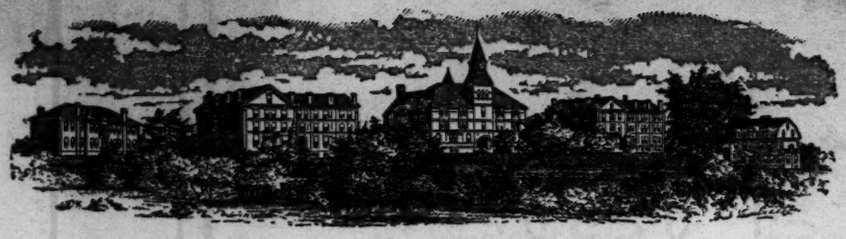
Chas. P. Neill

Commissioner.

1/4/1905

REV. HORACE BUMSTEAD, D.D.
PRESIDENT

REV. MYRON W. ADAMS, PH. D.
DEAN AND TREASURER



ATLANTA UNIVERSITY

ATLANTA, GA., March 6, 1907.

Hon.C.P.Neill,

Commissioner of Labor,

Washington,D.C.

My dear Mr.Neill:-

Replying to your letter of February 28,permit me to say I am very sorry that I did not get to interview you while I was in Washington. I sent the schedules unedited because I thought your office would prefer to have the schedules just as they came from the hands of the investigators. I can I think pretty easily edit them if you wish me to do it and will return them to me. Answering the question which you bring up in your letter let me say,First with regard to the entering in under born - you must remember that the error after all is a small one,that is the question as to whether the person was born in Lowndes County or not is the chief question and that is answered correctly in all cases,I think,that is by L. Then the other question is if they were born in the black belt,that is counties to Lowndes County. There there is some discrepancy,still those that are marked N were born in the black belt and the result of the error will probably be to make too many born in the black belt than were actually born there. I do not think that an error in this direction will be very great or will make very much difference.

Secondly,it is impossible to determine from the schedules what members of the family were absent and remaining in the county,so that there will be that discrepancy in determining the size of the

1/44/1582

family. I presume that in the larger number of cases absent members of the family living in the county were not returned.

Thirdly, it is to be presumed that all questions concerning schooling were asked and answered.

Fourthly, very few of the totals represent the lands cultivated. I think this is true only on a few of the schedules returned by Mr. Greene, so that in by far the larger number of cases is the total land occupied. Moreover the difference between land occupied and land cultivated among the renters of the black belt is very small, not large enough to be taken into account. It is proper to tabulate rents in connection with acres rented. The amount rented is always a one or two mule farm, exact number of acres not being very definitely determined and the rent is according as to whether it is a one or two mule farm and also according to the fertility of the soil, etc.

1/44/159

I think the report of stock is pretty complete. On the other hand the report as to tools is not. The valuation of the crop in all cases nearly has been estimated according to current prices, that is ten cents a pound for cotton, that being the price last year and 50 cents a bushel for corn. These are the only crops sold and usually only the cotton is sold, so that it is perfectly proper to estimate the value of the crop on this basis; it is also proper to estimate the value of the crop in connection with the acres occupied, without regard to the acres unoccupied. As I have said the difference is practically

. In the original schedules I have gone over the schedules with regard to the item Balance in debt and they are substantially correct. Still I should be very glad to go over them again if you think that is necessary.

Under membership it is presumed that all membership is reported and that all payments are reported. A great many people who belong to the church give nothing.

It is to be presumed that all debts were reported

Very sincerely yours,

1/44/160

Agreement with Laborer or Servant for Wages.

Short Chattel Note-Mortgage.

Mortgage.

Crop Lien.

Contract for Farm Labor.

Land Lease.

Chattel Mortgage.

Short Mortgage.

Lien Note.

1/44/161

G.W.W.H.--C.

Return

Department of Commerce and Labor
BUREAU OF LABOR
Washington

March 19, 1907.

Prof. W. E. B. Du Bois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Sir:

Your letter of the 6th instant was received on the 9th, but owing to the great pressure of work, consideration could not be given it until to-day.

Your rulings on the greater number of points submitted are accepted. Some points, however, must receive further consideration.

1. As it is impossible to determine from the schedules what members of the family were absent and remaining in the county, it would seem that the attempt to show the size of the family including absent members, must be abandoned.

2. A further examination of the schedules shows that the questions concerning schooling have not been interpreted alike by all of the agents.

Some agents have accepted "05-06" as referring to a school year beginning in 1905 and ending in 1906. Other agents have reported a certain number of months in 1905 and a certain number in 1906. Some agents uniformly refer to previous schooling, other agents uniformly do not. The schooling of adults and children seem to be confused. For example, schedule 596 shiws a husband age 27 and a wife age 23 and no children, and

1/44/157

under schooling there is entered "5 months - 5 months."

Some agents reported the number of children in school in connection with the length of term, other agents did not. Some agents reported the schooling of each child by name, as should have been done in all cases, but many have not thus reported.

The record of previous schooling is of little or no value, except as taken in connection with ages. As it now appears, nothing can be shown for schooling except the months of school attendance of the children in the family in the year preceding, nor can that be shown with accuracy. There are so many variations in the reports of schooling that I feel quite sure you can give no general rule for interpretation, but must edit the schedules yourself, or let the Bureau interpret the answers as best it can.

3. If, as you say, the report concerning tools is incomplete, it is evident the subject of tools must be omitted.

Because of the pressure of work in the office, I doubt if this tabulation can be taken up for several weeks. I would suggest that you come here and go over a large number of the schedules with our men in charge of tabulation, or that the schedules be returned to you to be prepared for tabulation. If you can arrange to do so, I think it is much more desirable that you come to Washington than that the schedules be sent to you.

I am, very truly yours,

Chas P. Neill

Commissioner.

Cyrus

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REV. HORACE BUMSTEAD, D. D.
PRESIDENT

Atlanta University

REV. MYRON W. ADAMS, PH. D.
DEAN

Atlanta, Ga., March 22, 1907.

Hon.C.P.Neill,

Dear Sir:-

I can come to Washington at such date as you set. The only hesitancy I have had in doing this is the expense. The total expenses of the investigation so far have been about $1366 or $116 over the $1250 al[redacted]. May I ask if the expenses of this trip will be charged to my allotment or to your office? I trust the office can get at the tabulation early in April.

Very sincerely yours,

1/44/150

G.W.W.H.--M.

Department of Commerce and Labor
BUREAU OF LABOR
Washington

March 27, 1907.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,

Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Sir:

I am in receipt of your letter of the 22d instant, with reference to coming to Washington in order to make the necessary examination and changes in schedules for your study of conditions in Lowndes county.

It will be perfectly convenient to me for you to come here any time after the next ten days, as we will then be free to take up the work with you.

In regard to the expense of the trip, I regret to say that this will have to be charged to your allotment of $2000 for the completed article. The tentative agreement, contained in my letter of August 6, specifies the amount definitely as follows:

> For this material and report, if satisfactory, it is agreed to pay a sum not to exceed $2000, which amount is to cover the entire expense in connection therewith, and it is to be payable from the appropriation for Miscellaneous Expenses, Bureau of Labor, 1907.

It will therefore be impossible for me to make any additional allowance for the expenses of your trip to Washington.

Regretting that under the circumstances I am not able to do so,

I am, very truly yours,

Chas P Neill

Commissioner.

GWWH

1/44/155

G.W.W.H.--M.

Department of Commerce and Labor
BUREAU OF LABOR
Washington

March 28, 1907.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,

Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Sir:

In compliance with your request of the 25th instant, I take pleasure in enclosing herewith another copy of a section of the constitution of 1819 (Alabama) in force until 1861.

I am, very truly yours,

G. W. W. Hanger
Acting Commissioner.

Enclosure.

G.W.W.H.--M.

Department of Commerce and Labor
BUREAU OF LABOR
Washington

April 1, 1907.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,

Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Sir:

In compliance with your request of the 27th ultimo, I have written to the State Auditor at Montgomery for the information requested.

I am, very truly yours,

G. W. W. Hanger

Acting Commissioner.

04/11/11

REV. HORACE BUMSTEAD, D. D.
PRESIDENT

Atlanta University

REV. MYRON W. ADAMS, PH. D.
DEAN

Atlanta, Ga., April 3, 1907.

1144/154

Hon. C. P. Neill,
Commissioner of Labor,
Washington, D.C.

My dear Sir:-

I shall report at your office at nine o'clock April 16, if that will be suitable to you, for going over the schedules and assisting in the tabulation.

Very sincerely yours,

REV. HORACE BUMSTEAD, D. D.
PRESIDENT

Atlanta University

REV. MYRON W. ADAMS, Ph. D.
DEAN

Atlanta, Ga., April 6, 1907.

Mr. G. W. W. Hanger,

Dear Sir:-

I am told that there was a law as to contract labor in Alabama, 1900-1901, No. 483, Act S. 84. No record of it appears in the material sent me by your law division. It has been declared unconstitutional I believe. Also a severe vagrancy act No. 341, 5113, was passed March 7, 1907. Will you kindly have these looked up?

Very sincerely [redacted],

1/44/38

G.W.W.H.--M.

Department of Commerce and Labor
BUREAU OF LABOR
Washington

April 6, 1907.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,

Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Sir:

In response to your letter of the 3d instant, stating that you will be in Washington April 15, I beg to say that date will be convenient for us. Mr. Bowen, the chief of the tabulation division, who will confer with you in regard to the schedules, etc., for your investigation, will be at liberty at 1 p. m. that day, and I shall be very glad to have you call at that hour.

I am, very truly yours,

G W W Hanger

Acting Commissioner.

1/44139

G.W.W.H.--M.

Department of Commerce and Labor
BUREAU OF LABOR
Washington

April 8, 1907.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,

Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Sir:

In compliance with your request of the 6th instant, I enclose herewith copy of the law of 1900-01 relating to laborers' contracts, etc., and two decisions under that statute.

The vagrancy act, No. 341 S113, was passed March 7, 1907, and as the statutes for that session have not yet been received at the Bureau I am not able to send you a copy of the act. It is probable that the statutes have not yet been printed, but you may be able to secure a copy of this particular act by making application to the Secretary of State of Alabama.

I am, very truly yours,

G. W. W. Hanger
Acting Commissioner.

Enclosures.

1147137

G.W.W.H.--C.

Department of Commerce and Labor
BUREAU OF LABOR
Washington

May 6, 1907.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,

Atlanta University,

Atlanta, Georgia.

My dear Sir:

In response to your letter of the 3d instant, I regret to inform you that I have not yet received an answer to my letter of April 1 to the Auditor of Alabama, and I am writing him again to-day, calling his attention to my letter and requesting an early reply.

I am, very truly yours,

G. W. W. Hanger

Acting Commissioner.

1/44136

[U.S. Bureau of Labor]

REV. HORACE BUMSTEAD, D. D.
PRESIDENT

Atlanta University

REV. MYRON W. ADAMS, PH. D.
DEAN

Atlanta, Ga., May 6, 1907.

Mr.G.W.W.Hanger,

Washington,D.C.

My dear Mr.Hanger:-

Can you tell me about what time I can expect some preliminary tabulations from the schedules. I am waiting for them and I want to get the work off my hands as soon as possible. I should like to have some general idea as to when I could expect them.

Very sincerely yours,

1/44/35

G.W.W.H.--C.

Department of Commerce and Labor
BUREAU OF LABOR
Washington

May 10, 1907.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,

Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Doctor Du Bois:

In response to your letter of the 8th instant, inquiring when we will be able to furnish you with the tabulation of the schedules submitted by you, I regret to say that it will not be possible to do this work in sufficient time to furnish you the tables before July or August. For certain administrative reasons, it is essential that the forthcoming annual report and Bulletins 70 and 71 be put through the Government Printing Office before July 1,--the end of our fiscal year--and our entire force will be required to accomplish this; so it will be impossible to go to work on the tabulations until about the middle of June.

I sympathize with you in your desire to complete the work as soon as possible, but conditions are such that we cannot take up the tabulation at the present time.

I am, very truly yours,

G. W. W. Stanger
Acting Commissioner.

1/44/34

G.W.W.H.--C.

Department of Commerce and Labor
BUREAU OF LABOR
Washington

May 14, 1907.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois.

Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Doctor Du Bois:

I am in receipt of your letter of the 13th instant, and find that I can arrange for the payment of $1,000 at the present time for material for your report. I am accordingly enclosing a voucher for that amount, which you should sign in duplicate on the lines checked and return to me at once. I will have the same forwarded for payment immediately upon its receipt, and will urge that a check be forwarded you for the amount at once.

I regret very much the delay in tabulation. As a matter of fact, we could have done this tabulation several months ago without any difficulty, as work was very slack in the office, but just at this time it is impossible to take it up. I may, however, be able to take it up earlier than the time specified, and I assure you that just as soon as it is possible to begin on it we will do so, and push it to a completion as rapidly as possible.

I am, very truly yours,

G. W. W. Hanger
Acting Commissioner.

Enclosure.

1/44/33

G.W.W.H.--D.

Department of Commerce and Labor
BUREAU OF LABOR
Washington

August 30, 1907.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Doctor DuBois:

The tabulation of the schedules for Lowndes County has been progressing for some days, but quite unsatisfactorily on account of their condition. Commissioner Neill returned to Washington a few days ago and while here took occasion to examine these schedules, and before leaving to-day asked that I write you and say that as a result of this examination he feels that it would be extremely unwise to make any use whatever of the material which was gathered in this form. He bases this judgment upon the fact that almost every schedule which he examined disclosed irreconcilable errors, and he felt that we were not warranted in going as far in the way of interpretation as the condition of the schedules demands. For this reason he has directed that work upon this tabulation be stopped.

He asked me to say further that you may proceed with the preparation of the article and that if you feel that there is any way in which we could properly use these schedules he would be very glad to see you if you came to Washington. He will be away from Washington for the next week but expects to be here after that time. He suggests, however, that in view of the possibility of his being called away again you telegraph him before coming to Washington, should you decide to do so.

I am, very truly yours,

G. W. W. Hanger

Acting Commissioner.

1/44/31

G.W.W.H.--D.

Department of Commerce and Labor
BUREAU OF LABOR
Washington

September 6, 1907.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,

74 Julian St., Upham's Corner,

Boston, Mass.

Dear Doctor DuBois:

In response to your letter of the 3rd instant I beg to say that the conditions with reference to the tabulation of the Lowndes County schedules may perhaps best be explained by the enclosed copy of a letter which was forwarded you on August 30. I presume that it has not yet reached you.

Dr. Neill is at present away from Washington but will be here to-morrow, but for how long I am unable to say.

I am, very truly yours,

G. W. W. Hanger

Acting Commissioner.

Enclosure.

1/41/30

G.W.W.H.--D.

COPY.

Department of Commerce and Labor
BUREAU OF LABOR
Washington

August 30, 1907.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,

Atlanta University,

Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Doctor DuBois:

The tabulation of the schedules for Lowndes County has been progressing for some days, but quite unsatisfactorily on account of their condition. Commissioner Neill returned to Washington a few days ago and while here took occasion to examina these schedules, and before leaving to-day asked that I write you and say that as a result of this examination he feels that it would be extremely unwise to make any use whatever of the material which was gathered in this form. He bases this judgment upon the fact that almost every schedule which he examined disclosed irreconcilable errors, and he felt that we were not warranted in going as far in the way of interpretation as the condition of the schedules demands. For this reason he has directed that work upon this tabulation be stopped.

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I am, very truly yours,

(Signed) G. W. W. Hanger

Acting Commissioner.

1/44/32

G.W.W.H.--D.

Department of Commerce and Labor
BUREAU OF LABOR
Washington

September 12, 1907.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,

74 Julian Street, Upham's Corner,

Boston, Massachusetts.

Dear Sir:

In response to your letter of the 11th instant I beg to say that unless he is called away by some unexpected occurrence, Commissioner Neill expects to be in Washington on Monday, September 30, and will be very glad to see you on that date.

I am, very truly yours,

G. W. W. Hanger

Chief Statistician.

1/44/24

[Fragment ? Bureau of Labor]

Rev. Edward T. Ware, A. M.
President

Atlanta University
Atlanta, Ga.

Rev. Myron W. Adams, Ph. D.
Dean and Treasurer

Oct. 8, 1907.

Hon. C. P.Neal,
United States Commissioner,
Washington, D. C.

Copy

1/44/153

My Dear Mr. Neal:-

I called on you monday, September 30th but you were not in the office nor could I find you all day. I presume you were detained in the West. With regard to my schedules it seems to me after mature thought that the best arrangement would be this: That the schedules be returned to me and ~~ca~~ tabulated here in this office, I making the interpretation myself and in such cases as is necessary consulting with the original men who gathered the information. I am quite sure in that way I can save by far the larger part of the schedules and work out satisfactory tables. Of course the responsibility of the tabulating would be on me rather than on the office, and could be so stated in the article. If this is satisfactory to you, will you kindly return the schedules to me at your earliest convenience the schedules which I have desposited with you. I shall be glad of any suggestion on your part. Iam very sorry that the schedules were not in such condition so that you could tabulate them in the office; ~~but~~ My plan has always been ~~with schedules of this sort~~ to doctor schedules just as little as possible; ~~whereas~~ when the persons gathering the information are well trained ~~per~~ sons. This method yields discrepancies, ~~but when~~ and when as in the present case ~~This is a set of schedules which can be easily used, but in the present case undoubtly~~ the persons collecting the data were ~~be~~ far from skill ~~as to give~~ or the schedules are open to considerable ques-

C.P.N.--W.

Department of Commerce and Labor
BUREAU OF LABOR
Washington

November 2, 1907.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Doctor Du Bois;

1911/4/1.

Absence from the city and press of work have prevented me from giving attention sooner to your letter of October 8, with reference to the schedules.

I did not want to act in the matter until I had time to go over the thing myself. I have carefully examined quite a number of the schedules, and I do not see how they can be used at all in tabular form. It is quite evident that a number of the enumerators had no notion whatever of the information desired in the schedules, and in many instances the data with regard to income and expenditure are simply worthless on their very face. You might select such parts of the schedules as are fairly reliable and use these for some general discussion in the text, but it seems to me that the inaccuracies are too numerous and too patent to warrant the schedules' being presented in tabular form with the attendant implication of exactness. I do not permit the slightest modification of schedules in our work here in the Bureau, and if an error in addition is made in a schedule, I do not even allow the office force to correct it. The instructions are in all cases to return the schedule to the agent who secured the data and have him return it in corrected form. Statistical tables carry with them a certain appearance and implied assurance of precision and exactness, and

where these elements are lacking ought not to be used. Such of these schedules as are complete in themselves might be taken and tabulated, or you might secure enough information from them to warrant a discussion of them in the text that would be a fair approximation, but beyond this I do not see how you can go with such faulty material.. I suggest that you make only such use of them as they will completely warrant and let us have the article.

I am as disappointed as you are that the study was not more successful than this, but we shall have to be satisfied with something less than we intended to accomplish.

I am returning the schedules, under separate cover.

I am, very truly yours,

Chas P Nail

Commissioner.

2/14/11

Rev. Edward T. Ware, A. M.
President

Atlanta University

Atlanta, Ga.

Rev. Myron W. Adams, Ph. D.
Dean and Treasurer

Feb. 6, 1908.

Hon. Chas. P. Neill,

Commissioner Labor Bureau,

Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:-

Permit me to say that the Lowndes County study has so far progressed that I can promise to have the finished manuscript in your hands on or before April 1st.

Very sincerely yours,

Rev. Edward T. Ware, A. M.
President

Atlanta University
Atlanta, Ga.

Rev. Myron W. Adams, Ph. D.
Dean and Treasurer

May 13, 1908.

Hon. C. F. Neill,

Commissioner of Labor.

Sir:-

I had the honor to forward you a few days ago a manuscript on the Lowndes county investigation. I have made a very full and detailed report- thinking it would be best to let you indicate the parts which would of course have to be ~~xxxx~~ omitted from any publication. There are two tabulations and a map still missing which I will forward within a few days. The cost of this investigation has, as I suppose is usual in such cases, been far beyond my calculation, and I am paying interest on money borrowed to carry it through. I should therefore be very glad to have you give

Rev. Edward T. Ware, A. M.
President

Atlanta University

Rev. Myron W. Adams, Ph. D.
Dean and Treasurer

Atlanta, Ga.

C. P. N. #2

this matter your attention as early as you conveniently can.

Very sincerely yours,

1/53/111

REFER TO
File No.

Department of Commerce and Labor

OFFICE OF THE DISBURSING CLERK

Washington

June 3, 1908.

Sir:

By direction of the Secretary, you are advised that account, in the sum of $1,000.00, submitted by you for report on "Negro Labor in Lowndes County, Alabama," furnished during the month of May, 1908, has this day been forwarded to the Auditor for the State and other Departments, Treasury Department, for settlement.

Yours, very respectfully,

W L Stevens

Disbursing Clerk.

Mr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Atlanta University

Department of Sociology

W. E. Burghardt DuBois

Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 7, 1908.

Mr. Chas. P. Neil,

United States Bureau of Labor,

Washington, D. C.

1/53/109

My Dear Mr. Neil:-

Can you give me any idea as to when you are going to be able to take up the investigation of Lowndes County?

Very sincerely yours,

G.W.W.H.—D.

Department of Commerce and Labor
BUREAU OF LABOR
Washington

November 9, 1908.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Department of Sociology, Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Doctor DuBois:

I am in receipt of your letter of the 7th instant and regret very much that there has been delay in publishing your article on Conditions in Lowndes County. I think, however, that I may say definitely that we will publish the article in the January Bulletin.

I am, very truly yours,

Chas. P. Neill

Commissioner.

1/23/08

Dear Miss Zavin
You will be interested in the enclosed
copy of a letter received this morning. Prof. will
go to Prof. Farnum before publication

Dear Miss Arrington
you — morning

A Proposed Study

~~2 copies~~

Of a Black Belt County

(numbers refer to the notes on the following pages)

A Black Population:

~~Individuals~~:

Number 1

Sex 2

Age (under 5, 6-10, 10-15, 16-21, 21-30, 30-40, 40-50, 50 & over) 3

Conjugal condition 4

Birthplace 5

Length of Residence (in county, on land)

Education (Read, write, high school training, in school)

~~In general~~

~~Vital statistics~~

~~Health~~

~~Poverty~~

~~Crime and Pauperism~~

~~Religion~~

B. Homes & Families.

Family groups (Number & relation)

Houses (kind, material, size, rooms)

Communities (grouping of homes, villages)

ownership of land & homes (County records)

C. Occupations:

Farmers 12

Name of land (own or rent)

Number of acres 14

advances (i.e. supplies furnished by owner or merchant in advance, terms of same & interest. Data obtained from books, rent & receipts.)

28-1-05

Stock & tools 16 2

Crops (records & receipts for series of years)

Quality of Crops (samples & receipts)

Value of Crops (Merchants books, receipts, &c)

Balance earned (Records at yearly reckoning)

Expenditures (accounts for food, clothes, stock, tools &c)

Days & hours of labor 22

Markets (stores, roadways & rates, courtesy trade)

Mortgages & liens (county records)

Quality of land 25

Methods of farming 26

Repairs (Paid by whom)

~~Labor of Women~~

~~Labor of Children~~

Farm Laborers

Wages & Contracts (contract laws &c)

Artisans 29

Professional men 30

D. Community life

Vital statistics (schedule answers & records)

Health (Time lost by sickness)

Poverty 33

Orphans & old folk 34

Folk lore 35

Churches (number, income & c)

Organizations (secret societies, benevolent orders &c)

Amusements 38

Schools 39

Books & reading 40

migration (to & from county

Home life 42

Labor of women 43

" " children 44

38-1-86

E Environment

Laws (general laws of state on negroes, farms, & labor)
government (voting, administration)
Eleemosynary institutions (poor relief, medical aid &c)
~~Banks~~
Trade & Commerce (Stores, banks, market quotations, railroads)
Customs (as affecting economic & social life
Mixture of Races (number of mulattoes)
Liquor (laws & licenses)

38-1-87

38-1-13

A Proposed Study
Of a Black Belt County.

(numbers refer to the notes on the following pages.)

A. Black Population:

Number.
Sex
Age (under 5, 6-10, 10-15, 16-20, 21-30, 30-40, 40-50, 50 and over.)
Conjugal condition.
Birthplace.
Length of residence (in county, on land.)
Education.

B. Homes and Families.

Family groups (number and relation.)
Houses (kind, material, size, rooms.)
Communities (grouping of homes, villages.)
Ownership of land and homes (county records.)

?. Occupations.

Farmers.
Tenure of land (own or rent.)
Number of acres.
Advances (i.e. supplies furnished by owner or merchant in advance, prices of same and interest. Data obtainable from books kept and receipts.)
Stock and tools.
Crops (records and receipts for series of years.)
Quality of crops (samples and receipts.)
Value of crops (merchants books, receipts, etc.
Balance earned (receipts at yearly reckoning.)
Expenditures (accounts for food, clothes, stock, tools, etc.)
Days and hours of labor.
Markets (stores, railways and rates, centres of trade.)
Mortgages and liens (county records.)
Quality of land.
Methods of farming.
Repairs (paid by whom.)
Farm laborers.
Wages and Contracts (contract laws, etc.)
Artisans.
Professional men.

38-1-14

D.Community Life.

Vital statistics(schedule answersand records.)
Health (time lost by sickness.)
Poverty.
Orphans and old folk.
Folk lore.
Churches(number,income,etc.
Organizations (secret societies,benevolent orders,etc.)
Amusements.
Schools.
Books and reading.
Migration (to and from county.)
Home life.
Labor of women.
Labor of children.

E.Environment.

Laws (general laws of state on Negroes,farm and alabor.)
Covernment (voting,administration.)
Institutions (poor relief,medical aid,etc.)
Trade and Commerce (stocks,banks,market quotations,railroads.)
Customs(as affecting economic and social life.)
Mixture of Races(number of mulattoes.)
Liquor (laws and licenses.

The Economics of Emancipation.

A Social Study of the Alabama Black Belt.

1.The Place

The Black Belt.

Lowndes County.

2.The People.

The population:

Distribution,cities and towns,plantations,color, age,sex,increase,death-rate,illiteracy,birthplace,length of residence.

Homes and Families:

Marriages,and conjugal condition,size and material of houses, budgets,orphans, charity,sickness.

3.Industrial Organization.

The Land

Ownership

Crops

Methods of Farming

advances

contract labor

wages

Share system

Renting

Rents,crop-liens,Peonage.

Peasant Proprietors.

Stock and tools

Other occupations - artisans,professional men

Markets and prices,stores,banks.

4.The Government.

38-1-08

Organization

Voting

Taxes

Schools

Paupers

Liquor

5.The Result

Property

Mortgages

Migration

Crime and immorality

Mulattoes

Organizations

Churches,insurance,secret orders.

Standards of living

Manners and customs,Folk-lore,music,amusements.

Public opinion.

38-1-09

Industrial Conditions of the Black Cotton Belt

38-1-10

A proposed investigation in Lowndes County Alabama, as a typical group of 35,000 cotton farmers (30,000 Negroes, 5000 whites).

To determine:

1. Conditions at the centre & starting point of the Negro problems.

   Lowndes county is within 100 miles of the centre of the Negro population.

   The black population outnumbers the white 6 and more to one.

   The starting point of all the Negro problems is in the agricultural black belt.

2. What is the condition of farm labor in the Cotton black belt?

   What work do the laborers do
   How do they do it
   What wages do they get
   How far do women & children work

38-1-11

Lowndes County

Industrial Conditions of the Black Cotton Belt.

- Demand for labor
- Conditions of labor
- Wages
- Is there a scarcity of labor
- ownership of land
- large & small farms
- savings
- law & order
- Morality
- Immigration.
- Children & women
- Land-buying
- Migration city-rural & rural-rural
- House industries
- Bottom of Problem — starting point.
- Centre of problem
- Servants.
- Communities
- Unions
- Benefit Societies
- Schools
- Churches

Cotton & Centre

Slavery found y problem — servants, House industries, Women & Children

Conditions of labor — Large & Small farms

Demand for labor : Scarcity of Labor

wages & homes (Land, Savings

Emigration

Immigration — County life — Law, Morality, Women, Schools, Churches, Communities, Unions &c, Societies

City & Country

North & South

38-1-12

Estimate of the Cost of a Study of Lowndes County Alabama

Population, 1900 —	35,651
Negro Population, —	30889
White population —	4,762

	Estimate #	Estimate 2.
House & Home Canvass & Report 20 men & mules, 15 days @ $2.50 per day	# 750.00	
15 men & mules 15 days @ # 2.00 per day		#450.00
Special study of Negroes	# 250.00	# 250.00
Searching & Copying County records (Land, mortgages liens &c)	100.00	100.00
Special studies of Laws, administration organization &c	150.00	50.00
	# 1250.00	# 750.00
Remuneration of W.E.B.D.	?	?

[U.S Bureau of Labor]

Memoranda.

1. The United States Bureau of Labor is considering the making of a study in a country district in the South.

2. Such a study should be thorough, scientific and unbiased. Its statements should be based on documentary evidence and its inferences and conclusions confined strictly to a reasonable interpretation of the facts.

3. Lowndes county, Alabama, is for historical and economic reasons an excellent field of study.

4. The knowledge and experience of the Calhoun school situated in the southern part of Lowndes county would be of invaluable assistance in this study. There is a great deal which could be done without the assistance or participation of the school but some of the work could not be done successfully without the school's cooperation.

49-12-19

5. There are however certain ~~facts~~ things which it would be unwise for the Calhoun school to ~~make public~~ say

6. The question is then: How far would the local interests of the school be jeopardized by the kind of investigation which the Labor Bureau would make.

7. How far would the Calhoun school escape possible criticism if it were distinctly stated in the report that the school simply gave such aid as was asked by the government and was in no way responsible for the facts collected or the report made upon them.

8. How far would the Labor Bureau be willing to receive suggestions from, e.g., Professor Farnum of Yale (one of the trustees of the school) as to the advisability of publishing any statements which the school would regard as dangerous to its future well-being.

There would be no objection to making public all the well authenticated facts, but generalizations & inferences from these facts should be carefully considered

[notes for Lowndes County study?] 3
[fragment]

5. Home schedule: Use Municipal
Things to note are:
Material of home
Number of rooms
Use of rooms
Furnishings
Windows
Sanitations &c.

6. In case the family schedule is not large enough ~~use~~ or gets filled up use a second Card with the same name & number.

7. In case of children born after the schedule is made out, enter them on the schedule in different colored ink with a note in the "history"

8 Make no entries for education in case

23-9-14

y children ~~under~~ under 10 years y age.

9. Schedule C ought to be half the size of B with family questions on one side & miscellaneous matters (Property, Home & Family Status,) on the other. Schedule A. you have arranged already I understand.

10. The availability & effectiveness of these schedules depends largely upon the accuracy of the Cross references

32-9-15

Numbers

1 Male Female Children

read write Read

2 R W R No

3 Lowdids A la abbreviations

4 Black Brown Sal.

5 Children in School

6 Fram Log Room Time

7 Owned Rents Paid

8 Cattle Co Pstates

9 Value

10 Advance

11 Balance

12 Church Society

Mortgage.

9-14-22

A = Entire family.

B = Broken "

C = related groups.

D = Individual

E = Unrelated groups

Lowndes County, Alabama.

No. ____ Place ____ Name ____ Persons ____

Members.	Names.	Sex.	Age.	Married.	White.	Born.	Color.
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
7							
8							
9							
10							

1144/12

ABSENT (Relation to Family, Residence, Occupation):

SCHOOLING (Months in School, 1905–06, Previous Schooling):

HOME (Kind, Rooms, Furniture, Time Occupied):

(over)

LAND:

Acres..... Acres Owned..... Acres Rented.....

Rent Paid..... Mortgage.....

STOCK AND TOOLS:
(LIENS)

CROPS:

	KIND.	AMOUNT.	VALUE.
1906			
1905			
1904			

ADVANCES:

	FROM WHOM.	AMOUNT.	BALANCE.	DEBTS.
1905.		$	$	$
1904.		$	$	$
1903.		$	$	$

MEMBERSHIP; Church, Society, Dues:

DEATHS (since Christmas, 1905):

REMARKS:

(over)

N. B. 1.

X Registry of voters under new constitution
County elections.

X Sheriff's sales and executions

X Records of the Courts of the Justices of the Peace, Mayors & Magistrates

Landlords book accts. with tenants

X Schools: no. of white & colored
Situation of each
Pay of teachers in each

X McLaurdy's rolls

X Mortgages & Liens
Record for 1900 & 1901 has been copied
Wanted 1902 – 1905 the following data
Date
Mortgagor
Mortgagee
Amount
N.B.
Wanted particularly for 1905 record of all mortgages of land houses for both white and colored.
(Consult Rhetta)

32-9-21

Land.
History of land ownership &c., The great owners of slavery time. Present where abouts of their descendants. Origin of present owners.

X Transcript of land records for 1905 (Consult Rhetta)
~~Land records 1901 – 1903~~
Owners before 1870 with names & amt. owned.

1

Crime

Criminal cases in the Circuit Court name of accused and disposal of the case before the Spring of 1902

X no. of cases tried in the County court ~~1880 - 1899~~ 1886 - 1892 both yrs inclusive

X Trial docket of the County Court with name charge sheriffs returns and order of the court 1896 - 1904 both yrs. inclusive

~~Number of jurors~~

Politics.

X Persons paying Poll tax by race before 1899 and since 1901

The proportionate political power of the white and black belts. as

The position of the white voter in the black belt.

X The official vote of the county in all elections. 1850-1906

Economics.

Record of wills

The will of Duncan McLeall.

" " " H. B. Leaver.

" " " Will Tom Jones

or deeds to Bruce McLeall

" " " Ranny Jones Bettie Jones

" " " Alice McLeall

X Contracts for laborers.

X Pauper list.

Liquor laws.

merchants' advances.

notes and rates for money

32-9-22

Chief County Officials.

Probate Judge
Clerk of the Court
Board of Revenue
Tax ~~Assessor~~ Assessors.
Tax collector
County Surveyor
Sheriff
Magistrates
Mayors
Justices of the Peace
Local School Trustees
County Sup. of Education
Board of Education.

32-9-23

[U.S. Bureau of Statistics]

R.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
DIVISION OF STATISTICS,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

JOHN HYDE, STATISTICIAN.
STEPHEN D. FESSENDEN, ASST. STATISTICIAN.

June 6, 1903.

Dear Sir:

This Division is undertaking a somewhat careful and thorough investigation of the conditions and prospects of the Southern agricultural negro. I shall be much obliged if you will mail me, as an aid in this work, copies of such of your own writings and such publications of Atlanta University as you may be in a position to furnish, and will call my attention to such others, and to such publications not within the classes specified, as occur to you as being of value for the purpose.

I enclose a franked envelope for your kind reply, and also a franked slip which may be attached to a package of printed matter and which will enable you to forward it without payment of postage.

I have no doubt that this Division will take the liberty of calling upon you further, from time to time, for suggestions and help in this investigation.

Anticipating your cordial assistance, I am,

Very respectfully,

John Hyde
Statistician.

Professor W. E. B. DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Ga.

June 9

Dear Sir:

I am engaged upon a monograph on the "Negro Farmer" for the U.S. census which will be designed to use all census matter collected on the subject in 1900 & some outside material. None of the A.V. studies have touched directly on the farmer; you will find two chapters in my recent book ("The Souls of Black", Chapters 7 & 8) on the subject and the same matter in different form in the World's Work June 1901. Other articles are in the Bulletins of the U.S. Dept of Labor, Jan., 1898, May 1899, and No 35. It is my mind the great necessity now is a succession of direct local studies. We have enough of broad general dogmas, but little of intensive thorough knowledge of particular localities. I wish you might arrange to have the Atlanta Conference make some of the local studies in your investigation; & co-operate with you in some way. Personally I shall be glad to and in any manner I can

[U.S. Bureau of statistics]

United States Department of Agriculture,
Bureau of Statistics.

DIVISION OF FOREIGN MARKETS.

10/17

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 17, 1905.

Dear Sir:

I am undertaking to collect facts, sufficient in number and variety, with a wide geographic distribution, to warrant the writing of an article on "Social Life in the Country" for the Yearbook of this Department for 1905, and I write to you with the expectation that you can refer me to some one who will give me a comprehensive, but not too lengthy a statement covering the social life of agricultural negroes in the South--not in one community alone, but everywhere. Probably I could not use more than 1,000 words.

1/38/67

The statement that I should like to get ought to mention occasions for social life, such as the church, camp meeting, the railroad excursion, the funeral, etc. Have you not a student who is competent to prepare this for me and who would be willing to do so?

Your intervention in this matter would be a great favor and one for which I should be very much obliged to you.

The inclosed envelope is intended for your use in answering and requires no postage.

Very truly yours,

George K Holmes

Chief of Division.

Prof. W. E. B. DuBois,
University of Atlanta,
Atlanta, Ga.

(Incl.)

I will see that the article mentioning
in your favor of ——— is prepared. When
do you want it?

United States Department of Agriculture,
Bureau of Statistics.

DIVISION OF FOREIGN MARKETS.

11/22

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 21,1905.

Dear Sir:

I was very glad indeed to receive notice from you that the article I want concerning Social Life in the Country among the negroes of the South will be prepared for me. I should like to receive this article not later than November 20 and if the writer is able to conform to this date, I shall be under double obligations to you. Thanking you,

Very truly yours,

George K Holmes

Chief of Division.

Prof. W. E. B. DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Ga.

(Incl.)

Enclosed is the promised article on Social life of Negroes in the country

United States Department of Agriculture,
Bureau of Statistics.

DIVISION OF FOREIGN MARKETS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 27, 1905.

Dear Professor DuBois:

I have your answer to my request for a statement concerning the social life of the agricultural negroes of the South.

Your statement is more than pleasing, it is so comprehensive, and, while concise, so very expressive.

I beg that you will accept the thanks of the Department for this favor and believe me,

Very truly yours,

George K Holmes

Chief of Division.

Professor W. E. B. DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Ga.

1281/5

[U.S. Bureau of Statistics]

Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Washington

1200 U St.,

January 8, 1908.

My dear Dr. DuBois:

Illness at the time of the receipt of your letter prevented its immediate answer and after my recovery it was temporarily overlooked. I have carefully considered the proposition, and while I have found it hard to decline I find it even more difficult to accept. My time is fully occupied with business and some special studies, so that I cannot afford to assume any duties beyond those already in hand, having indeed found it necessary to resign several similar offices recently.

I wish you every success, but I am sure that my acceptance under the circumstances would not contribute to that end, and for that reason I return the list of the proposec committee in the thought that you may desire to forward it elsewhere.

With kind personal regards, in which Mrs. Gray joins me, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

A. S. Gray

P. S. - Mr. Hathaway has kindly allowed us to inspect his masks, and yours is especially fine.

[U.S. Census Office]

7—1619.
TWELFTH CENSUS
OF THE
UNITED STATES.

METHODS and RESULTS.

X

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

CENSUS OFFICE,

ITHACA, N. Y.,

April 30, 1902

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Dr DuBois:

I have your letter about the work on the negro committee and will answer it soon. I write now to say that the sundry civil bill in the form in which is has passed the House and in which it is likely to pass the Senate authorizes the Director to "purchase necessary manuscripts". This leads me to reopen the matter which I mentioned to you sometime ago, in which I was blocked at the time by an adverse decision of the Comptroller. If you have access to the first volume of the Twelfth Census, will you look over the tables there and their interpretation and see if you can suggest lines of further tabulation or of interpretation of the figures there? I should be glad to have a short contribution from you in my census volume on the census statistics of the negro and as soon as we get authority am ready to raise the matter with the Director. I anticipate no difficulty in getting authorization from him as he approved the idea cordially when I spoke to him about it before. The price I have set for manuscript is $10 a census

4/27/50

volume page, or 1,000 words. Perhaps we could prepare a discussion on some phases of this subject jointly. I have an outline pretty well fixed in mind of the best arrangement and order of topics in such a census report, and you have the detailed and first hand local knowledge needed for accurate and thorough interpretation. Because of my special familiarity with census work and with the general statistics I shall wish to do a good deal on this topic myself, but I hope that we can arrange for you to share in it. Please let me hear from you as soon as convenient whether the suggestion interests you.

Yours sincerely,

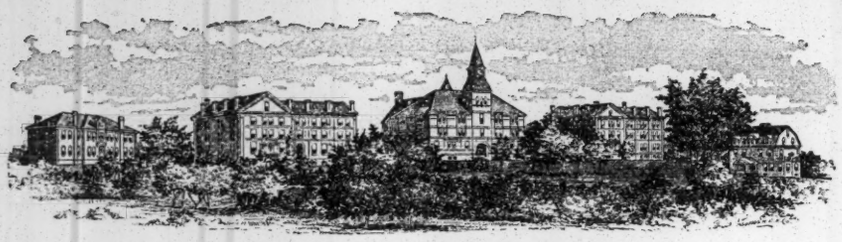
Walter F. Willcox

Chief Statistician.

1/27/11

Rev. Horace Bumstead, D. D.,
President.

Rev. M. W. Adams, Ph. D.,
Dean.



ATLANTA UNIVERSITY.

Atlanta, Ga., June 6 1902

Professor W. F. Wilcox,

My Dear Sir:

The census volume has at last arrived & I hasten to answer your letter of April 30th:

In general it seems to me that the census of 1900 should make a somewhat larger comparison with figures of previous decades in regard to the Negro than previous censuses have done: the census of 1850 brought together practically all the matter concerning Negroes in the previous censuses; that of 1870 also made considerable comparison; that of 1880 compared the censuses since ~~the~~ 1860. It seems to me therefore it would be appropriate if in the census of 1900 a few general tables on the Negro appeared giving the data of all previous censuses. For instance: Tables 1 2 & 3, pp 1-6, & also

Table 4, pp 7-47 ought if possible be repeated for the Negro population alone. This would make the census of 1900 an epitome of all past figures of importance.

Again it seems to me that there should be a much larger use of maps charts & diagrams for interpretation & comparison. Take for instance the sex statistics of the Negro which our last class in sociology has worked out (see diagram enclosed) allowing for all reasonable discrepancies & mistakes the diagram tells a peculiar story of slavery & race contact. The age structure & statistics of migration are similar examples. I should like if possible & use such symbols largely in my contributions.

1/27/60

It seems to me also that certain particular tables might be added: the tables on urban population, for instance, might be carried out further: Table LIX on page CXXII for instance might be arranged for all the censuses since the war & be very valuable; Table 23 ought to be consolidated & totals given of Negro urban population by states. All the discussion of urban & rural population pp. LXXXI & XC

ought & be supplied such tables which would give a chance for a larger discussion of the Negro element than is afforded on pp CXXII Table 29 ought & be compared with the similar table in 1890 — possibly they could be printed together in some way. Tables similar & Nos 31 ~~& 33~~ & 32 ought & be made out for Negroes. In the illiteracy tables, 64-92 there ought & be some percentages given & in the interpretation much comparison with the past. So too the tables on age & sex ought in the interpretation be reduced & percentages &c & allow of easier understanding.

Doubtless some of these suggestions would be too expensive & carry out, but most of them would I think greatly facilitate the study of the Negro. In the general interpretation of Negro statistics which you speak of my idea is this:

1. Area & Population.

geog
- Increase of Pop
- Density of Pop

Phys
- Sex
- age
- Race (geography, density, sex & age)

Social
- Illiteracy (Race) × 2
- Occupations (") × 1
- Marital Cond (")
- Citizenship (") ~~× 4~~

2 Vital Stat (") × 4

3. Agriculture " × 3

4 Industry.

1/27/62

Alabama.

	whites	blacks.
Literate	200,680	73,474.

Voters.

Illiterate.	31,614	107,997.
Total.	232,294	181,471.

Wealth of Negro Farmern in Alabama.

Own 14,110.farms.

Rent. 79,973 farms.

Acreage of farms owned 1,215,000 acres.

Total value of farm property $9,000,000.

Total value of farm property under Negro control (owned and rented)

$47,000,000.

1/27/23

[U.S. Census Office]

7—1619.
TWELFTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES.
METHODS and RESULTS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

CENSUS OFFICE,

ITHACA, N. Y.,
June 13, 1902

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I have your letter of June 7 in which you make some suggestions about lines of work on the census statistics of the negro. Under a separate cover I send you a copy of Bulletin No. 149, which is an advance publication of the first chapter of my projected Special Report. It will show you something of the line I propose to follow. I am now engaged in preparing a second chapter on the increase of population. The third chapter is likely to be density of population. Then will follow chapters on the most important classes, as determined by physical criteria, namely, sex, age and race. As I advance to each of these topics I design to treat it in the first place geographically with reference to the various divisions of the United States indicated in Bulletin No. 149, passing from the main to the minor classifications and then to treat the topic in its relation to the other topics already covered in the preceding chapters. Thus in the chapter on race I would give the total figures for race according to the general geographic divisions, follow that by the sex figures

for race and then by the age figures for race and, if such an analysis should prove fruitful, the combination of sex, age and race.

The following chapters would be on the population, as classified by various social criteria; for example, illiteracy, occupation, marital condition, citizenship. As each of these topics is reached I should wish to treat it with reference to the classification by race so far as the census figures made it possible and the analysis gave results worthy of publication. After finishing the analysis of population figures in this way I plan to advance to the vital statistics and to the figures for agriculture and manufactures. In the first and second ~~and third~~ of these the analysis by race would be a topic of importance. In the third it can not be used. An illustration of this method of analysis may be found in portions of the introductory text of the census volumes on Cuba and Porto Rico, to which you doubtless have access.

1/27/13

Returning now to your letter, this may suggest to you a line of cooperation somewhat different from that outlined by you. It might be wise to ask you to take some such topic as illiteracy or occupations among the negroes, the figures for which will be published probably within two months. Under the plan of my volume it will be unwise for us to go very far into the printing of the analysis of historical material except as

it is necessary to get the proper setting for the figures of 1900. My own idea at present is that perhaps we could work together to best advantage by your taking one or two such sub-topics as I have mentioned and in addition holding yourself ready to comment and suggest regarding the treatment of the whole field. In return I would assist you so far as possible in the topic that fell to you. In other words I wish the work to be one of collaboration so far as possible, but it is necessary in order to secure your compensation that you should be authorized to prepare and should prepare a manuscript on some topic.

1/27/14

Passing to your general suggestions:

(1) I fear it would not be in harmony with the plan of my Report to reprint largely data relating to the negro from past censuses. Those volumes are quite easily accessible and to reprint as you suggest would be likely to swell the volume unduely. To reprint tables like 1, 2 and 3 might be possible.

(2) I shall not wish to introduce very elaborate or expensive illustrations into my own volume, for I shall wish it to be in a measure a companion volume of the Statistical Atlas, the preparation of which is in the hands of Mr. Gannett, the two serving together to interpret in more popular manner the main results of the census and so in a measure taking the

place of the omitted Compendium. This would not interfere with the inclusion of small diagrams, such as yours, regarding the sex distribution of the negroes. If you have new graphic illustrations bearing upon the negro problem that you would like to suggest, I should be glad to consider them and if it seems to me wise to suggest their inclusion to Mr. Gannett in the Statistical Atlas.

With reference to your specific suggestions, I have it in mind to have prepared from Table 23 tables for the white, Negro, Mongolian and Indian, like Table 24 and Table 23 of Bulletin No. 149. With reference to the best method of stating the proportion of the sexes, my practice, after some consideration of the diverse methods employed by different writers, has been to give both the numerical excess of males or of females and the per cent that each sex makes of the total population, these per cents ranging about 50.0. I should prefer giving males to 1,000 females rather than females to 1,000 males, but like the method suggested better than either.

With reference to your third point, migration, I have had a number of derivative tables on that topic prepared, carrying the figures back to 1850 and hope to prepare a careful and detailed analysis of the figures for interstate migration, one important section of which will be the interstate migration of the negroes.

#5

I shall be glad to give you further information about my plans on this topic in the near future.

Yours sincerely,

Walter F. Willcox

Chief Statistician.

1/27/26

[U.S Census Office]

CORNELL UNIVERSITY

DEPARTMENT OF
POLITICAL ECONOMY AND STATISTICS

ITHACA, NEW YORK. July 29, 1902

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
212 14th St.,
Ann Arbor, Mich.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I have yours of July 27, which reaches me just as I am engaged in preparing to move, so that my reply must be brief. I send you by this mail a copy of the Census of Cuba and Porto Rico, 1899. I have checked in the Table of Contents those sections of the discussion which I prepared. Your suggestions regarding the division of topics I think will work out satisfactorily with my plans. The subject of literacy I think might very well be assigned to you. My second choice of the four you name for you would be occupations. But the decision about that must be reserved until we see what Mr. Hunt will do on that topic. He has not been able to complete the subject of occupations for the second volume of his report and has finally secured the Director's permission to reserve that matter for a special monograph which will appear early in the fall. I will write you again on the subject in the near future.

Yours sincerely,

Walter F. Willcox

1/27/57

[U.S. Census Office]

7—1619.
TWELFTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES.
METHODS and RESULTS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

CENSUS OFFICE,

C

ITHACA, N. Y.,
November 25, 1902

Prof. W. E. B. DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Replying to your letter of November 22, I assume that you now have a full set of volumes of the Twelfth Census of the United States. Will you examine the two volumes relating to Agriculture and outline a suggested discussion of the statistical aspects of that subject for my Report? The figures for occupations are not yet out and there is less material available I think for work in Vital Statistics than for that in Agriculture. The work of analyzing the illiteracy figures demands also less special expert knowledge of local conditions than that of Agriculture and therefore it seems to me that this is the best of the four suggested in your letter of July 27. On receiving your outline and finding it satisfactory, as I doubtless shall, I will recommend to the Director that a formal contract be made with you for a specified amount of manuscript on that subject.

1/27/3

Yours sincerely,

Walter F. Willcox

Special Agent.

I shall immediately set to work on the volumes on agriculture & will have an outline in your hands before Jan 1

[U.S. Census office]

CORNELL UNIVERSITY

DEPARTMENT OF
POLITICAL ECONOMY AND STATISTICS

ITHACA, NEW YORK, Dec. 12, 1902

Prof. W. E. B. DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Prof. DuBois:

In referring to your letter of October 30, I note your statement that you are strengthened in the belief that the figures of 1890 regarding intermixture of white and negro races in the United States understate the truth by the results in the small groups which you yourself have counted. May I ask whether you have published the results of such counting and if so, where, and also whether you can refer me to any other similar detailed studies into the amount of race blending in certain small localities?

1/27/58

Yours sincerely,

Walter F. Willcox

[U.S. Census Office]
[JAN. 2, 1903]

Mr Walter F Willcox,

My dear Sir:

Replying to yours favor of November 25 I beg to enclose a topical outline of an essay on the Negro Farmer designed to interpret & explain the figures as to Negroes in the two published volumes of the Census Bureau on Agriculture. I have made a rough estimate of the pages the discussion ~~would~~ might occupy although I am not ~~certain~~ ~~on that~~ by any means certain as to the proper length or as to the necessary illustrations.

Taking up the subdivisions:

I is introduction; there are some figures as to ownership of land in 1870, notably in Georgia. In the cotton report of 1880 there are figures & estimates. There is some published data & I believe a good deal unpublished for 1890-

1/32/1

(2) Could any of this be published?

2, 3, 4 & 6 simply group the 1900 data conveniently adding explanations & local conditions & such data as the report of mortgages for 1890, the crop lien system which is so essential & a true conception of the Southern farm — &c.

5 is chiefly general description using some data from the Labor Bureau's report on wages & the 1900 census report on hired labor.

7. adds to the figures on income something about homes & schools & food from Atwater's report.

8. suggests comparisons between white & black & the descendants of the black belt.

9 might be added to great advantage

Accompanying this are certain "suggested helps" — Reports from S.C.

& Va. which the census office might procure

Especially is it necessary that Table 10 part I Agriculture be given for Negroes, as well as for colored.

It would be advantageous if this could be done for certain of the crops as cotton, vegetables tobacco rice &c but this would perhaps be costly.

A series of letters to the different states on agricultural teaching of Negroes would be of interest.

I should especial like to insert small county maps in one color black (like some in Labor bulletin) & possible a few simple diagrams.

If possible I should very much like ~~the~~ typical black belt county separately counted. I spoke to you of this some time ago. It would help me in this study & it would be particularly helpful in my future

[4] Lowndes Co. Ala & have chosen it
such a count is possible.

Awaiting your suggestions,

~~I stay to room~~ I am

Very Truly Yours.

7—1619.
TWELFTH CENSUS
OF THE
UNITED STATES.
METHODS and RESULTS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

CENSUS OFFICE,

C

ITHACA, N. Y.,

January 8, 1903

Professor W. E. B. DuBois,

Atlanta University,

Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Professor DuBois:

Replying to your letter of January 2 I beg to say that I have just written to the Director recommending that an authorization be issued you to prepare a study of the statistics of the Twelfth Census relative to the negro, with especial reference to the statistics of agriculture, the manuscript not to extend over more than 50 census volume pages and the compensation to be at the rate of $10 a page. On hearing from him in reply I will at once communicate with you. Meantime I have some suggestions to make regarding your letter of January 2. The general plan I think meets with my approval, with the exception that I think a larger proportion of your space should be given to a direct interpretation of the figures of the Twelfth Census. It seems to me that part of it is not quite enough emphasized in the outline. I suppose that you understand that if the recommendation is approved I could probably have some tabulations made for you in the Census Office. What you propose regarding the historical setting I think important and not to be omitted, but I would prefer to see the space assigned

1/32/33

to it reduced. It is the duty of a census publication to confine itself quite rigidly to the interpretation of present conditions and not to let the historical back-ground become too prominent.

Let me touch briefly on one or two points suggested in your letter. You mention certain unpublished data for 1890. I doubt that there is much information of this sort tabulated and preserved, but not published. The cost of re-tabulating data from the 1890 schedules would probably be prohibitive. Regarding giving the information in Vol. V, Table 10 (I prefer to cite the Twelfth Census by volume numbers rather than by parts) I doubt the necessity for giving this information for the negroes, for the reason that the negroes and the colored in the South Atlantic and South Central divisions outside of Indian Territory and Oklahoma are substantially the same. I note that of the 3,729,017 colored population of the South Atlantic division all but 6,405, or less than one quarter of 1 per cent, are negroes, and of the 4,138,268 colored population of the South Central division, exclusive of Indian Territory and Oklahoma, all but 4,680, or about one-tenth of 1 per cent, are negroes. The correction introduced by giving the figures in Table 10 for the negroes in these regions would be much less than the probable margin of error of the figures themselves, and therefore I cannot agree with you that it is desirable. Why not confine

any tabulations you may wish to the South Atlantic group and the South Central group, exclusive of Indian Territory and Oklahoma, and assume in all discussions of the figures that the colored and the negro are substantially identical? I see no objection to the insertion of a few maps that can be printed in black and shall use them in other parts of my Reports. The same holds true of diagrams. Can you give me a detailed statement of what you would like to have counted in a typical black belt county, such as Lowndes County, Alabama.?

I have had a large number of outline county maps of the United States prepared for the Census Office and send you half a dozen in a separate roll. I will also have prepared and sent to you when it is finished a key giving the counties arranged in alphabetical order for the South Atlantic and South Central states and the map number for each county. I have another key in which the counties are arranged in numerical order, but as that has to be typewritten, I will not have a duplicate prepared for you unless you need it. I have not found it of great importance in my own work. The plan I have followed in using this county map is to color each county having a certain characteristic and then trace on a thin sheet of paper, carrying an outline map of the United States, showing the state but not county boundaries, the outlines of the counties thus colored. In this way an exact definition of an area is obtained without introducing the confusion of

county boundaries. Such a large map can then be reduced by photography to any desired size and printed. For example, I have a series of such maps showing the black belt or the counties in which the negro population outnumbered the white at each census for 1860, 1870, 1880, 1890 and 1900 and expect to use them, at least those for 1860, 1880 and 1900, in my Report.

I have also your personal letter about race admixture and thank you very much for the information it contains.

Yours sincerely,

Hallie F. Hillyer

Special Agent.

1/32/36

7—1619.
TWELFTH CENSUS
OF THE
UNITED STATES.
METHODS and RESULTS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

CENSUS OFFICE.

C

ITHACA, N. Y.,

January 19, 1903

Prof. W. E. B. DuBois,

Atlanta University,

Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Professor DuBois:

I have just received a reply to my recommendation to the Director that you be authorized to prepare a study of the statistics of the Twelfth Census on the negro. I enclose a copy of my recommendation and of the Director's reply, from which you will see that there seems to be no difficulty in the way of carrying out our plan. The material should be in shape to be submitted and obtain my approval before the end of the present official year, since it is possible that the form of the appropriation for the Census Office may be modified, although I hope and believe that it will not be.

1/27/39

Yours respectfully,

Walter F. Willcox

Special Agent.

Mr. Walter F Williams

Dear Sir:

I have received your
authorization of the 19th inst & en-
closures & shall immediately set about
preparing the monument

Very

[Enc.]

7—1619.
TWELFTH CENSUS
OF THE
UNITED STATES.
METHODS and RESULTS.

COPY

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

CENSUS OFFICE, C

ITHACA, N. Y.,

January 8, 1903

Hon. William R. Merriam,
Director of the Census,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to recommend that an authorization be issued to Professor W. E. B. DuBois of Atlanta University, Atlanta, Georgia, to prepare for my Report a study of the census statistics of negroes, with especial emphasis upon agricultural statistics. Professor DuBois has been working on this subject and making reports for Commissioner Wright for some years past and is recognized as our highest authority on that subject. At my request he has prepared and submitted an outline of such a study, and I am confident that it will make an important and valuable census publication.

1/32/37

The authorization should be for the preparation of a manuscript not to exceed 50 census pages and afford him a compensation of $10 a page. In case this recommendation is approved, please send the authorization to me in order that I may transmit it to him.

Yours respectfully,

Walter F. Willcox,

Special Agent.

[Encl.]

C O P Y.

CENSUS OFFICE

Washington, D.C.

January 16, 1903

Dr. Walter F. Willcox,

Special Agent, Census Office,

Ithaca, N.Y.

Sir:

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of January 8, 1903, in which you request that Prof. W.E.B. DuBois be authorized to prepare a study on the census statistics of the negro.

1/32/38

In reply I have to state that while, under the law, I am authorized to purchase manuscript, I am not authorized to contract at a given price for that which is not yet in existence. I will say, however, that you can go ahead and have the article prepared by Prof. DuBois, and after it is written, and upon a letter from you certifying that it is satisfactory, and stating its value, which it is now understood is not to exceed $500, the proper authorization will be issued for its purchase.

Very respectfully,

W. R. Merriam,

Director.

7—1619.

TWELFTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES.

METHODS and RESULTS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

CENSUS OFFICE,

ITHACA, N. Y.,

January 27, 1903

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,

Atlanta University,

Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I find from examinations of the appropriation bill for the next financial year, which is just about to be enacted, that it does not contain any appropriation for the Census Office for the purchase of manuscript, such as yours. Therefore, it will be necessary, as I suggested in my last letter, to have your material ready for submission by the end of the present financial year, namely, June 30. It is important, therefore, that if you wish any derivative tables made, you should outline them to me at once.

Yours sincerely,

Walter F. Willcox

Special Agent.

7—1619.
TWELFTH CENSUS
OF THE
UNITED STATES.

METHODS and RESULTS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

CENSUS OFFICE,

C

ITHACA, N. Y.,

February 21, 1903

Prof. W. E. B. DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Replying to your letter of January 19 about special figures for Lowndes county, I fear that it will be impracticable for me to secure the information you wish. I think it unwise to ask for such work unless you can show that it is clearly needed for the preparation of your manuscript on the negro agricultural laborer. I might be able to have the schedules for Lowndes county put at the disposal in Washington of persons who would assist you in making a hand count from them of the items desired. But further than this the office could hardly go. If you wish this done it will probably be better to ask it through me and let me take the matter up with the Director.

Yours sincerely,

Walter F. Willcox

Special Agent.

1/23/12

Replying to your note of February 21 I should like very much for my own studies as well as for the census work to make the special count of Lowndes Co. & would be glad if you would ask that permission be given me or my friends

A comm. the schedules on Washington

7—1619.

TWELFTH CENSUS
OF THE
UNITED STATES.

METHODS and RESULTS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

CENSUS OFFICE,

ITHACA, N. Y.,
March 9, 1903

Professor W. E. B. DuBois,

Atlanta University,

Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Professor DuBois:

You have probably noticed from the papers that Director Merriam has resigned, the resignation to take effect May 15. Under the circumstances it may be important for all manuscript, the preparation of which has been authorized for my Report to be in and paid for by that date. Please let me know whether it would be practicable for you to have your manuscript ready by that time. Will you please send me at once the outline you are working upon in order that I may judge whether the modifications suggested in my letter of January 8 has been satisfactorily carried out? You will recall that I suggested in that letter that a larger proportion of your studies be given to the direct interpretation of the figures of the Twelfth Census.

Yours sincerely,

Walter F. Willcox

Special Agent.

1/32/44

S—248

DIVISION OF
METHODS AND RESULTS

WALTER F. WILLCOX
SPECIAL AGENT

UNITED STATES CENSUS OFFICE

WASHINGTON

C

ITHACA, N. Y.,

March 23, 1903

Prof. W. E. B. DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Replying to your letter of March 19, the managers were classified in 1890 under Owners and each farm under a manager was treated independently. This will appear from a comparison of Twelfth Census, Volume V, page 749, column 1: "Wherever there is a resident overseer or a manager, there is a separate farm is to be reported," and from the same volume, page lxxvii, column 1, where the "four classes of 'owners,' part owners,' 'owners and tenants,' and 'managers' are consolidated under one head of 'owners,' to permit comparison with 'owners' as reported in all preceding census years; the assumption being that the enumerators at that time reported as farms of owners all that were not operated for a cash rental or for a share of the products."

Replying to your further inquiry about the appointment of Mr. North as Director, I think you may assume that your manuscript need not be in and paid for until toward the end of the current fiscal year, namely, June 30, 1903. If it is in shape to be submitted to me for my approval and certification, that will be sufficient, and you will be at liberty to add some finishing

touches if you so desire after that time. I make this statement on my own responsibility and on the basis of what I know of Mr. North's attitude.

Referring to your letter of February 25, may I ask whether you need the information about Lowndes county at once? So many changes are now in progress in the Census Office incident to the withdrawal of Director Merriam and the reorganization likely to result from the creation of the Department of Commerce and Labor that I would prefer to leave that matter in abeyance a few months unless it would seriously inconvenience you. If it would not, please call the matter to my attention again about midsummer.

1/32/46

Replying to your letter of March 13, I enclose a table showing from Table 14 of Twelfth Census, Volume V, the per cent of the number of farms, of colored laborers, per cent of total acreage, of improved acreage, of total value of farm property and of total value of products, for each of the six classes of tenants. The tables are given for continental United States, that is, the United States, exclusive of Hawaii, and for each of the five main divisions of continental United States, namely, North Atlantic, South Atlantic, North Central, South Central and Western.

I have written Mr. Hunt asking if he could give me the information regarding negro farmers and farm laborers by sex and age, for which you ask.

#3

Replying to your letter of March 20, do you wish the average size of a farm computed with reference to the total area, or the improved area? You ask whether a derivative table could be made for each state giving the per cent which the negroes formed of total colored. It seems to me that this can be judged with sufficient accuracy by turning to the Abstract of the Twelfth Census page 41, the third and fourth columns from the end, giving the per cents of white and of negroes in the total population, 1900. By cross footing those two columns you can see at a glance in what states the other colored, namely, the Mongolian, and Indian taken together, amount to as much as one-tenth of one per cent. Where they do not, the per cent of whites and of negroes together sum to 100.0, as, for example, in Arkansas, Delaware, Florida and Georgia.

1/22/47

I have written the Census Office also asking for information regarding the center of negro population and the center of negro farms and will let you know what I hear.

In regard to the negro rural and urban population, I have manuscript tables giving that for every state and territory, the urban population being classified into five classes, namely, persons living in places 2,500 to 4,000, 4,000 to 8,000, 8,000 to 25,000, 25,000 to 100,000 and 100,000 and over. I can give you an abstrac t from this table showing both the number and the per cent of negroes in 1900 and in 1890 in cities of each class of size and in the country districts. I am not sure whether you wish the

information in such detail or not. On hearing from you exactly what you wish on this point, I will do my best to give it to you.

I have ordered the derivative table made in accordance with your suggestion to show the total acreage owned by colored farmers by adding figures in Table 20 to those in Table 14, and the per cent that this acreage makes of the total land tilled by farmers. I will send you the results as soon as they are received.

Yours sincerely,

Walter F. Willcox

Special Agent.

1/23/42

8-056.

DIVISION OF
METHODS and RESULTS.

ECR CENSUS OFFICE,

WASHINGTON, D. C.,

June 27, 1903.

Prof. W. E. B. DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Professor DuBois:

I have your letter of June 25 and have telegraphed to Ithaca to have the manuscript forwarded to me here. The second part of the manuscript has been received.

But a decision of the Attorney General just rendered holds that such payments as that to you need not be made within the present fiscal year and therefore removes the greatest cause for haste. I shall leave Washington Tuesday afternoon and sail for Europe Thursday. Please let me know whether you prefer to have payment made, if it can be, on the manuscript in its present form, or to have it returned to you for further elaboration. It may be necessary for you to telegraph me your decision. I leave about 4 P.M. Tuesday.

Yours cordially,

Walter F. Willcox

Special Agent.

8-056.

DIVISION OF METHODS and RESULTS.

WFW

CENSUS OFFICE, ECR

WASHINGTON, D. C.,

June 30, 1903.

Prof. W. E. B. DuBois,

Atlanta University,

Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Sir:

I have in hand your two letters of June 23 and June 25 and the entire manuscript on the negro farmer. As I wrote you a day or two ago a recent decision of the Attorney General makes it possible for you to be paid at any time during the next financial year. Please write to Mr. William B. Hunter, Division of Methods and Results, Census Office, informing him whether you wish to receive payment for the manuscript in this form or recall it for revision before payment is made. I have instructed him to prepare a table regarding the percentage of negro owners, etc., in each county of the South Atlantic and South Central states and in addition to prepare such tables as you may ask for during the summer and to give them precedence to most of the work with which the division is now charged, in case you ask him to do so.

I shall take the manuscript with me this afternoon to Boston where I have a day before sailing and where I hope to get some little time for further examination of it and will

then return it to Mr. Hunter who awaits your instruction. My address during the summer is c/o Messrs Brown, Shipley & Co., 123 Pall Mall, London.

Yours respectfully,

Walter F. Willcox

Special Agent.

1/32/54

Arise 6:45
Breakfast 7:30
Work 8-1
Dinner & rest 1-2
Exercise 2-5
Family 5-6
Work 7-10
Exercise 10-10:30

Mrs. Mary Lee
Nate Stamps
Penn.

Rural Free Delivery

Kodak - Books.

8–056.

DIVISION OF
METHODS and RESULTS.

CENSUS OFFICE,

WASHINGTON, D. C.,

Malden, Mass., July 2, 1903.

Professor W. E. B. DuBois,

Atlanta University,

Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Professor DuBois:

I have given your MS as careful an examination as possible and returned it to Mr. Hunter at Washington who will hold it subject to your directions. In your letter of June 25 you say it is "sent only on account of the time limit." As already explained the recent decision of the Attorney General extends that time limit to June 30, 1904. If consistent with your other plans, therefore, I suggest that you recall this MS or work upon your copy of it in the expectation of having it finished by the end of the summer when I return. I have instructed Mr. Hunter to render you such clerical assistance as possible. With reference to this draft I may make a few suggestions that will help you in revising it.

It is the custom of the Census Office to begin with a statement of conditions as they are at the latest date, i.e. the last census, then advance to a consideration of changes in time for which statistical evidence

is available and finally to add charily and in few instances other historical matter. The Office takes the utmost pains to avoid expressing opinions for which it does not find or believe it finds convincing or almost convincing evidence in its own figures. I think the same rule should apply to such a bulletin as yours. There are pressing reasons I cannot now explain for desiring to get this into print by the end of the calendar year. Instead of limiting yourself to typical states or areas I would prefer to have the facts given for continental United States, the five main divisions (North Atlantic, etc.) and in the south the entire south, the two main divisions, the four minor divisions and the several states and territories.

It is essential that careful references be made to the authority for each numerical statement to assist the office in checking the work. The main object I wish to subserve by this bulletin is to establish a base line or point of reference against which the condition of the race in the future may be measured. The statistical evidence upon the past history of the race is so meagre that I think it should be made relatively less important than it is in your draft. For example you seem to assume (p.26) that there was no holding of land by free negroes in 1860. Is this assumption warranted?

25/26/1

If so the evidence should be clearly stated. I have no time now to write more but will send this letter with the MS to Mr. Hunter to be copied for the files and mailed to you. You will find Mr. Hunter well informed regarding the details of the plan for my report and may find it convenient in case of uncertainty on any point of that sort to inquire of him.

Yours sincerely,

Walter F. Willcox

WFW

1/22/51

9—246

DIVISION OF
METHODS AND RESULTS

WALTER F. WILLCOX
SPECIAL AGENT

UNITED STATES CENSUS OFFICE

WASHINGTON

C

ITHACA, N. Y.,
November 2, 1903

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I have just returned from Washington and find that the preparation of a bulletin which should include your manuscript is being pushed to the utmost. I have promised to have my part of the matter ready for the printer in six weeks and to notify you that yours also will be wanted by that time at the latest. I hoped to find your manuscript here, but look for it in the near future.

1/32/58

Yours sincerely,

Walter F. Willcox

Special Agent.

S—246

DIVISION OF
METHODS AND RESULTS

WALTER F. WILLCOX
SPECIAL AGENT

UNITED STATES CENSUS OFFICE

WASHINGTON

C

ITHACA, N. Y.,

November 9, 1903

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,

Atlanta University,

Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I have received your manuscript and read it with attention and have just written a letter to the Director of the Census, recommending that you be paid $500 for it. I assume that you will be ready to cooperate with the office in any way necessary in connection with its editing and printing. A plan is now under consideration for including your manuscript in a proposed bulletin embodying substantially all the information on the negro gathered by the Twelfth Census. If that is done your manuscript will have to be radically cut - perhaps to half its present length or less. This will be done in many cases by omitting the tables and substituting for them references to tables in the accompanying bulletin. I assume that this will be satisfactory to you.

1/24/59

With thanks for your prompt and efficient cooperation in this matter, I remain,

Yours cordially,

Walter F. Willcox

Special Agent.

[U.S. Census Office, 1903?]

Mr. W. M. Wilson,

Dear Sir;

The matters I should like counted in Lowndes county are as follows:

Number
Sex
Age
Conjugal condition
Able to read & write
Occupation
Ownership of land or house.
Birth place.

Sub data for the colored alone, of course.

Yours

1/23/05

[U.S. Census Office, 1903?]

Prof. Walter F. Willcox
Cornell Univ.,
Ithaca N.Y.

Dear Professor W.

Am I mistaken in assuming that you will indeed communicate with me again before I begin any work on the census such as you wrote about some time since? I got that impression from your last letter & have been waiting accordingly.

1/31/50

[U.S. Census Office]

ECR

8-056.

DIVISION OF
METHODS and RESULTS.

CENSUS OFFICE,

WASHINGTON, D. C.,

January 2, 1904.

Prof. W. E. B. DuBois,

Atlanta University,

Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Professor DuBois:

On inquiring recently whether you had been paid for your manuscript on "The Negro Farmer" I was chagrined to find that the matter had been overlooked. I have taken steps to have it attended to, and to that end will ask you to sign the inclosed duplicate vouchers and return them at your convenience to John W. Langley, Disbursing Clerk, Census Office, Washington, D. C. In case you do not receive payment within a fortnight after sending these vouchers to him, please write me at Ithaca to that effect and I will inquire into it for you.

1/35/54

Your manuscript has been placed in the hands of the editor, Dr. Hill, and is undergoing considerable revision. We have found it necessary to abbreviate it a good deal in order to include it in the forthcoming bulletin on Negroes in the United States as Mr. North was very desirous ~~it~~ should be done.

Yours sincerely,

W. F. Willcox

Special Agent.

Inclosures.

Protection of ballot
+ purity.

Jan 16

Dear Mr. Willcox:

The check has come promptly
& thank from the Census Bureau. Thank
you

S—248

DIVISION OF
METHODS AND RESULTS

WALTER F. WILLCOX
SPECIAL AGENT

UNITED STATES CENSUS OFFICE

WASHINGTON

C

ITHACA, N. Y.,

February 17, 1904

24

Prof. W. E. B. DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Professor Du Bois:

On my visit to Washington some weeks ago I was surprised to find that your manuscript on the Negro Farmer was undergoing somewhat radical revision and that you had not been notified of this action. Shortly after my return to Ithaca I wrote to the Director suggesting that you be informed at once of what was being done and of the reasons for it. In the stress of other duties this recommendation which was referred to the Editorial Division having your manuscript in charge was not carried out. I talked with the Director about the matter on Saturday and he asked me to write you and explain the facts. Accordingly, I asked Dr. J. A. Hill, who has the matter in charge, to give me a memorandum stating just what had been done. A copy of his letter to me I enclose. I enclose also a copy of my letter to the Director written some months ago at the time of transmitting the manuscript and recommending that you be paid at once, in which I outlined certain editorial changes which it seems to me desirable to make. This is the extent of my connection with the matter. I hope that you will

1/35/57

not feel that undue liberties have been taken with your manuscript. The original plan, as you know, was to have it made a separate bulletin or chapter of my report; but the Director was quite emphatic in his judgment that it should be included in the bulletin on the Negroes of the United States, which is now in press. That bulletin will at best be very bulky, probably the largest bulletin yet issued from the Census Office, and it was found necessary to reduce your manuscript very materially in order to make it possible to include it. You will probably receive the galley proof of your contribution within a few days. I shall be glad to hear from you as soon as you receive it regarding the matter and if there are any changes you wish made that can be made at that stage, I shall be glad to do all I can consistently with my duties to the office towards furthering your wishes.

1135/58

You perhaps have noticed the gross misrepresentation of my opinion regarding the relationship between negro education and negro crime, which is contained in Governor Vardaman's article in Leslie's Weekly for February 4. They have promised to publish in the current issue an emphatic denial of the quotation.

Yours sincerely,

W. P. Hillcoop

Special Agent.

[EWC] [2]

Division of
Poublications

COPY

Washington, Feb. 15, 1904

Prof. W. F. Willcox,
Division of Methods and Results,
Census Office.

Dear Professor Willcox:

In compliance with your verbal request, I take pleasure in submitting for your information the following statement relative to the editing of Professor DuBois' manuscript in this division.

The manuscript has been rather extensively revised partly because of its undue length. It originally comprised about five hundred typewritten pages, although perhaps not equivalent to more than four hundred pages compactly written. In its present form, it wibl probably not exceed one hundred typewritten pages. The omission of tabular matter presenting figures which appear in the general tables accounts for the larger part of this reduction. At the same time the statistical portion of the material has been practically rewritten. Professor DuBois had not, of course, at his command the clerical force which we have in this office to aid him in preparing derivative tables, and it is hardly to be expected that he should himself prepare tables involving extensive computations. Moreover, most of the figures which he had related to the colored population as a whole, which includes Indians and Mongolians in addition to negroes. We have now in type a set

1135/55

of tables prepared for this bulletin relating to the negro exclusively. These figures, of course, had to be substituted for those which he had used. Again, he did not have the totals for the minor divisions which we now have, and in some parts of the statistical analysis these totals have been introduced, and where that has been done the accompanying text had to be re-written. There has been also a rearrangement in the order of the topics. In Professor DuBois' original copy the statistics relative to the negro farm owner were given in a separate chapter from those for the tenant farmer; but in discussing one class of farmers it is of course natural to refer in the way of comparison to the other class. Therefore, this arrangement involved more or less repetition of figures. In the revised copy the statistics relative to owners and to the two main classes of tenants are presented and discussed in the same portion of the report. Some changes have also been made in the terms used by Professor DuBois. For instance, his section upon farm owner was headed "Peasant Proprietor" and that of farm tenants "Negro Serf." He constantly refers to share tenant as a metayer, and to the cash tenant as a renter. It seemed best in all these cases to use the ordinary Census designations of "Owner", "Tenant", "Cash tenant", and "Share tenant". Most of the descriptive and non-statistical portions of Professor Du Bois' manuscript has been retained substantially as he wrote them. These probably form the most interesting part of his work for the general reader, and the part which it would have been difficult or impossible to supply in this office.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) J. A. HILL
In charge of division.

[Encl] [5]

S—248

COPY

DIVISION OF
METHODS AND RESULTS

WALTER F. WILLCOX
SPECIAL AGENT

UNITED STATES CENSUS OFFICE

WASHINGTON

C

ITHACA, N. Y., November 9, 1903

Mr. S. N. D. North,
Director of the Census,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

Referring to Director Merriam's letter of January 16, 1903, in regard to the preparation of a study by Professor W. E. B. DuBois on the Census Statistics of the Negro, I have the honor to report that the manuscript there referred to has been prepared and forwarded ~~to~~ me; that I have examined it and certify that it is satisfactory and recommend that he be paid therefor the sum of $500. His address is Prof. W. E. B. DuBois, Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga.

I send the manuscript to you to-day by registered mail, with the recommendation that it be handed over to Dr. J. A. Hill, as editor. I enclose herewith a set of suggestions for his editorial work based upon my own examination of the manuscript.

Allow me to suggest also that Mr. Alfred H. Stone of Greenville, Mississippi, whose Washington address is 201 A St., SW., be invited by yourself or Dr. Hill to examine the manuscript and criticize it fully and freely. He has told me that he would be ready and glad to do so. While Professor DuBois is temperate and reasonably impartial I note occasional passages which need to be modified in order to prevent the possibility of irritating any readers among the southern whites. Mr. Stone would be a far

1/32/60

better judge than I on such matters. I suggest for your consideration whether it might not be well for you to ask him to prepare a manuscript criticism of Dr. Du Bois's paper, not to exceed a specified number of pages, for which the office would pay him. If you have time and interest to look at the manuscript at all, I will call your attention to the last five pages, 493 to 499, which contain a summary of the main conclusions.

The manuscript will have to be cut down at least one-half. Much of it is in tabular form and most of that I think can go out, substituting for it reference to tables in other parts of the bulletin.

Yours cordially,

WALTER F. WILLCOX

Special Agent.

1/22/01

[Enc.] (7)

MEMORANDUM FOR EDITOR OF PROFESSOR DUBOIS'S MANUSCRIPT.

1. The manuscript should be reduced probably by as much as one-half and mainly by the omission of tabular matter, substituting therefor references to the tables in the bulletin.

2. In the topical arrangement of geographic divisions I think it well to begin with the South Atlantic and South Central states, following with the North Atlantic and North Central and Western, in order that the most important divisions in each topic may be treated first.

3. The same should be done in revising the tables which are retained, as for example, on page 4, and where the states are given, as on pages 5 and 6, they should be arranged geographically with the totals for the main and minor geographic divisions, as in Bulletins 149 and 4.

1/32/62

4. A series of topical sub-heads should be carefully arranged.

5. All per cents should uniformly omit the hundredths. Pages 12 to 14 should probably be omitted as the report on Farm mortgages in 1890 took no account of the crop lien system, so that the figures here are misleading.

6. On pages 14 and following insert, if practicable, the exact quotations from the Census of 1880.

7. Wherever citations to the Twelfth Census are given as authority they should be changed, if possible, to references to tables in this bulletin. For example, page 39.

8. Wherever, as on page 45, figures are given for the whole United States, they should be changed to figures for continental United States, excluding Alaska and Hawaii.

#2

9. Statements on pages 47 and 48 given without reference to authority should be carefully verified and either stricken out or if found correct should be amplified.

10. Great care must be taken that no statements intended to apply only to the negroes should be so worded as to be open to the interpretation of applying to all southerners. For example, page 49, line 2, where I have changed southern to"negro"s."

11. I think two illustrations for all the South Atlantic and South Central states might be made on the lines indicated at page 51, Maps 1 and 2. Map No. 3 seems to me not worth including.

12. Statements regarding conditions in the slavery regime must have their authority carefully given, if they are to stand. For example, Dr. Du Bois says that the working day for slaves was from 12 to 16 hours (page 196) but offers no evidence.

W. F. Willcox

Special Agent.

1/32/63

Dear Mr. Mears:

I am unwilling to see Mr. Hill's "version". I cannot consent to
to allow my name to be signed to Mr.
Hill's work & I shall want it
clearly understood that any proof I
receive will be overhauled until it
expresses my views & not some one's
else.

Atlanta University.

The Annual Conferences.

1896, Mortality.
1897, Homes.
1898, Social Betterment.
1899, Business.
1900, College-bred Negroes.
1901, Common Schools.
1902, The Artisan.

Eighth Annual Conference, 1903.

Subject: The Negro Church.
Meeting: Tuesday, May 26th, 1903.

W. E. Burghardt DuBois,
Corresponding Secretary.

Atlanta, Ga., February 24, 1904.

Dear Mr. Wilcox:-

I am anxious to see Mr. Hill's "revision". I cannot of course be expected to allow my name to be signed to Mr. Hill's work and I shall want it clearly understood that any proof I receive will be overhauled until it expresses my views and not some one's else.

Sincerely yours,

I cannot of course have My name Signed to anything that is not substantially my work & my opinions.

S—248

DIVISION OF
METHODS AND RESULTS

WALTER F. WILLCOX
SPECIAL AGENT

UNITED STATES CENSUS OFFICE

WASHINGTON

C

ITHACA, N. Y.,
February 27, 1904

29

Prof. W. E. B. DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Professor DuBois:

Almost by the same mail with your note of February 24 I received the second and I think the final installment of the galley proof of your contribution. The first was transmitted with a letter of February 19 in which Dr. Hill said "I have not sent a proof to Professor DuBois because it seemed to me it would not be best to do that until we could send all of it." Probably you have received the proof before this.

1/26/59

After you have examined the proof you will doubtless write either to Mr. North or to Dr. Hill regarding the matter. If you think I can be of any assistance to you at the office, I shall be glad to render it. I hope you will find yourself satisfied and pleased with what has been done.

Yours sincerely,

W. F. Willcox

Special Agent.

Dear Mr W——

No troops has reached me yet.

S—248

DIVISION OF
METHODS AND RESULTS

WALTER F. WILLCOX
SPECIAL AGENT

UNITED STATES CENSUS OFFICE

WASHINGTON C

ITHACA, N. Y.,

March 7, 1904

Prof. W. E. B. DuBois,

Atlanta University,

Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Professor DuBois:

On Friday morning I received a despatch from the Director of the Census summoning me to Washington for conference regarding the treatment of your manuscript. He feels strongly that parts of it will have to be rejected on two grounds.

1/35/60

First, that much of it is historical or descriptive matter relating to subjects not reported upon by the Census Office, such as the negro home and the crop lien system, and that it is not the province of the Census Office in its publications to go beyond the interpretation of its own figures or those of previous censuses. In other words he feels that the scope of such text should be confined to inductions drawn from the figures and supported by such statistical evidence as to establish them either as certain or at least as very highly probable. He believes that the field for interpreting the census figures ought to be, as it has been in the past, narrower than the field of statistical treatment open to the Department of Labor.

Secondly, he feels that this line defining the proper field of Census Office work should be drawn with especial care

and circumspection when the Office is handling a subject on which opinions are so widely diverse and feeling is so keen, and in the treatment of which the public official is so liable to encounter criticism.

At the end of our interview the Director decided that he personally would expunge or alter the passages in ~~which~~ your manuscript which he though the office ought not to print in their present form and would then submit the matter to you, leaving it to you to decide whether you would prefer that your name should not be connected with it. If you choose that, the matter will be printed simply as a part of the bulletin and the Office will allow you to use the manuscript it has purchased in any way you see fit.

Yours sincerely,

W. F. Willcox

Special Agent.

1/35/61

S—947

DIVISION OF PUBLICATIONS

UNITED STATES CENSUS OFFICE

FB

WASHINGTON

March 24, 1904.

Prof. W. E. B. Du Bois,

Atlanta University,

Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Sir:

I have forwarded under separate cover a proof of the chapter on the negro farmer prepared by you for the Negro Bulletin, together with the tables relating to this subject. I understand Professor Willcox has already written to you in regard to the editing of your work, and has explained the reasons which made it necessary to condense and revise very materially the manuscript which you submitted.

I will ask you to read and return this proof with the least possible delay, as the office is anxious to issue the bulletin at an early date, and the rest of the work in connection with it is practically completed.

Respectfully yours,

L. A. Hill

In Charge of Division.

S—347

MB

DIVISION OF PUBLICATIONS

UNITED STATES CENSUS OFFICE

WASHINGTON

March 28, 1904.

Prof. W. E. B. DuBois,

Atlanta University,

Atlanta Ga.

Dear Sir:

I mailed to you on Saturday the original manuscript of your Monograph on the Negro Farmer, and also, under separate cover, the proofs of two maps showing the black farming belt and the percentage of farm ownership among negroes.

1/33/53

Respectfully yours,

W. A. Hill

In Charge of Division.

S—347

DIVISION OF PUBLICATIONS

UNITED STATES CENSUS OFFICE

FB

WASHINGTON

April 12, 1904.

Prof. W. A. B. DuBois,

Atlanta University,

Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Professor DuBois:

Your corrected galley proof has been received. I think that your corrections and suggestions are on the whole improvements, and that most and perhaps all of them will be accepted with but little modification.

I regret to say that the office will not be able to meet your wishes in regard to the capitalization of the word "negro", partly because it would be contrary to the established practice of the office and partly because it is thought that it would not look well to have the word negro capitalized when the word white is not, but mainly because the word negro has not been capitalized in that portion of the bulletin contributed by Professor Willcox, which is too far advanced toward completion to be altered at this time. I may add that the general policy of the office is to use capital letters as little as possible. If, however, your work were to be published separately I am confident that the office would have been pleased to conform to your wishes in this matter.

The diagram giving counties having 200 or more negro owners, will probably be prepared and inserted, and I think it probable that the computations asked for showing the proportion of

negroes among all farmers in the counties of Alabama, Texas, South Carolina, and Virginia, will be made.

I shall be pleased to send you page proofs as soon as they are ready. I presume, however, that it will be two or three weeks before you receive them, since it has been decided to give precedence to other work which is being prepared for publication by this office.

Respectfully yours,

L. A. Hill

In Charge of Division.

1/33/55-

8—137.

DIVISION OF
METHODS AND RESULTS.
Revision and Results

CENSUS OFFICE,

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 20, 1904.

Professor W. E. B. DuBois,

Atlanta University,

Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Sir:

The bulletin on Negroes in the United States has made its appearance, and a copy has been sent to your address. You will receive later another copy bound in cloth, and the Director wishes me to ask you how many additional copies you might like to have for personal distribution. Probably, if you send addresses to this office these copies can be distributed from here.

The bulletin has been on the whole very favorably received, and I think will come to be regarded as a very valuable and able production. The first adverse criticism that I have seen appeared in the Baltimore Sun of July 19th, which says that the bulletin is plainly a campaign document, and cites in support of that statement the passage on page 79, which refers to the abandonment of plantations in the border states for farming purposes and their utilization as slave-breeding farms. This the Sun regards as a slander on the South. It is possible that some reply may be made by the Director to the general charge that the bulletin is a campaign document. Of course any answers to criticisms of this sort should go out through the Bureau of the Census and under the Director's name; and if you wish to say anything in defense of the statement which the Sun criticises, I would suggest that you might send it to me to be

used for this purpose, if thought best. It is probable, however, that no reply will be made to this specific criticism, but only to the general accusation of partisanship in the bulletin, which is, of course, wholly without justification.

Very truly yours,

L. A. Hill

Chief, Division of Revision
and Results.

11/33/52

CHANGED TO UNCLASSIFIED

S—438 a

DIVISION OF
VITAL STATISTICS
INQUIRY: PAUPERISM, INSANITY, FEEBLE-MINDEDNESS, AND BENEVOLENCE

Department of Commerce and Labor
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
Washington

JOHN KOREN
EXPERT SPECIAL AGENT
64 PEMBERTON SQUARE
BOSTON
MASSACHUSETTS

Boston, September 14, 1905.

Dr. W. E. DuBois,
42 Wrentham Street,
Dorchester, Mass.

My dear Dr. DuBois:

I have your note of the 13th, and should like to give you a hint as to what you may expect from the census investigations of crime.

It is in fact somewhat misleading to speak of the decennial census compilations in regard to prisoners in the United States as statistics of crime. Under the law governing these investigations there is no authority for considering any crimes and criminals except those that can be learned about through inquiries in prisons. In other words, the investigations are absolutely confined to the prison population. While undeniably much material of value can be obtained in this manner, especially in regard to the personal characteristics of convicted criminals, it is self-evident that no valid conclusions in regard to the crime movement can be based upon such statistics.

This is a matter which I have had occasion to discuss in public prints, and to point out to the proper authorities quite frequently. And at last I have carried my point, at least to the extent of persuading the Director of the Census to recommend a compilation of crime statistics based upon abstracts of courts of record having jurisdiction in criminal cases. This means, in other words, that we shall find out, provided Congress gives assent to the compilation, how many crimes and kinds of

1/38/35

crimes have been brought to trial in the United States during one calendar year, and the disposition of the same, together with a few general items of information concerning sex, age, color, etc.

I am in hopes that this projected work may be undertaken some time next year. It is too much to hope for perfect results in view of the sources of information upon which we must rely. Nevertheless, it is a step in the right direction and will for the first time enable us to pursue the only method by which the criminal situation can be ascertained. As you know, in all other civilized countries, statistics of prisoners are supplemented by judicial statistics, which to my mind are the most important.

1138/36

The forthcoming publication on prisoners will be chiefly valuable in the facts relating to the personal histories of offenders, and even as an enumeration of those incarcerated it will not be complete. I need not go into details about that at the present time; having made inquiries of your own, you will probably realize the extraordinary difficulties one must overcome in extracting certain kinds of information from prison officials. In this particular instance there were other reasons also why the prison statistics leave much to be desired. As you see, however, measures are being taken to supply the knowledge hitherto lacking, and I trust that we shall before long be able to state somewhat definitely the truth about the criminal situation both in the North and in the South.

Very truly yours,

John Koren

Expert Special Agent.

OFFICE OF
THE DIRECTOR

SSB

Department of Commerce and Labor
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
Washington

June 28, 1906.

Dr. W. E. Burghardt DuBois,
Professor of Economics and History,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Sir:

In accordance with the provisions of Section 7 of the Permanent Census Act, as amended June 7, 1906, this office is formulating plans for a special statistical investigation of Crime in the United States. It is proposed to restrict the canvass to the records of those courts which try felonies and misdemeanors on indictment or information, and to coroners' records of homicides, lynchings and suicides.

Tentative schedules, including such items of information as seem wise and practicable, have been prepared and I take the liberty of inclosing copies for your critical examination. I shall be pleased to consider any suggestions you may have to offer, both as to the details and to the general scope of the investigation.

Very respectfully,

S. N. North
Director.

1141153

[July 13, 1906]

Mr. ———

Dear Ern:

I thank you for letting me see the course schedules. I think they are very good. I enclose a very suggestions — none of which are very important. Some No 7 & 8 on Schedule i.

OFFICE OF
THE DIRECTOR

MG1H.

Department of Commerce and Labor
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
Washington

F

L July 18, 1906.

Dr. W. E. Burghardt DuBois,

Professor of Economics and History,
Atlanta University,

Atlanta, Georgia.

1/4/52

Dear Sir:

I beg to thank you for the suggestions contained in your letter of the 13th instant, concerning the data for Criminal Judicial Statistics. Your recommendations will receive careful consideration in connection with the final revision of the schedules which will be made to include the items you mention, unless it is found that certain of them are unascertainable from the court records of criminal offenses.

Very respectfully,

S. N. D. North

Director.

OFFICE OF
THE DIRECTOR

Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Washington July 19, 1906.

F

Prof. W. E. Du Bois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Sir:

I am in receipt of your letter of July 17 regarding the employment of certain colored men in connection with the collection of data for the Census report on churches. Your letter is evidently written under a misapprehension of the facts. The general supervision of all the work in connection with this report, has been assigned to Mr. William C. Hunt, Chief Statistician for Population in this office, who has probably had a longer training in Census work than any one else in the country. It will be necessary, in preparation for this work, to do some field work, and I have thought that colored clerks might best be assigned to this, so far as relates to colored churches. One of the two men so assigned has long been a clerk in this office, and was designated on the recommendation of the higher authorities of the A. A. E. church, including eight bishops. Mr. Cooper also came to me well recom-

mended, and at the time of his designation was employed in the office of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia in a responsible position. In neither case will the duties and responsibilities devolving upon these men, differ in any essential respect from the duties of the regular clerical force of this office. If, as the work progresses, it should appear desirable that some colored man should be employed to assist in the preparation of the report, so far as relates to the African churches, in a position of actual responsibility, and to aid in the writing of the report, it will afford me great pleasure to adopt the suggestion of your letter and to seek for the services of a man of the grade of those you name.

Very respectfully,

Director.

1/41/51

[Fragment; Bureau of the Census]

Rev. Edward T. Ware, A.M.
President

Atlanta University
Atlanta, Ga.

Rev. Myron W. Adams, Ph.D.
Dean and Treasurer

Oct. 9, 1907.

Mr. Charles T. Edgerton,
80 T St., N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

My Dear Mr. Edgerton:-

I have your letter of October 2 and the previous letter and am sorry that I have been unable to report more definitely upon the work heretofore. I have been absent in England this summer and my clerk has been carrying on the correspondence . I am now back at my desk and am just able to make you a report of the work that we have done. Of the fifty- six counties upon which I reported in July 1901 the Bulletin of the Department of Labor, You have already received and in your possession. The returns from eighteen counties to wit: Baker, Brooks, Columbia, Dade, Dekalb, Dooly, Gwinnett, Henry, Jefferson, Lincoln, Macon Marion, Pierce, Talbot, Terrell, Twiggs, Randolph, To these I have the returns from sixteen other counties to wit: Putnam, Polk, Upson, Chattooga, McIntosh, Jones, Clay, Calhoun, Hancock, Hart, Washington, Wilkes, Walton, Monroe, Sumter, Taliaferro. From five additional counties I have partial returns and the promise of returns, which leaves sixteen counties still to hear from to make up the fifty- six. These counties are as follows: Cobb, Floyd, Glynn, Houston, Lowndes, Oglethrope, Richmond, Rockdale, Stewart, Ware, Catoosa, Cherokee, Effingham, Harris, Wayne, Wilkson.
It seem to me that it would be very unfortunate to give up this work which is now so near finished, of course you understand that the counties in Georgia are independent organizations, and it takes time to get them to do any work at allfrom a voluntary nature, stil

11/3/14

8—1098

OFFICIAL STATISTICS
OF CITIES

Department of Commerce and Labor
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
Washington

#64 Pemberton Square,
Boston, Mass., November 20, 1907.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Ga.

My Dear Dr. DuBois:-

Your letter of November 14th addressed to the Director of the Census has been turned over to me for reply as I happened to have charge of the recent enumeration of Prisoners and Juvenile Delinquents.

Persons sentenced to "fine or imprisonment" were not included in the report under question. There is really no distinction to be made between prisoners "working out an imposed fine" and persons sentenced to "fine or imprisonment". The difference is merely one of terms. What you call working out an imposed fine, we ordinarily allude to as imprisonment for nonpayment of fine. Where imprisonment is the alternative sentence, and the judge says for instance " Ten dollars or thirty days" and imprisonment ensues, it is very rarely because the prisoner elects to go to jail instead of paying a fine but that he has not the wherewith to pay. In short, it was made a rule to exclude from the enumeration all persons serving time as a result of nonpayment of fine.

When the plans for the present report were formulated I was not connected with the investigation, but upon being asked my advice argued very much against the exclusion of persons serving time for the nonpayment of fine. Those in charge thought otherwise, and in my opinion,

made a mistake which I trust will not be repeated in future enumerations. The reason why the above decision was made I need not state in detail.

If you have any further questions in regard to Prison Statistics I shall be glad to answer them to the best of my ability.

Very truly yours,

John L. Lorenz

Expert Special Agent.

66/4/1

Rev. Edward T. Ware, A. M.
President

Atlanta University

Rev. Myron W. Adams, Ph. D.
Dean and Treasurer

Atlanta, Ga.

Nov. 29, 1907.

Mr. John Koren,

64 Pemberton Square,

Boston, Mass.

My Dear Mr. Koren:-

I thank you for your letter of November 20th. There is one other matter that I should like to ask you about, and thatis, the distinction between major and minor offenses. In a study which I have made I have concluded to ignore the distinction made by the Census bureau, for the reason, that a very large part of the distinction depends upon length of sentence, in which, of course, the Negro suffers because he receives longer sentences for the same offense. I came to this conclusion by the following diagram. I made a list of the twenty-four major offenses and

Rev. Edward T. Ware, A. M.
President

Atlanta University

Atlanta, Ga.

Rev. Myron W. Adams, Ph. D.
Dean and Treasurer

J- K- #2

as given in your report, and of the twenty-two minor offenses. Now in these I find twelve, indicated by the cross marks, where I assume that the difference between major and minor is the difference of the length of sentence. This is admittedly so in the case of larceny, G. Is it not also true in the case of assault, robbery, burglary, fraud, and offenses not stated? Whether or not it is true in the case of A, B, E, and I, of course, have no means of knowing, nor is my assumption necessarily right in the case of J and K. I have on this basis come to the conclusion that in twelve of the major offenses, they are called major because the sentences given are longer, and I have said therefore that the distinction is without meaning, so far as Negroes are concerned. Will you kindly criticize my reasoning at your leisure

Very sincerely yours,

1/4/97

MAJOR AND MINOR OFFENSES.

Major	Minor
I. Adultery	I Fornication
2. Bigamy etc	2Prostitution
3.Seduction	3 Other
4.Vs. Nature	4 Drunkeness
5. Incest	5 Disorder
6. Other	6 Liquor Laws
7. Perjury	7 Vagrancy
8Counterfeiting	8 Incorrigibility
9. Vs. Uited States Laws	8 Truancy
I0.All other	I0 Other
II. Homicide	II Assault
I2. Assault	I2 Robbery
I3. Robbery	I3 Other
I4. Rape	I4 Burglary
I5. Other	I5 Larceny
I6. Arson	I6 Fraud
I7. Burglary	I7 Embezzlement
I8.Larceny	I8 Mischief
I9. Forgery	I9 Other
20 Fraud	20 Double Crim
2I Other	2I Unclass
22 Double	22 Offense not stated.
23 Unclass	
24 Offense not stated	

56/44/1

File under Koren

8—1098

OFFICIAL STATISTICS
OF CITIES

Department of Commerce and Labor
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
Washington

#64 Pemberton Square,

Boston, Mass., December 7th, 1907.

Dr. W. E. DuBois,

Atlanta University,

Atlanta, Ga.

My dear Dr. DuBois:-

I have your inquiry of November 29th. Your assumption that the distinction made in my report on prisoners between major and minor offenders depends chiefly on lenghthof sentence is not well founded, and I should be very sorry to see you ignore this distinction in anything you may write, because you believe it unfair to the Negro prisoners. It occurred to me while the tabulating of the returns was in process that especially in the cases of minor offenders the Negroes might be made to suffer by comparison on account of a longer sentence. I took special pains to ascertain the truth in this respect and to guard against any tabular presentation of major and minor offenders that might savor of unfairness towards the Negroes.

You seem to have overlooked some important considerations. Please remember that my report deals exclusively with persons imprisoned on a term sentence and not with those committed for non-payment of fine.

About 45 per cent of the Negro prisoners committed on a term sentence during 1904 hailed from the North Atlantic, North Central, and Western states. I don't believe the courts in these states discriminate

in regard to color and favor the white man with shorter sentence. I know from personal study that this is not the case in the states of Massachusetts, New York and New Jersey; but in all three the major offenders were in the majority among Negro prisoners.

If such a discrimination as you hint were reflected in the statistics under consideration, would it not be especially visible in the returns from the southern states. Yet I had to state, not only that "in each of the geographic divisions and in most of the states and territories the percentage of colored is larger among major offenders than among minor offenders", but could go on, "the only important exceptions were found in North Carolina, South Carolina and Missouri." (P. 39) I commenced for study in this connection the analytical table on the same page.

The digram you enclosed seems to indicate that you understood certain offenses to have been classed invariably as major and others as minor, regardless of length of sentence in both instances. What seems to trouble you chiefly is, in the first place, that under the groups "other" the distinction may have been based solely on the length of sentence. In this you are quite mistaken. It was impracticable, without duly attenuating our tabulation to enumerate all offenses that invariably should have been regarded as major and some of them were grouped under the heading "other", and the classification of prisoners under them as major and minor offenders was not in these instances made at all dependent upon the length of sentence but upon the nature of the crime.

Perhaps the matter can be made clearer by taking up some specific crimes:

(1) Assault. As you must have studied the returns from criminal and courts prison reports, you will have discovered that the offenses which can be classed under this head are very numerous. As a rule the kind of assault is fairly accurately described, so that it is possible to distinguish between a case of simple assault and battery, and assault with intent to kill, or do great bodily injury and the like. Under assaults classed as minor offenses we took pains to eliminate all of a serious nature and with very few exceptions this was possible. Scores of white prisoners who had received a sentence of less than one year for assault were classed under major offenders, because the description of their crime made it plain that it was of an aggravated nature.

(2) Robbery. As you will observe from General Table No. 20, there were very few colored and very few white prisoners classified as minor offenders who had been guilty of this crime. In nearly all cases robbery is a major offence and where it was recorded as a minor one, it was found to be practically equivalent to a form of larceny.

(3) Burglary. This is also in most instances a major crime. In many states it is a state prison offence. It is nearly always classed as a felony and can only be tried in the higher courts. The length of sentence was not the basis of classification.

(4) Larceny. Your assumption that the difference in the length of sentence was the sole basis for our classifying persons guilty of larceny as major or minor is quite unwarranted. Under the head of larceny are a

many offenses which must invariably be regarded as major because the laws describe them as felonies, for instance, grand larceny, attempt to commit grand larceny, being a common pickpocket, or common thief, larceny from the person, larceny in first degree, etc. In most instances where larceny simply stands for a minor offence, it is designated in prison records as petty larceny, so that there was a fairly good guide to go by in classifying offenders under this group.

(5) Forgery. As a rule the description of the crime under this head was a sufficient guide to show whether it should be regarded as a major or minor offence, without regard to the length of sentence. Of course, where there was no such guide whereby to make the distinction, the length of sentence decided the classification.

Under the heads of "double crimes" the offenses classed as major and minor were about equal in number and so small as not to count in the present discussion.

Under the head of unclassified offenses not stated it was, of course, necessary to be guided by length of sentence, but in this group of offenses the numbers were also so insignificant as to have practically no bearing upon the burden of your complaint. Please examine General Table No. 14 in this connection and compare with Tables 19 and 20.

2/44/1

Now allow me to submit for your consideration some figures. Of the colored major offenders there were committed in 1904 for:

Homicide	13.52%
Assault	18.50%
Robbery	4.95%
Burglary	9.76%
Larceny	28.39%
Forgery	2.34%
	67.46%

1/44/93

It might seem to you that these figures do not bear on my argument. I therefore add the following: Of the white major offenders, 21.28% had been commited for burglary and 31.21% for larceny. Please compare these with the above figures for the colored major offenders. It would be difficult to find in them any trace of discrimination. Furthermore, of the white minor offenders I find that 12% were committed for larceny, while no less than 24.77% of the colored minor offenders had been committed for that offence. On the face of the figures it might almost seem that a classification of offenses as major and minor, based upon length of sentence in some instances, has been very favorable to the Negro prisoners.

It is unnecessary to go into further details. If any other illustrations are required, you can as readily work them out as I can. I believe that I have presented sufficient evidence to show that there is no valid reason for your surmise that the distinction I have maintained results unfavorably to the Negroes.

If there are any further qqaestions in regard to this matter I shall be glad to answer them.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

John Toren

1/14/94

Rev. Edward T. Ware, A. M.
President

Atlanta University
Atlanta, Ga.

Rev. Myron W. Adams, Ph. D.
Dean and Treasurer

Dec. 27, 1907.

Director of the Census.

Sir:-

Would it be possible to have copied for me the names and other data of all Negroes appearing in the 1790 census schedules from the southern half of Berkshire County, Mass*, included in " H.W. Dwight's return"? If so what would be cost?- There are 199 persons- probably 30 families.

Very sincerely yours,

*i.e., town of Pittsfield and all towns south thereof.

143/29

OFFICE OF
THE DIRECTOR

1488.

C.

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Department of Commerce and Labor
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
Washington

January 14, 1908.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,

Atlanta University,

Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Sir:

In response to your request of the 27th ultimo, I inclose you a statement showing the data reported by one H. W. Dwight for the negroes in Berkshire county, Massachusetts, at the First Census, 1790. This list contains the names for those who were reported separately, as it is impossible to make any mention of negroes returned as members of white families.

Trusting that the data supplied may be of service, I am,

Very respectfully,

Acting Director.

Inclosure.

33-3-46

ERM

Berkshire County, Massachusetts: 1790.

Town.	Name.	All other free persons.
Brecket	Solomon Toby	6
Egreemont	Hazard Powers	2
Great Barrington	Jacob Negro	2
" "	Moss Rogers	3
" "	Cuffee Negro	7
" "	Ceaser Joy	7
" "	Silas Glasgo	2
New Marlborough	Freeman Paul	8
~~Stockbridge~~	~~Agrippa Hu~~	2
"	(Peter Maynard	5
" 1 house	(Frank Negro	3
"	Peter Barker	3
"	Prince Negro	3
"	Ceaser Freeman	5
"	Joseph Aaron	2
"	Humphrey Negro	5
"	Frank Negro	2
"	Cato Muffy	5
Landisfield	Stephen Cambridge	2
"	Phineas Booth Negro(1 white female)	4
Sheffield	Jeptha Holland	1
"	Jupe Negro	2
"	Zacheus Muller	6
""	Ceaser Perammus	3
"	Peter Davis	4
Tyringham	Ralf, Way	6
West Stockbridge	Pompey Freeman	4
" "	Prime Negro	4
	1 white female	108

46

11/15/09

Mr. Thos. Jesse Jones,

Bureau of the Census,

Washington, D. C.

41-15c-52

My dear Sir:

I have your letter of Nov. 6th, and am very glad to know that you are working in the Census office.

A single advance travelling colored agent for the country districts of each state put into the field now would do more toward insuring the accuracy of Negro farmers returns than anything I know of.

I am inclined to doubt if the general schedule filled out by enumerators will give you much valuable information. I fear their returns would be hopelessly colored by their color. If, of course there were colored enumerators in black districts then a balance between white and black reports might be struck. As it is, however, the Black belt is the seat of the most implacable prejudices and the whites are to be I presume the enumerators. The scheme may be worth the trying but I am doubtful of the result. I have already submitted to Mr. Willoughby some considerations as to the general schedule.

Replying further to your favor of November 12th I doubt if there are enough Negro manufacturing establishments to warrant Negro appointees simply for them, unless such agents could cover very wide territory.

Very sincerely yours,

1/8/20

1/5/1/8

My dear Dr. Jones:

I have sent out the enclosed letter and have over four hundred applications already, and they are still coming in. Of course these will necessarily have to be sifted.

I am going to spend the next four or five days in traveling. I shall see Mr. Wright and confer with him. It looks as though we are going to get the enumerators although the chief difficutly is the country districts.

I have not yet received the maps of the districts with the exact number of Negro appointees. Please rush it to me.

Very sincerely yours,

2/14/10

Mr. Geo. Johannes,

Disbursing Clerk,

Bureau of the Census,

Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

The following are the explanations for four cab fares charged in my January voucher:

Jan. 11 and 13. Cab from Union Depot to Atlanta University. The street-car line to Atlanta University does not pass within three blocks of the Union Station, and these blocks are among the most crowded in the city, no other line passing by the Union Station transfers directly to the Atlanta University line, with two grips, therefore, I took cab.

Jan. 25, Columbus. From the depot to the Colored Y. M. C. A. and return. The Colored Y. M. C. A. was my headquarters. No car line runs from the depot to this place. To get there by car I should have had to take a line into the city and out again, and even then connections were uncertain and would have doubled time and distances.

Jan. 28. The Albany Normal School, my headquarters, is two miles from the depot. A single car line runs less than hdf way. I, therefore, took cab there and back.

Very sincerely yours,

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Washington

March. 4. 1910.

1/5/11

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

The publication of the extract from my letter to Mr. Hershaw in the "Horizon" has brought some well-deserved criticism on my head. The joke is on me. Of course the fellow who is hit, can't always see the joke.

The inclosed copy of a letter to Mr Hershaw explains my position in this matter. I hope Mr. Hershaw will publish this letter.

I regret very much the publication of the letter. The sentence stating that Atlanta, Hampton and

Tuskegee are the only colored schools offering courses in sociology and economics is not true. The letter was hurriedly dictated to a friend of the race and of education and particularly of higher education. The extreme statement, if it is ever justified, might be justified in a personal letter to Mr. Kershaw.

I regret this incident chiefly because it is another little element that tends to separate the friends of the race. God knows there is enough unity and strength in the opposition to the colored race and its friends to make us all pray for unity in our ranks.

[3]

This checking of the test papers and nominations of candidates for the purpose determining when the Supervisors have discriminated against the colored candidates is most irritating.

The Director is fair and demands fair treatment in every case, but a number of others here are either indifferent or antagonistic. I make this statement in confidence to you.

May I subscribe for the "Horizon" through you. How much a year is it?

I am

Sincerely yours

Thomas Jesse Jones.

3/10/10

1/3-2/5

Dr. Thomas Jesse Jones,

Bureau of the Census,

Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Jones:

I am sorry that the publication of your letter was unwise. At the same time, as I have just said to Mr. Hershaw, I think he was perfectly right in assuming that you wished it published, and I thought his frank acknowledgment of the mistake was especially commendable. The letter matter is in his hands and he will probably make some mention of your letter in his next article.

Very sincerely yours,

8—733

DIVISION OF
REVISION AND RESULTS

Department of Commerce and Labor
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
Washington

April 8, 1910.

1/57/4

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, State Agent,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Sir:

I wrote you several days ago inclosing a statement giving certain facts regarding the appointment of colored people as census enumerators. It has occurred to me that you shculd have a supply of these statements in order that you may, if you think best, send copies to persons who think that the policy has not been faithfully carried out. I therefore inclose you herewith about fifty of these statements.

Very respectfully,

Thomas Jesse Jones,

Expert Special Agent.

Washington, D.C., May 10, 1910.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

We are preparing a comparative statement of the colored enumerators employed in this census, and of those employed in the census of 1900. Unfortunately, the records for 1900 do not show how many of the enumerators were colored. We are therefore, resorting to inquiries in various directions. It seems to me that your intimate knowledge of conditions in your state will enable you to give me an estimate of the colored enumerators who were employed ten years ago. If this is possible, I will ask that you prepare your estimate in answer to the following questions:

"How many colored enumerators were appointed in your home county?
How many in your state?
Will you give the names of colored or white persons who can give estimates on the above questions for your state?

The Census Bureau will be greatly obliged to you for any assistance which you can give in answering the abovequestions.

Enumeration returns have not begun to arrive as yet, but the situation seems quite promising at present, I shall be glad to keep you informed of the progress of the work.

Very respectfully,

Thomas Jesse Jones.

TELEPHONE 3256 CORTLANDT.

XII

UNITED STATES COMMISSION
TO THE
PARIS EXPOSITION OF 1900.

220 BROADWAY,
ST. PAUL BUILDING,

BENJ. D. WOODWARD,
EX. ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER GENERAL.

NEW YORK March 28, 1903

Dear Sir:-

I have the honor to send you herewith the commemorative bronze medal awarded to you in class 110 at the Paris Exposition of 1900. The diploma on this award was forwarded last spring.

Kindly acknowledge receipt, and oblige,

Yours respectfully,

B. D. Woodward.

1/32/82

acknowledge & thank

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Atlanta, Georgia.

A

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Library of Congress—Washington

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[OVER]

1156/7

Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Ga.

Name and address of claimant.

The Atlanta University Publications, No. 14.

Title of book.

Efforts for Social Betterment among Negro Americans. Edited by W. E. Burghardt Du Bois.

Date of publication June 15, 1910. Affidavit received June 14, 1910.

Copies received June 16, 1910. Entry: Class A, XXc., No. 265717

[SEAL]

Thorvald Solberg
Register of Copyrights.

[U.S. Indian Service]
12

Department of the Interior,

UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE,

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS IN INDIAN TERRITORY,

Muskogee, Ind. Ter., May 5, 1902.

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois,

Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Sir:-

Your favor of April 28th received. There is no provision made for the education of the colored citizens of this Territory, except in the Creek and Cherokee Nations. The Creeks have three small boarding schools and the Cherokees one. The Creeks also have about twenty day schools and the Cherokees about twelve. No Normal instruction is given, only such as we are able to give our teachers at our Summer Normals. Not much industrial training has been introduced, but we are gradually taking hold of that work now. We shall hold a four weeks normal in this city for the colored Creek teachers, beginning June 10th, and one near Tahlequah for the colored Cherokee teachers, beginning June 4th.

1/27/2X

Yours truly,

John D Benedict
Superintendent of Schools
in Indian Territory.

[U.S. Navy Dept]

G-R

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON.

November 1, 1905.

Dear Sir:

I am in receipt of your letter of the 30th ultimo and beg to thank you sincerely for your invitation to visit Atlanta University. I regret, however, that I am unable to accept your invitation, for I have not made such an engagement as you suggest and do not now expect to be in Atlanta at any time during January.

Very truly yours,

Charles J. Bonaparte,

Secretary.

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Corresponding Secretary,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Ga.

1137/34

[U.S. President]

Mr. Theodore Roosevelt, 3/22, 1905

Sir:

I learn that you are expecting to visit Atlanta this fall and I want to ask you to visit Atlanta University. This is asking a good deal, but I am not making the request lightly. Atlanta University has stood for nearly forty years as an institution peculiarly devoted to the higher aspirations of the American Negro. We have suffered for this - we are suffering for it but we are sticking to our ideals. At the same time we think we deserve something of the American people and therefore of you as their Chief representative. We were glad to have President McKinley come to Atlanta even though he did not visit us, and we were glad when

801-4-12

601-4-12

he visited a sister institution where many of our graduates teach. Yet when we face the prospect of your doing the same thing we feel differently. You are yourself a college man and have enunciated the higher ideals fearlessly. This institution is the child of Harvard & Yale. It has sent into the world 500 black men & women who mean something. You are coming to our very threshhold — will you not step in a moment and tell us and the world that you have the same faith in the right sort of college-bred black men that you have in the right sort of black artizans and workingmen? I sincerely hope

over

you can. A.V. is right in the city — a mile from the post office so that a call will take but a little time. I beg to remain, Sir, Yr

21-4-110

THE WHITE HOUSE,
WASHINGTON.

May 25, 1905.

My dear Sir:

Your letter of the 22nd instant has been received and the President thanks you for the kind invitation extended to him to visit Atlanta University on the occasion of his proposed trip through the South. Your wishes will be borne in mind and given consideration when the details of the trip are taken up.

Very truly yours,

Wm. Loeb

Secretary to the President.

Mr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Ga.

7 file
[U.S. President]

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Oyster Bay, N.Y.,
September 28, 1905.

My dear Sir:

Your letter of the 26th instant has been received and in reply I regret to say that it will not be possible for the President to visit the Atlanta University, as the program has already been completed covering the entire time of his visit in Atlanta, and can not now be changed.

49-12-35

Very truly yours,

Secretary to the President.

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Care Mr. George W. Mitchell,
762 South Eleventh Street,
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

[U.S. President, 1905?]

TO THE PRESIDENT:-

It is believed that the committee presenting this memorial is of a thoroughly representative character, it's members coming from all sections of the country and representing different religious denominations and varied lines of interest. The colored race for whom we undertake to speak constitute one-ninth of the American people and contribute their full share to the country's material prosperity as well as to the subtler influences that go to make up the national spirit. And yet these nine millions of patriotic people are without an effective voice in the government to which they must conform. It is only through some such voluntary instrumentality as this committee, in close touch with the people and with intimate knowledge of their thoughts and feelings, that their just plea can be made known.

After careful deliberation, we wish to present certain definite propositions which, we believe, will command the approval of the entire colored race, and which, it seems to us, every fair-minded American ought to regard as just, temperate and patriotic. These propositions are not in the nature of class legislation, but on the other hand, they are broad--based upon the American principle of equality before the law. We request that you embody the substance of these propositions in the policy of the new administration, now auspiciously about to begin.

1. It is a matter of common knowledge that the last amendment to the Federal Constitution is effectively annulled in several of the States. The spirit of the nullification, at first evasive, is now bold and defiant. Several of the States have recently amended their constitutions with an eye single to this end. That these revised constitutions are in violation of the Fifteenth Amendment, though not yet judicially so declared, is a matter of common belief and moral knowledge. Attempts on the part of colored citizens to test these constitutions in the Supreme Court of the United States have so far lacked the moral support of public sentiment and the good officers of the government. All such cases have been thrown out by the Court, on legal technicalities, before reaching the merits of the issue.

We beg to suggest that the Attorney General be directed to co-operate in cases which may be brought before the Supreme Court to test the validity of certain revised State constitutions.

2. The Constitution of the United States bestows upon Congress the exclusive power to regulate commerce between the States. Several of the States have made regulations affecting inter-state passengers which usurp the prerogative of Congress. These restrictions result in serious embarrassment, humiliation and indignities to colored, inter-state passengers. There is a stringent law enacted by Congress forbidding discrimination as to rates and treatment of material freight. It seems to us that the rights, feelings and sensibilities of American citizens should receive, at least, equal consideration with bales of goods and boxes of merchandise. We ask that you recommend to Congress the passage of the Morrell Bill, now pending before Congress, which forbids discrimination of any kind whatsoever between inter-state passengers on account of race and color.

113917

3. Few Americans would be disposed to doubt or dispute the proposition that education lies at the basis of successful democratic government. In several States of the Union there is a woful degree of ignorance inherited from a social regime for which the nation as a whole is responsible. In many instances the educational facilities are inadequate to meet the requirements of enlightened citizenship. We most earnestly urge that you recommend national aid to education in those States and parts of States where the people are not able to maintain adequate educational opportunity.

[U.S. Treasury Department]

MISCELLANEOUS DIVISION.
Form No. 4038.—Ed Sept. 5-07—2,000.
Form approved by the Comptroller of the Treasury August 27, 1907.

NOTICE OF SETTLEMENT OF CLAIM.

Treasury Department,

OFFICE OF THE
AUDITOR FOR THE STATE AND OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Washington, D. C., June 12 , 1908

Mr. W.E.DuBois,

Atlanta University,

Atlanta, Ga.

Sir:

Your claim in the sum of $ 1,000.00 , *on account of* report on "Negro Labor in Lowndes County, Alabama"

has been settled in this office by MISCELLANEOUS SETTLEMENTS AND CLAIMS CERTIFICATE NO. 1279 , *and the sum of* $ 1,000 *found due you.*

This amount has been certified to the Secretary of the Treasury, who will cause a warrant to issue therefor, which will in due course of business be transmitted to you by the Treasurer of the United States.

Respectfully,

G.R.Layton
Auditor.

By [signature]
Deputy Auditor.

Rev. Edward T. Ware, A. M.
President

Atlanta University

Atlanta, Ga.

Rev. Myron W. Adams, Ph. D.
Dean and Treasurer

May 14, 1903.

Mr. John C. Vance,

Shreveport, La.

My Dear Sir:-

I beg to say that no paper which I am connected with has had anything to say about the banquet in New York. If anything is said I shall be glad to send you a copy of the paper. The paper which I am joint editor of is the Horizon published at Washington, D. C. The price of the "Souls of Black Folk" is one dollar and fifty cents.

Very sincerely yours,

REV. HORACE BUMSTEAD, D. D.
PRESIDENT

Atlanta University

REV. MYRON W. ADAMS, PH. D.
DEAN

Atlanta, Ga., [illegible], 190 7.

Mr. [illegible],

Box 142,

Raleigh, N.C.

My dear Mr. [illegible]:-

There is no table published by the census of 1900 which gives Negro wealth as $[illegible]7,000,000 nor is there any such table published with authority any where. The statement is entirely false and far beyond the truth. I cannot imagine where The RECORD got any idea of such table nor is there in the census any statement that our schools are worth one hundred millions. You are quite right in saying that the census gives very little imformation with regard Negro wealth.

Very sincerely yours,

Oswald Garrison Villard
No. 20 Vesey Street
New York

November 7, 1907.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Ga.

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

Some time ago, in 1905 I think, there was announced a Life of John Brown from your pen. I have been unable to find it on sale anywhere, and I write to ask whether its publication has been delayed. I should also be obliged if you would tell me just what the scope of it is going to be, if you are still at work upon it. For some years past I have been contemplating an elaborate Life of John Brown to be published on the fiftieth anniversary of his execution, and I am now actively engaged in collecting material for it, so far as possible from original sources. I need not say that I shall appreciate any suggestions that you might care to give me in this undertaking.

Yours very truly,

Oswald Garrison Villard

49-12-64

32-11-2

Mr. & Mrs. Henry Villard
Wednesday afternoon, April 4th

4 to 6

~~Tuesday afternoon.~~

45 West 58th Street.

Return

Oswald Garrison Villard
No. 20 Vesey Street
New York

October 27, 1909.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,

Atlanta University,

Atlanta, Georgia.

21-5-38

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I return with thanks the letter from Prof. Hooper and your reply. It is one of the most encouraging things I have seen. If you could know what a revolution has taken place in him you would be prouder than ever to be the author of your great book.

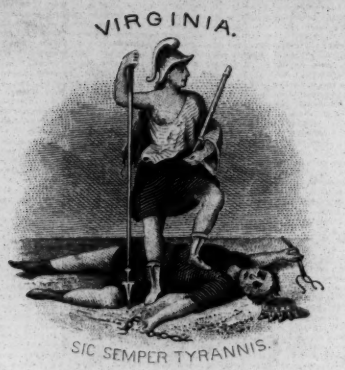
With kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

Oswald Garrison Villard.

you remember the Southern professors letter

[Virginia...] 8



COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA.

Department of Public Instruction,

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,

Richmond, April 30,1902.

Mr. W. E. B. Du Bois,

Atlanta , Georgia.

Dear Sir,- In reply to the inquiries contained in your letter of the 26th inst., I have to say:

1. Our cities have not made provision for the training of colored teachers for kindergartens.

2. No systematic industrial training has been introduced into the colored public schools of the State.

The introduction of industrial training is now receiving much attention at the hands ofour school authorities, and we hope soon to make a start in all our public schools.

Very respectfully,

J. D. Eggleston, Jr.
Supt.

1/24/02

VIRGINIA UNION UNIVERSITY.

MALCOLM MacVICAR, LL. D., PRESIDENT. GEORGE RICE HOVEY, D.D., VICE-PRESIDENT.

RICHMOND, VA., Oct. 15, 1904.

28

Prof. W. E. B. DuBois, D.D.,
Atlanta Baptist College,
Atlanta, Ga.

My Dear Sir,-

I dislike very much to trespass upon the valuable time of one so busy as you are. I certainly would not do it for my own advantage but I feel differently when it is for the advantage of those for whom we work. Perhaps you remember that some months ago I wrote you asking if it would be possible for you to spend time to classify our College Department as to its grade in the same way that you classified the other leading Colleges for Colored men in your "College Bred Negro". It would be, I believe, a great help to us. It would help us to see ourselves as others see us, if you could do that for us and write us your estimate in a short letter. We feel that while we do not require so much Latin and Greek for admission as some Northern Colleges, yet our requirements in English, the Sciences and History make up and give a broader and better four years of required study than the older and more common method of requiring so much Latin and Greek . I send you a catalogue of our school by this mail.

There is another matter that I am very much interested in and feel sure that you could throw light upon because of your wide studies on the subject and your frequent thought along these lines. I want to have an article for our University Journal on "The value of higher education for a business man". There is no one in the South that our readers would rather hear from on that subject than yourself. I regret very much that I cannot pay any money for an article on this

subject, but I assure that if you could find time to write such an article for our University Journal you could be doing a real service and would greatly gratify all of our readers. We would welcome an article of any length which you might be willing to write.

Of course I know that we have no claim upon your time, but we have our DuBois Lyceum here, we have your picture framed in our Library, and we are greatly interested in your work and what you write. For these and other reasons I can assure you that any article that you could write for us would have a most appreciative welcome.

With best wishes for a most successful year at Atlanta and with high esteem, I am

Yours very truly,

George Rice Hovey

1/33/61

Dear Professor Dewey

I am sending you a formal letter endorsed on your course as I judge it & I should like to write an article for your Journal But I cannot see my way at present from the press of work already promised. Perhaps I can later & if so I will let you know. Our work is going well — I trust yours is also

Yr

your will pardon & accept my unpardonable delay in doing this. I had it before me all last year awaiting a leisure moment — with the manual named

[Virginia Union Univ; 1904]

Oct 28

Professor Georg Rice Hovey,

Dear Sir:

~~I should class The~~

From an examination of your Catalog I should class Virginia Union University ~~in the~~ as follows:

In the severity of its entrance requirements with the 2nd class of colleges as given on p. 17 of the "College-bred Negro", Wm. J. Trent Atlanta Wilberforce & C. or 1-2 yrs behind the smaller N.E. colleges.

The preparatory college course is between 3 & 4 years — 4 years as stated in the Catalog but the first year seems largely grammar school work, except the Algebra. These years have:

Latin	3 years.
Greek	2 "
Mathematics	2 "
English	3 "
Other important Studies	3

The school term is 32 weeks.

(Cf. College B.N. p. 17)

1/35/62

The work of the 4 year college course is approximately as follows.

English	$\frac{3}{10}$ of the recitation time
Modern languages,	$\frac{1}{10}$
Ancient "	$\frac{1}{10}$
Natural Science	$\frac{2}{10}$
~~Pedag~~ Social Science	$\frac{2}{10}$
History & philosophy	$\frac{1}{10}$
Mathematics	$\frac{1}{10}$

1/33/63

By elective the Modern language may be increased to $\frac{3}{20}$ at the expense of the Ancient Languages, and the proportion of Social Science may be lessened slightly and the time given to other subjects.

The course is noticeable for the small proportion of ancient language & Mathematics & the large proportion of English and the Natural & social Sciences

(Cf. C.B.N. p. 24)

The Library has 10,000 volumes.

Very Respectfully Yours.

VIRGINIA UNION UNIVERSITY.

RICHMOND, VA., May 10, 1905.

Prof. W. E. B. DuBois, Ph.D.,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Ga.

3/13

My Dear Dr. DuBois,-

I would have answered your letter in regard to having a representative at Atlanta University earlier if I could have told definitely what we could do. We expect, however, to have a representative there and we think it will be Dr. J. B. Simpson, our Professor of Greek who has also had classes in German and Ethics and Sociology in recent years. He is, as you doubtless know, one of our best teachers and will be an addition to the Conference. I wish exceedingly I could be there myself, but I have engagements in the North which are unusually pressing this spring.

With best wishes for a very valuable session, I am

Yours very truly,

George Rice Hovey

1/38/69

We shall be delighted to have Dr. Simpson with us & shall expect him to stay at the Union as our guest.

[VIRGINIA UNION UNIV.]

32-5-34

You are cordially invited to attend

The Annual Public Exercises

OF THE

Du Bois Lyceum

at Virginia Union University Friday night,

March 30th, 1906, at seven-forty-five

Admission Free.

C. L. Rowlette, Pres. C. H. Lewis, Sec'y.

A Mock Trial

W. H. Montague arraigned before the Corporation Court of Richmond, Va., charged with embezzling *$35,000* from the American Beneficial Insurance Co., while employed as cashier in the said concern.

Caste of Characters

JUDGE, - W. A. HAMILTON.

Prosecuting Attorneys, { R. P. Graves, C. L. Rowlette, W. B. Newbille,

Prisoner's Counsel { J. E. Wright, P. W. Cook,

Clerk of Court, ... W. A. Johnson
Sheriff, ... A. T. Johnson
Deputy Sheriff, ... E. L. Banks

Jurors Empanelled

G. W. BUCKNER, FOREMAN.

T. M. Walker,	J. S. Morgan,
J. W. Brown,	A. B. Lee,
W. M. Wyatt,	D. B. Johnson,
W. M. Stokes,	W. M. Yates,
W. J. Mundy,	W. L. Storrs,
W. D. Harris,	W. L. Clark,
S. E. Pack,	J. F. William,
R. E. Morgan,	

Witnesses { C. C. Robertson, G. L. Hall, C. H. Lewis, J. D. Reese, J. R. Lewis.

Newspaper Reporter, ... F. D. Fisher.

Programme

Music, ... *Orchestra.*

Scene: . . . . . *Court-room.*

Opening Court.

Jury Empanelled.

Witnesses Examined,

Intermission.

Music.

Court Resumed.

Instructions to the Jury.

Argument.

Jury Retires.

Music.

Verdict. Court Dismissed

Chorus.

THE VOICE OF THE NEGRO

AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY MAGAZINE

PUBLISHED BY

HERTEL, JENKINS & CO., (CAPITAL $65,000) FORMERLY J. L. NICHOLS & CO.

OFFICE 913 AUSTELL BUILDING

J. W. E. BOWEN
J. MAX BARBER
EDITORS

P. JAMES BRYANT
J. S. FLIPPER
H. H. PROCTOR
ASSOCIATE EDITORS

ATLANTA, GA., January 25, 1905.

27

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,

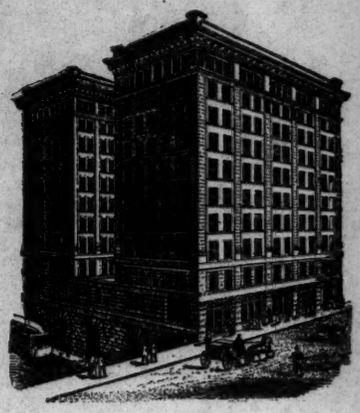
Atlanta University,

Atlanta, Ga.

My Dear Sir:-

I am writing you to-day to say that, if you can possibly do so, we would like to have you explain in the March number of our magazine item five of your "Debit Statement" in the January number of our magazine. We are asking you to do so not because we doubt your statement in the least, but because there is a great demand all over the country for the facts. I believe what you say about it myself, but want a bill of particulars. That is one reason why we want the facts. Another one, which is just as strong, is that it would interest the public so very much in The Voice of the Negro. We are anxious to get all of the advertising we can, for we realize that in order to succeed, we must get thoroughly before the American public. If we could announce in advance that you would answer Fortune and point out the cities in which the Newspapers are subsidized, and give all the facts pertaining thereto, our subscription list would run up wonderfully for the next month. That is the financial side of the question. From an ethical view pint, we think that the race and the world ought to know about these under hand dealings of a certain class of men. If there are Negro newspapers in this country that are paid to boost certain men and causes, they ought to be exposed. They ought to be held up to scorn by all true friends of the race.

27-314-5



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J. MAX BARBER
EDITORS

P. JAMES BRYANT
J. S. FLIPPER
H. H. PROCTOR
ASSOCIATE EDITORS

ATLANTA, GA., January 25, 190

We must have a clean and healthy public press if we are to have honest and honorable leadership. You owe it to the race to help expose this newspaper rottenness. Many of them are calling on you to explain item five. Among them are the New York Age, St. Luke's Herald of Richmond, Va. and the Home News of Alexandria. Also the New York Evening Post, which, in its issue of January 23d, commented upon your article, editorially for nearly a third of a column.

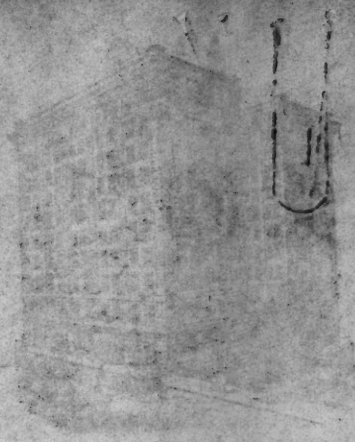
The Voice of the Negro is a special admirer of and believer in you, and we are willing to pay you a little more than usually to have you comply with our request in this instance.

Please let us hear from you.

Yours very truly,

J. Max Barber

27-31A-6



Dear Mr. Barber:

I have at present no further comment
to make on my article "Debit & Credit"

BELL PHONE 2020

J. W. E. BOWEN
J. MAX BARBER
EDITORS

JAS. W. WOODLEE
CIRCULATION MGR.

THE VOICE OF THE NEGRO

AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY MAGAZINE, DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF HUMANITY IN GENERAL AND THE COLORED PEOPLE IN PARTICULAR

PUBLISHED BY
HERTEL, JENKINS & CO., FORMERLY J. L. NICHOLS & CO.
CAPITAL $65,000

OFFICE 68½ EAST ALABAMA ST.

ATLANTA, GA., April 27, 1905.

Professor W. E. B. DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Ga.

My Dear Sir:-

I am sending you in this letter the information for which you asked when I was at the University last Saturday. You will observe that I have made copies of all of these letters, for the originals have been sent to our Mr. Hertel at Chicago.

I have pinned together my letter to Rev. D. J. Jenkins, his letter to me and the clipping from his paper, **The Messenger**, which caused the correspondence in question. The clipping is a statement of the facts that I furnished Mr. Jenkins when in Charleston last Christmas. It appeared in the Messenger in March more than two months after my visit to Charleston. You will observe, according to this letter from Mr. Jenkins, that as soon as this editorial appeared, Mr. Washington opened correspondence and finally succeeded in having the editor make a statement in his paper in the editorial columns to the effect that he had made a mistake in the previous editorial and he now apologized to Mr. Scott for the same.

I am sending you a letter from Miss Pauline Hopkins of Boston. The letter speaks for itself. You will find enclosed, also, a letter from Mr. N. B. Dodson, the agent to whom Miss Hopkins refers. Mr. Dodson is at present our general agent in New York City. It is perfectly evident from these two letters that the Business League ma-

BELL PHONE 2920

J. W. E. BOWEN
J. MAX BARBER
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JAS. W. WOODLEE
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OFFICE 68½ EAST ALABAMA ST.

ATLANTA, GA.

chinery is being mustered against The Voice of the Negro.

If you can use these facts in any way to help the cause of decent journalism and fair play, you are perfectly welcome, not only to the facts, but to use my name in sending these letters to the Editor of the Post. Please ask him not to make the facts public, for the reason that if Mr. Washington finds out that we are aware of his plans, he can easily switch off between now and August and resort to some other plan. We have got to protect ourselves in this matter, you will understand, and at the same time, if possible, catch this man in the very act of using the Business League to do a dirty deed.

I should be pleased to know what the editor of the Post has to say after he has seen these letters.

Yours truly,

J. Max Barber

1/31/22

[Enc.]

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BELL PHONE 2227

New Line of Holiday Books September 1st.

Atlanta, Ga.,

J. A. HOPKINS, Gen. Agt. and Asst. Manager of Negro Department.

March 24, 1908.

Copy

Rev. D. J. Jenkins,

20 Franklin Street,

Charleston, S. C.

My Dear Mr. Jenkins:-

I was very sorry to notice through the editorial columns of the Messenger of last week that you had allowed a certain gentleman to cause you to retract what you had already stated in your paper and really make what was a false statement to the public. You know how I esteem you and how I appreciate the noble work that you are doing. Were it not for the fact that I knew of your almost superhuman efforts to keep the orphanage going from actual contact with you and from my experience there as a workman, I should not be so much interested in what you say in your paper or what you should say otherwise. But I am interested in you and your work and entertain only the highest respect for you. I cannot help but believe that in making the statement you made, you did so under duress. You feared that your work would suffer and allowed yourself to be bulldozed into saying something which you had every reason to believe was not true. Probably you call this diplomacy. Whatever you call it, I want to say that I have never believed that any good work or any good man would suffer because of a stand for truth. I have correspondence which I could show you which would verify every word that I have said to you regarding the matter of which I am now speaking, and I am willing to stake my judgment ~~on the bare~~

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Atlanta, Ga.,

J. A. HOPKINS, Gen. Agt. and Asst. Manager of Negro Department.

on the bare statement that you have been threatened and asked to openly state that you made a mistake. If that is the fact, it seems to me that this lordly attitude itself ought to convince you of all that I have said to you.

In conclusion, I want to say to you, Mr. Jenkins, that others may do as they please about the matter, but for my part, no man or clique of men shall control my opinions. I will eat bread and water first and dig in the trenches all day.

I pray the Lord's blessings upon your effort to help the helpless, and if there is ever anything I can do to help you in your work, I shall be pleased to render that service freely. I thank you for all that you have done or said for me in the past.

I am enclosing a stamped envelope and will be pleased to have a reply to my letter.

Yours sincerely,

1137/31

[Enc.]

Copy.

20 Franklin St.,
Charleston S.C.

March 27 1905.

Mr. J.Max Barber,
Atlanta Ga.

My dear Mr. Barber:-

Yours received. I regret much that you have not seen the advisability of my acting in the premises as I did. After several letters under certain correspondence there remained only one of two things for me to do - open fire on Prof. B.T.Washington, getting such proof as would show him up, if what you said was true. I received a personal letter from Mr. Washington soon after the editorial in question was published and this letter revealed to me the fact that a fight was on hand. I did not answer it but Miss Clark, my secretary did. He wrote again insisting on my personal answer and attention, demanding my motive toward him, after he had helped me and had spoken to some northern white people for me last summer. I could not be less than a man. I simply without any explanation asked that he make such a statement as he desired, which he did and which I published making no comment.

Again I could not afford to fight Profr. Booker T.Washington for the New York Witness is a friend to both him and myself, and if I were to war with him, they would drop me.

I cannot afford it my dear friend, as much as I love you. The Orphanage was imperiled and I had to save it. This does not mean that I disbelieve you. I trust that you understand my motive.

Respectfully yours,

Signed.

D.J.Jenkins

President Jenkins Orphanage.

[Enc.]

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Atlanta, Ga.,

J. A. HOPKINS, Gen. Agt. and Asst. Manager of Negro Department.

March 29, 1905

Rev. D. J. Jenkins,

20 Franklin Street,

Charleston, S. C.

My Dear Mr. Jenkins:-

Your favor of March 27th is at hand and contents have been carefully noted. I wrote you a letter on the 28th which was mailed before I received your favor of the 27th, and which you probably have in hand by this time. At first, I could not understand for the life of me why you appeared to be so afraid of Mr. Washington. I now see that Mr. Washington's influence is worth something to you in the North and for that reason, you do not care to offend him. It seems to me that you should have taken this thing into consideration before you bothered with the Voice of the Negro and Scott at all. You certainly had time to count up the cost before you gave publication to the editorial. But as I said above, at first, it appeared [illegible]ly ridiculous that you had acted as you had. Now I can view the matter with a little more charity. However, Mr. Washington's conduct in this very case surely demonstrates to you the fact that he is a man who buys and bull-dozes his way up in the esteem of the world.

1/31/28

You say in your letter that you gave me the advantage of knowing who wrote his editorial but that he does not know who wrote mine. Have you not made a mistake there? Be perfectly frank Mr. Jenkins. Have you not really told them that I wrote that article

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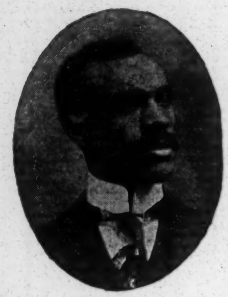

J. A. HOPKINS, Gen. Agt. and Asst. Manager of Negro Department.

here in Atlanta and sent it to your printer who ran it without your ever seeing it? If I did not have the fac simile of certain correspondence in my office here, I would not be so careful about asking these questions. Booker Washington is making the statement to all of his henchmen that I wrote the editorial in question and that you made the correction that was finally made of your own free will, after your attention had been called to the matter. I agree with you that men in this age should have both brain and manhood, but added to these two things, I think I ought to also say that men should be truthful, honest and loyal to their friends.

With best wishes, I am

Yours respectfully,

J. Max Barber

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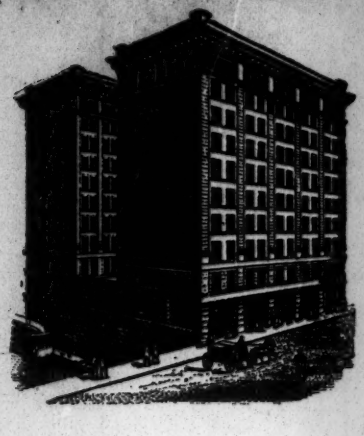

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ATLANTA, GA.,

COPY

53 Clifton St., No. Camb., Mass.

April 18, 1905.

Mr. J. Max Barber,
Editor "Voice of the Negro."
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Sir:-

Your favor at hand and contents duly noted. I wish you would kindly forward me what you can for my work as I need it for immediate use in meeting a bill. Will you also, let me know if you wish the last humber of the series or not so that I may not spend my time in needless labor if it is not wanted. By doing this you will greatly oblige.me.

1/31/26

With regard to the future of the Voice let me say, I believe that the same forces are at work that crushed the C.A.M. into the pitiful rag that it is at present. Perhaps you do not know that Mr. Booker T. Washington is the real owner of the C.A.M. Mr. Moore, really, I believe, only covers Mr. Washington's ownership. The taking over of the C.A.M. to New York was a dastardly trick and they are about th play the same tactics on you unless you go under

Last May I went to New York to continue my work on the magazine under the new management. In some way it was learned that your firm has made advances towards buying the C.A.M. This fact enraged more and Fortune. Fortune said to me then, "Wait, and you will see us put the Voice out of business; It will take a little time but it will come." I wrote this to Dodson after I left the office and told him to forward you that information for your protection. I do not know if he did as requested.

More's plan is, as far as I could learn, to get back all the old force that he can - writers, agents, etc., get the best matter and infuse new life into the book; then, he will work to drive you out of the field. Some of the Agents areasking Mr. Washington to make the fact known that he is the owner of the magazine and in this way their work will become easier in regaining old subscribers. The League will bar you and your representatives from the convention and advise the people to buy the other book. Mr. Dddson was expecting to have a call from Mr. Washington at any time. He says that the commission is too low for him to make any money without working hard as he has to allow the agents under him so large a percentage. Mr. Moore has been after Dodson for some weeks, and has offered him large concessions to give you up. Mr. Washington is so powerful among white men in New York that if he works

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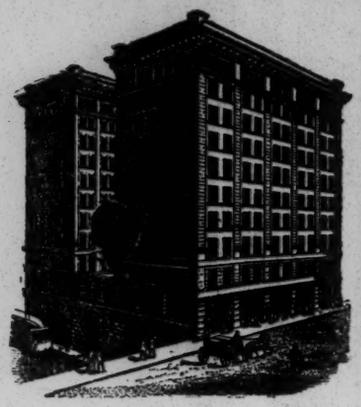

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ATLANTA, GA.,

against Dodson in the firm where he is employed, it will settle it. But aside from that fact, Dodson wants to get into the Office of the AGE to work, as he feels that it will advance him a step in literary work, and he is willing to meet Moore ~~than~~ more than half way.

Here is an illustration of the way they are working: Roscoe Simmons has been to the Y.M.C.A., Brooklyn, where your book has been placed in the reading rooms by Dodson, and has spoken there two Sundays in succession and has offered a prize of $5 to the men for the one who brings in the greatest number of the new members before their anniversay in May. Mr. Moore follows him in speaking for the C.A.M. Such tactics will naturally win with the men even before Mr. Washington addresses them in May, Mr. Peabody, chairman of the meeting.

I suppose your write up of Tuskegee is given to illustrate your impartiality. I hope so at any rate.

So far as advise is concerned, - I can not~~ma~~ advise you. But I can do what I can to help you to a stick to break your enemy's head. There will be, in a short time, material for you to make a stinging editorial against the C.A.M. without seeming to go out of your way to do it in malice. I can and will help you in ways you ~~kn~~ know not of.

I intend to advertise in your book, and I have a friend who will want space shortly. The reason I could not do so at once is that Mr. Moore holds my matter in the shape of 500 copies of my book "Contending Forces" along with my plates. In this way I had nothing to advertise.

Let me know how you come on. Don't give up, and don't go over to your enemy any farther than you can help to keep living. I will keep you posted on all that I hear or can learn of how matters look up this way.

Fraternally yours,

(signed) Pauline E. Hopkins.

[Enc.]

THE VOICE OF THE NEGRO

AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY MAGAZINE

PUBLISHED BY

HERTEL, JENKINS & CO., (CAPITAL $65,000) FORMERLY J. L. NICHOLS & CO.

OFFICE 913 AUSTELL BUILDING

ATLANTA, GA.,

J. W. E. BOWEN
J. MAX BARBER
EDITORS

P. JAMES BRYANT
J. S. FLIPPER
H. H. PROCTOR
ASSOCIATE EDITORS

COPY.

45 Park Place, N. Y., 4-22,'05.

To the Voice of the Negro,
Gentlemen:-

Your kind favor received and contents noted. I thank you for your kind words of friendship and also appreciate your help to me in keeping the magazine in the homes of the people of this vicinity; for all unbiased minded people know of the Voice must in candor acknowledge that it represents the Negro militant and has fine courage -- in fact it speaks out in open meeting "Vox Populi."

On my return to the office, I found your announcement circulars, agents card number 18 and other matter, all of which will be put to the best advantage for the circulation of the Voice. In reference to subscription for Mr. Samuel Bailey, I found that also among my mail. It came on the fifth and I sent him the April number to start with when the magazines came and I will send his subscription in with remittance later.

1137/24.

Confidential.

Soon after B. T. W. spoke in New Rochelle, N. Y. about the last Sunday in February or early in March, a representative of the Col. Am. Mag. called on me and informed me as he thought that the Voice was owned by white men and that Dr. Bowen, Mr. Barber, Woodlee and all were mere figure heads and had no say in the management of the magazine. He then gave me a copy of the Atlanta Independent of March 4, with the enclosed editorial. Proceeding further, he asked me to give him a list of my agents and their addresses and wanted to write them with my authority and send them a few copies of the Col. Am. to work in each month until they displaced the Voice. This I refused to do. He then offered me the same terms as you are giving, except on subscriptions - which was .25 on city subscribers and .30 on out of town subs. After this, I found out while at home sick, that the C. A. M. was running behind and that the Wizard of Tuskegee, Ala. had issued orders that the C. A. M. must secure my services at any cost and at once. I was sick and could not be seen. Then came the information from one that worked with them if I did not come over, they would spend money to put the Voice out of New York City, and that I should not represent the Voice here in the National Negro Business League when it meets here, Aug. 15-18, and they would have things cut and dried so that if any of the editors came to the meeting, they would be howled out. They also said that the Atlanta Independent and other papers would aid in the campaign against us as evidenced by the enclosed clipping. But the Voice's able defense of its standing seemed to have silenced the periodicals that were to make the fight and the sentiment is stronger here for us than ever. All we need is the time to do the work and we can and will do three times the work in this city, Jersey City and Brooklyn.

THE VOICE OF THE NEGRO

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H. H. PROCTOR
ASSOCIATE EDITORS

ATLANTA, GA.,

I have two ladies who have worked with me since 1900. They know the people and have lots of time to canvass for the Voice but cannot afford the car-fare. My plan in part is, as soon as I get a little nearer up with my accounts, to get the office to give me some aid for them, that is a few dollars to encourage them, and I will map out a plan whereby we can make the Voice 1000 strong in single copy sales in a month's time -and get a bulk of subscribers. We have the field and our agents are already trained.

Of course, I have not worked for the Voice for what I could gwt out of it, because I allow my agents .04 and the one cent left to me does not pay for my car fare, postage and allowance for bad payers as I am responsible for the whole force.

Another plan I had in mind was to give my old (trained) agents all of the percentage in May, June and July and let them work up their trade to one hundred a piece or as large as possible and then drop back to .04 as the increase in customers gained in three months would equal at the end of that time. But of course, I could not well afford to do that unless the office could afford to do a little something for me to cover expenses at the same time. I am responsible for those agents.

These are all suggestions.--I shall stand by you and defend your interests here against the "squealers."

Yours fraternally,
W. B. Dodson.
Gen'l. Agent.

1181125

BELL PHONE 2920

J. W. E. BOWEN
J. MAX BARBER
EDITORS

JAS. W. WOODLEE
CIRCULATION MGR.

THE VOICE OF THE NEGRO

AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY MAGAZINE, DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF HUMANITY IN GENERAL AND THE COLORED PEOPLE IN PARTICULAR

PUBLISHED BY
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OFFICE 68½ EAST ALABAMA ST.

ATLANTA, GA., May 6, 1905.

5/8

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Sir:-

In the May number of our magazine, we published the second installment of the series of Papers on Slavery which you kindly sent to us the first of the year. Please find enclosed a check for twelve dollars and a half ($12.50) as per agreement, to pay for the same.

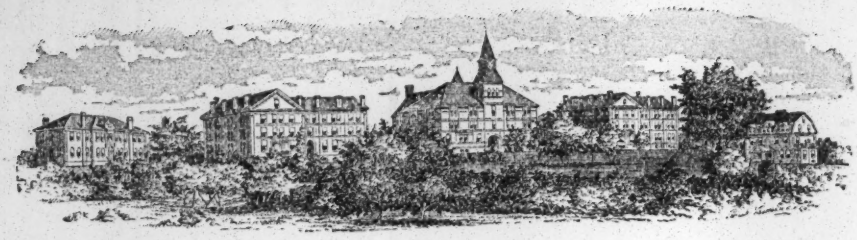
I would be glad to know if you have heard anything from your New York friend regarding the matter which I sent you sometime ago.

Yours very truly,

J. Max Barber

Ashm.

137/20



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REV. MYRON W. ADAMS, Ph. D., Dean and Treasurer
MISS FRANCES B. CLEMMER, Local Secretary

Oct. 24, 1907.

Mr. Alfred Vollum,
409 W. College St.,
Albert Lea, Minn.

21-5-02

My Dear Sir:-

Answering your letter of October 17 I beg to say, that I believe thoroughly that the United Government should give aid to the education of Negroes in the South. I should not call it a "subsidy," and should not care whether the Southern Whites objected or not. This latter seems to me to be rather a curious proviso, it is as though we should say that Child Labor should be stopped in factories providing all the stockholders agreed. Or that labor should be granted decent wages on request of the capitalists. The reasons for giving aid to the Negro education in the South are these: First that the Negro is poor because the Nation kept him in slavery, secondly, because the South is poor on account of the war, and thirdly, because it would be a fair requittal to the South to give money toward education as a offset to the money which has been spent on pensions for northerners; and fifth but chiefly, because the South is not today settling its educational problem, And it is to the interest of the whole Nation to have that question settled as soon as possible, and get rid of, at least the ignorance in the race problem. Publication number six of the Atlanta University would help you in your research. These are out of print or I should send you one.

Copy

Versincerely yours,

"Van Deusen Lodge",

Van Deusenville.

W. E. Burghardt duBois, Esq.,

My dear Sir:-

If it will be agreeable and you will kindly let me know when you are stopping, it will be a pleasure for me to call upon you. I wish to meet you, not alone because you have done so much for your race, for which I have always had much sympathy and love, but also because I am descended in four lines from the DuBois family, of Ulster County, New York, through my Father, and from the Burghardts, of Great Barrington, through my Mother, who was a Van Deusen. As you probably know, the Ulster County families---both the light and the dark members---were very united, and the family Bibles were used for the entries of both. With kind wishes, for yourself and your people, I am, yours, very truly

L. Hasbrouck von Sahler.

September 9th.

89/26/1

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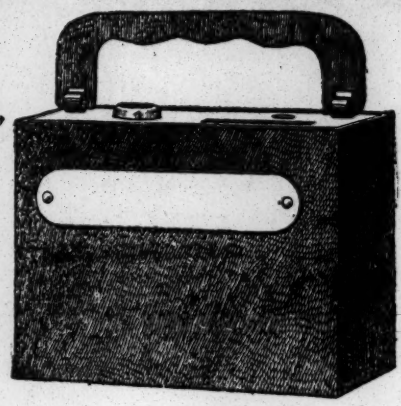

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Sol. C. Johnson.
R. R. Wright.
Jas. M. Ferrebee.

March, 25th 1908.

Prof. W. E. B. DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Sir:-

Replying to your favor of the 19th inst inquiring as to the total deposits of this company for the year 1907, I beg to advise that the total deposits for that year were $94,887.30.

Yours truly

L. E. Williams

President.

Walker Bapt. Inst.,
Augusta, Ga.,
March 28, 1907.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,

Dear sir:- The literary societies of Walker Bapt. Inst. extend to you a cordial invitation to address them at their closing exercises, May 17, 1907,

They are not able to defray expenses, as they do not ask admission fees at that time. Your board will cost you nothing. I invite you to stop at my home. We have no bath-room, and if you prefer, I can arrange to have you stop where there is such a convenience. In case you accept you would have to pay your traveling expenses.

Hoping to hear from you at your earliest convenience,

I am Very respectfully, L. D. Dan

1145/7

3024 Vernon Av.
Chicago, Oct. 16, 1908.

21-5-23

Dear Dr DuBois:

I regret to say that I must resign from membership in the Niagara movement for the reason that I am about to begin work in ~~Chattanooga, Tenn.~~ I should be glad to send you a secret subscription to the able periodical with which you are connected, but I have not the money. Speaking of secret subscriptions, let me say that they are absolutely necessary to the cause. There are many who dare not for good reasons speak or contribute openly who ought to know of that method of rendering substantial aid to a cause which I am sure lies close to really all Negroes' and many white men's hearts. All praise to those who dare speak and act openly but let us be considerate of those who would speak if they dared. The thing to insist on is that no man say he believes

something he does not believe and contributes to a cause he disbelieves in. Let there be silence + inaction in such matters.

21-5-24

I may later find it possible to be associated with you openly but for the present my resignation is final. You shall have a secret comrade in me. My private prayers shall go up for you who dare, and when opportunity affords I shall be a secret subscriber to our common cause.

Yours for the Cause,

+ + + + + + +

~~David R. Bradshaw~~

Boston, January 13, 1905.

21-4-97

Prof. W. E. B. DuBois,

Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Sir:

At a conference held at Mr. Trotter's office today it was agreed that a committee of representative men should visit the President and present broad lines of policy which we desire him to pursue concerning the colored race.

Three definite propositions have been suggested:

First: That the facilities of the Attorney General's office be utilized to uphold the Fifteenth Amendment in connection with cases that may be brought in the Supreme Court, testing the constitutionality of the Revised Constitutions of the South.

Second: To wield the influence of the administration to carry out the Interstate Commerce Clause of the Constitution affecting Interstate traffic including the passenger service.

Third: To encourage national aid to education in the most needy States.

We have decided to invite about fifteen or twenty men to make up the conference, of which the following compose the list:

Prof.DuBois	Bishop Abraham Grant	John A.Hagan, Esq.
" Kelly Miller	" Alexander Walters	George H.Jackson, Esq.
" J.W.E.Bowen	Rev. O.M.Waller	J. R. Clifford, "
" S.G.Atkins	" H.T.Johnson	W.Ashbie Hawkins, "
Hon.D.A.Straker	" C. H. Parish	J.D.Wetmore, "
" H.C.Smith	" Matthew Anderson	William Trotter, "
" J.T.Seattle	" R.D.Boyd	Prof.N.G.Grisham
	" Byron Gunner	Whitfield McKinley,Esq.

21-4-12

It is thought best not to include any known office seeker or office holder on the Committee. Whatever names or suggestions you may have to offer please communicate to Bishop Alexander Walters, 1124 Madison Street, Jacksonville, Fla., until February 15th.

If you approve of this will you serve with the following gentlemen as a committee on arrangements:

Prof. DuBois
" Miller
" Bowen
" Alexander Walters
Bishop Grant

Yours truly,

A. Walters
Kelly Miller

Dear Bishop Walters:

I shall be glad to act with the committee suggested in your letter of the 13th. I suggest as additional members of the committee:

W.M. Morris of Minneapolis, Minn.
A.H. Gunite of Boston, Mass
C.E. Bentley of Chicago

[Alexander Walters]

Prof W.E.B. DuBois
Atlanta Ga.

Jacksonville, Fla.
Jan. 24th, '05.

My dear Sir:

It is thought by the undersigned, that our deplorable political condition makes it neccessary for some concerted action on the part of our leaders to take such steps as will influence the President to recommend in his Inaugural Address and Message to Congress such legislation as will repeal the Election Law enacted by several Southern States, which is in direct violation to the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Federal Constitution. It is proposed that a committee of twenty-five or more citizens visit the President and present a memorial including the following propositions:

113912

First: That we request the President to urge in his Inaugural Address action by Congress for the enforcement of the Fifteenth Article of the Federal Constitution.

Second: That the facilities of the Attorney General's office be utilized to uphold the Fifteenth Amendment in connection with cases that may be brought in the Supreme Court, testing the constitutionality of the Revised Constitutions of the South.

Third: To wield the influence of the administration to carry out the Interstate Commerce Clause of the Constitution affecting Interstate traffic including the passenger service.

Fourth: To recommend national aid to education in the most needy States.

You are cordially invited to become a member of the committee.

It has been suggested that Prof. Kelly Miller be requested to pre-

pare the memorial, and have it ready by Friday, February 10th, 1905; if you cannot be in Washington on the date mentioned above, may we sign your name to the memorial?

A meeting of the full committee will be held at the home of Prof. Kelly Miller, Howard University, Washington, D. C., Tuesday, March 7th, 1905, at 11:00 A. M., at which time the committee will be organized for future action on race matters.

Signed:

W. E. B. DuBois,

Kelly Miller,

J. W. E. Bowen,

Alexander Walters,

H. T. Johnson,

1/3913

P. S. Send reply to Bishop A. Walters, 1124 Madison St., Jacksonville, Fla.

I dictated a letter to you before leaving Jacksonville with instruction to inclose a similar copy of this. Did you receive it?
Send me the address of Dr. Bentley to 952 Harrison street Tampa Fla. I will be there until Feb 4-

Dear Brother W

Dr Bro C. E. Bentley's address

I have mailed

him a copy of the enclosed letter

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278AG.Be.12 MAR 1908

Newyork Mar 24. 711P.

Dr.W.E.B.Dubbis,

Atlanta ~~Ga~~.University, Atlanta Ga.

Not hearing have made other arrangements please ~~mail~~ letter tonight for reading.

A.Walters.

Rev. Edward T. Ware, A. M.
President

Atlanta University

Atlanta, Ga.

Rev. Myron W. Adams, Ph. D.
Dean and Treasurer

Mar. 27, 1900.

Bishop Alexander Walters,

New York City.

My dear Bishop Walters:-

Your first telegram came to me in such a mutilated form that I could not understand who sent it. I immediately telegraphed to the supposed sender and the telegram was returned to me. When I received your second telegram and letter it was too late for me to arrange to come. I trust you had a good meeting. I sent you a night message which I hope you received in time.

Very sincerely yours,

Conferences

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VIRGINIA
SOUTH FLORIDA
WEST ALABAMA
PORTO RICO
CUBA
WEST AFRICA

"The Lord Loveth the Gates of Zion"

Fifth Episcopal District

A. M. E. Zion Church

ALEXANDER WALTERS, D.D., BISHOP.

208 WEST 134TH STREET NEW YORK CITY

Bishops

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T. H. LOMAX, D.D.
C. R. HARRIS, D.D.
A. WALTERS, A.M., D.D.
G. W. CLINTON, A.M., D.D.
J. W. ALSTORK, D.D.
J. W. SMITH, D.D.
J. S. CALDWELL, D.D.

New York, March, 28, 1908. 190

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,

Atlanta, Ga.

My dear Friend:-

We were all very very sorry that you could not be with us at the mass meeting on last Thursday night, however I am glad to tell you that your telegram had a thrilling effect on the audience, as you will see by the enclosed clipping.

The meeting was a grand success in every way. Now concerning the Philadelphia meeting of the seventh of April, the Constitutional Leagu folks are as anxious to have the meeting be a success as we are, and are therefore willing to pay your expenses from Atlanta to Philadelphia and return if you will attend the meeting.

When I met Mr. Trotter and Mr. Scott at Boston about the first of January and suggested your name as a member of the conference to be held in Philadelphia, for some personal reasons they objected. At the time I did not insist on your name, but since that time I have discussed the matter with a number of men that compose the aggressive forces of the race and they think if a union of the forces is to be the object of the meeting that your presence is indispensible.

I write to know if you will come under the conditions expressed above. Please to let me hear from you at once, and thanking you for your co-operation in the New York meeting,

I am yours sincerely,

A. Walters

[Fragment]

Rev. Edward T. Ware, A. M.
President

Atlanta University

Atlanta, Ga.

Rev. Myron W. Adams, Ph. D.
Dean and Treasurer

Mar. 31, 1908.

My Dear Bishop Walters:-

I have your letter of March 28th. I am not certain that I can come to the Conference of April 7th nor am I sure that I am really needed, but if I am needed and if I can do anything to promote the best interest of the Negro race, I shall certainly try to come. At the same time there are three things that I would like to know: In the first place who is to preside at this Conference? Secondly, who are invited to the Conference? Thirdly, what is the business before the Conference? I presume too that you have a steering committee. At any rate something ought to be done before bringing all these men together for the laying out of their work. If so, who are members of that committee? I am asking this not for

Conferences

NEW JERSEY
VIRGINIA
SOUTH FLORIDA
WEST ALABAMA
PORTO RICO
CUBA
WEST AFRICA

"The Lord Loveth the Gates of Zion"

Fifth Episcopal District

A. M. E. Zion Church

ALEXANDER WALTERS, D.D., BISHOP.

208 WEST 134TH STREET NEW YORK CITY

Bishops

J. W. HOOD, D.D., LL. D.
T. H. LOMAX, D.D.
C. R. HARRIS, D.D.
A. WALTERS, A.M., D.D.
G. W. CLINTON, A.M., D.D.
J. W. ALSTORK, D.D.
J. W. SMITH, D.D.
J. S. CALDWELL, D.D.

New York, April, 4, 1908. 190

Dr. W. E. DuBois

Atlanta, Ga.

My Dear Friend:-

Your letter came during my absence at Philadelphia where I spent two days working up the meeting, this why you have not had a prompt reply.

As I told you before the initiative for the Philadelphia meeting was taken by Messrs Troter and Scott and not by myself, I joined in with them with the hope that we might be able to unite all the forces, but I have since discovered that it is utterly impossible to work with Mr. Trotter and I have about given up the idea of a union of the different organizations.

As to who will preside at the meeting, I cannot say, that will be deided at the conference. Because of the narrowness of Mr. Trotter the Hughes League has withdrawn its promise to defray the expenses of certain prominent men that I desired to have present. I will explain the matter more fully when ever we meet. However I wish that you could be present at the meeting at your own personal expense for at this time your presence is indispensible, if the day is to be saved at Philadelphia.

With best wishes for your health and continued success,

I am yours sincerely,

A. Walters

Rev. Edward T. Ware, A. M.
President

Atlanta University

Atlanta, Ga.

Rev. Myron W. Adams, Ph. D.
Dean and Treasurer

April 7, 1908.

Bishop Alexander Walters,

New York.

My Dear Mr. Walters:-

I shall not be able to come to the Philadelphia meeting on account of press of work, and then too, I think on the whole I had better not try and come. It might make more trouble with Mr. Trotter. I have found as you are finding that it is impossible to work permanently with Mr. Trotter, unless he does the Commanding; he is not well balanced enough to allow him to that too much. He is a splendid fellow in many ways: self-sacrificing and honest, at the same time we cannot afford to let him go ahead and have his own way.

1/31/2C

Conferences

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J. W. SMITH, D.D.
J. S. CALDWELL, D.D.

New York, April, 11, 1908. 190

Dr.W.E.B.DuBois,

Atlanta,Ga.

My Dear Friend:-

Your very kind letter came duly to hand ,but too late however to be of use in the convention ,since it came after my arrival home from Philadelphia. The convention was a success, indeed a great success in point of numbers and as a sentiment maker ; the personnel of the convention was quite representative at least ~~se~~ enough so as to disarm the ridicule which the New York Age had prepared in advance to give it . Hundreds were turned away each evening ; the speeches were of a high order and most liberally applauded . The press reports were quite favorable .

In order to get all the forces together again it was thought best to form another organization into which the old organizations might come and work if they desired . Dr.Walden was thought a proper person to put at the head of the new organization in order to unite all the forces . It was agreed that a general meeting be held at Chicago just before the republican convention in June. The executive com, of the Afro-American Council will call its annual meeting for the same place and same time ,now if the same thing could be done with the Niagara Movement I think the union would be complete and all the aggressive forces united ,I am perfectly willing to work with Dr.Walden — I consider him an able and safe man .

Please to write me at once what you think of the whole affair. With all the forces united we have nothing to fear from Mr. Trotter. At the Philadelphia meeting he tried to keep out a number of men that were personally objectional to him ,but the men were admitted finally by an overwhelming majority .

Enclosed find some clippings ,please to return the one with the names of the officers ,I enclose also the interesting letter of Mr Woodson many of its suggestions which I heartily endorse .

Yours sincerely,

A. Mattes

[Fragment]

Rev. Edward T. Ware, A. M.
President

Atlanta University

Atlanta, Ga.

Rev. Myron W. Adams, Ph. D.
Dean and Treasurer

April 16, 1908.

Bishop Alexander Walters,

New York.

My Dear Bishop Walters:-

I have your letter of April 11, and I must say that I am rather disappointed at the out come of the Philadelphia meeting. It seems to me that instead of uniting forces we have put another irganization in the field. However my attitude toward the new organization, as toward all organizations is this: if it does good I shall be very glad to help it at only one how I can help it. I do not however see my way clear at all to call the Niagara meeting at Chicago in June. Our annual meeting must take place in

Rev. Edward T. Ware, A. M.
President

Atlanta University

Atlanta, Ga.

Rev. Myron W. Adams, Ph. D.
Dean and Treasurer

June, 12, 1908.

My Dear Bishop Walters:-

I am publishing this month in the Horizon an appeal to the members of the Afro-American Council, The American Negro Academy, the Negro Political League, and the Niagara Movement to meet with the Niagara Movement at Oberlin late in August and consider plans for uniting of thesefour organizations. I wish very much that would consider this matter and write me at your leisure.

Very sincerely yours,

[Fragment]

Rev. Edward T. Ware, A. M.
President

Atlanta University
Atlanta, Ga.

Rev. Myron W. Adams, Ph. D.
Dean and Treasurer

Mar. 6, 1908.

Mr. Arthur C. Walworth,

100 Pearl St.,

Boston, Mass.

My Dear Mr. Walworth:-

In reply to your letter of March third, let me say that accrding to law the Labor Bureau is not able to pay for the work which I am doing for it, until the manuscript is finished and in its hands. On the other hand the manuscript could not be finished until certain tabulations were made; these tabulations ought to have been made by the Labor Bureau last Spring but they could not get to them, and the work went over till Fall and then had to done here in this

John Wanamaker

New York,
Broadway, 4th Ave. 8th, 9th and 10th Sts.
Paris,
44 Rue des Petites Ecuries.

City Hall Square,
Philadelphia,

74 - C.

November 12, 1908

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Sir:

Replying to your communication of the 10th instant, we recommend The Century Stained Glass Co., 212 South 11th Street, this city.

Yoursrespectfully,

JOHN WANAMAKER.

H.E. Kilpatrick

CONTRACT DEPARTMENT.

V49/44

The Independent
130 FULTON STREET
NEW YORK
EDITORIAL ROOMS

Telephone 3928 CORTLANDT
Cable Address INDEFULT NEW YORK

May 5, 1904

Prof. Burghardt DuBois,
University of Atlanta,
Atlanta, Ga.

My dear Prof. DuBois:-

I was surprised in running over your "The Negro Church" to see among those schools which will not admit negroes "The Rio Grande Congregational Training School", El Paso, Texas, as I have no knowledge of such a school. I find, however, by inquiry that there used to be such a school, which was solely for the education of Mexicans at work on the Spanish language, and that it has been merged into another school at Chihuahua in Mexico, so I think that the school would have to eliminated, at any rate, it would have to come under the previous head "For obvious reasons of class, etc."

I was in Atlanta for a night a few weeks ago, and was very sorry that I could not get up to the University. I was only able to attend meeting at the Colored Congregational Church.

Very truly yours,

William Hayes Ward

Editor.

113149

The Independent
130 FULTON STREET
NEW YORK
EDITORIAL ROOMS

Telephone 3928 CORTLANDT
Cable Address INDEFULT NEW YORK

New York, March 18th, 1908.

21-5-13

Professor W. E. D. DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Ga.

My Dear Sir:-

May I ask you a personal question? Do the negroes of intelligence and position about Atlanta, and so far as you know in Georgia, pay taxes and vote? Do you pay taxes and vote? I have heard it said that you do not, and that would certainly surprise me. I have been hoping that gradually the negroes would not only claim but be allowed the right to vote, and it would seem to me to be the only right policy.

Pardon me for asking the question if it seems to you impertinent.

Very truly yours,

William Hayes Ward

Editor.

Rev. Edward T. Ware, A. M.
President

Atlanta University
Atlanta, Ga.

Rev. Myron W. Adams, Ph. D.
Dean and Treasurer

21-6-14

Mar. 27, 1908.

Mr. William Hayes Ward,

New York.

My Dear Dr. Ward:-

Replying to your letter of March 18th, let me say that practically all the Negroes of intelligence and position about Atlanta and in most of the cities of Georgia, and to a large extent in the country districts, pay taxes. A smaller percent of them vote. I, myself, pay taxes but do not vote in the minor elections; in the more important elections, I do vote. The reason for this is there are a good many of the smaller elections, and it is absolutely useless on account of the white primary system to try and vote, and it takes a

Rev. Edward T. Ware, A. M.
President

Atlanta University
Atlanta, Ga.

Rev. Myron W. Adams, Ph. D.
Dean and Treasurer

21-5-16

W.H.W.#2

great deal of valuable time. What is needed here of course is concerted effort on the part of the Negroes to have them all vote. On account of my position in the school and the attitude in the North, I cannot however take active part in increasing the interest; and therefore put my whole time practically upon my school work. I believe with you that gradually the Negro is going to get the right to vote in the South, and that one of the ways to get is to persistently to vote. But unless we can have the enlightened public opinion of the North back of us, we labor under very great handicap.

May I add that I was a little surprised to see my book, Souls of Black Folk, transformed into the Heart of the Black Man.

(over)

Very sincerely yours,

XII

125 Woodland St.
Hartford, Conn.
April 21, 1904.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:— 4/24

Do you plan to accept the invitation to speak in Brooklyn? and if so when will that bring you to Brooklyn?

If you are not in the Fall I want to make the most of you; and so I plan soon to call on Dr. Richards & others of influence in N. Y. I want to know what the possibilities are.

Sincerely yours,

Edward T. Ware

138 E. 71st St. N. Y. City.

P.S. Is a Bar Harbor visit easy in August within the range of possibility?

Mrs. Ware & I may be there, & help to

2. T. W.

1/30/27

Enclosed is a copy of my last letter from the Brooklyn Ethical Society. As soon as I hear from them definitely I will write you. I think I could come to Bar Harbor this summer. With all good wishes

X11

1382 71 St. N.Y.

May 13, 1935. 3/17

Dear Dr. Du B.

I have called on the Schiffelins. They are with us in the plan for you to visit Mt Desert this summer & plan to have you come at the end of the quarter when we may use them as advertising mediums. How about Monday & Tuesday Aug. 5th & 6th for Bar Harbor & NE Harbor. Place & go ahead? and shall I count on you.

Best wishes to all in Atlanta, and be sure to write as soon as you hear from the Brooklyn

11/26/25

Copy of your appt here.

Sincerely yours,

Edward T Wor

11/20/26

Dear Mr Ware!

I'm afraid my available dates will hardly suit you: I can come to Bar Harbor anytime before July 22, or any time after Aug. 13, but not between those dates. Will this suit you? I have not heard from Brooklyn as yet.

Personally I prefer July, but I suppose that is too early.

X11

1382 11th St. N.W.

May 19, 1905.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:—

After May 13 is out of the question for them comes Hampton, before July 22 is too early, and I think better than not at all.

I would rather arrange on meeting for you the first week in August than two of the earlier dates. Consider you possibly name it? When do you expect to be?

Do think no date or no two dates between the 22nd of July and

1/26/24

Aug 15th when you could
come to Bar Harbor. If not
I shall try for July 20 to
21 in N.E. Harbor & Bar Harbor.
Drop me a line by return
mail that I may write all
over to the Chesapeake

Kindest regards,

Edward T. Dale

[1905]

XII

5/24

Dear Mr Ware

I have been frequently & unexpectedly accommodated by movements & your suggestions I wired you today that the best I can do is to come the week of July 24 — that is, say July 24 & 25. This will cost the currently ~~Annual~~ railway ~~list~~ fare from Chicago & Maine & return and perhaps it will be worth it. August 1st & 15th I am in Kansas & Texas. = Will that do?

11/30/22

138 E 71st St.
138 E 71 St. N.Y.

June 3, 1905

6/5

Dear Dr. Du Bois:-

Mrs Schuyler writes "We are engaging the Swimming Club for Wednesday morning, July 26th at 11 o'clock, for Prof. Du Bois' lecture." You see I told her you were a fine swimmer and looked particularly well in tights, and so you are expected to give the lecture in the swimming pool illustrating by various & sundry dives.

No, this is the swell gathering place for Bar Harbors elite, so don't you fail us. I shall start working up the meeting from my end. Mr Dana

Yrs. E. T. Wor

27-31(1)-B

Dear Mr Ware

I have marked July 26th in red & shall ~~[illegible]~~ be on hand. I would write more but I know it is useless to talk rationally to you at present

———

XII

138 E 71 St N.Y.

June 5, 1905.

Dear Dr DuBois:—

Copies of bill not received. Please also mark July 25th in red, for I shall try to arrange a Montcair Station Office on that date.

Yrs as rationally as possible

L. F. Post

1/30/22

Dear Mr Ware

I've mailed the 25th
in accordance with your
communication of the 8th.
I mean & say: don't make
any social engagements for me
unless you think it absolutely
necessary for the cause.

Yale Club
30 W. 44 St. N.Y. City.

6/19

Dear Dr. Du Bois:— June 13, '04

What theme or subject will you take for your Alumni Dessert address? Let it be so worded that it will excite the curiosity of the most hopeless rabbit and what the interest of the most noble philanthropist There is a problem in psychology + sociology for you!

Yours in suspence

L. T. Ware.

Address me as above + tell me if you have marked July 25- also with ends

27-31A-9

My subject will be:

"Forces for Good & Evil in Georgia"

all hail!

[WARE]

Comment on achète de

Sunday.

Dear Dr. Dubois

Last night was the
first time I have seen
you twice you sent me
the play. I am sorry you
ran away without
letting me have a chance

31-5-22

to say one word. It seems
dreadful to have to keep my
enthusiasm all bottled up
within me for so long.
It is not good for a woman
to keep her adjectives all
~~bottled~~ corked up - something may
give way at any moment.
Because you sent me the
play I think you must care
to know that in my mind
I have been placing you
with William Vaughn Moody;
I hope you will
let me have a chance to tell
you this. Cordially yours
Alice Meynell

(WARREN CHURCH)

Lecture

PROF. W. E. B. DU BOIS

—AT—

Warren M. E. Church

Monday Evening, September, 25th.

41-15D-6

PROGRAMME

Organ Voluntary.....Mrs. Nellie Mellix

Chorus.....Choir

Prayer.....

Chorus.....Choir

Welcome Address on behalf of Clergy.....
Rev. C. M. Tanner, D. D.

Address on behalf of the Professions...Atty. W. H. Stanton

Music.....Four-in-Hand Quartette

Address on behalf of Citizens.....Atty. F. R. Stewart

Chorus.....Choir

LECTURE:

Negro Crimes.....Prof. Du Bois

ATTY. WM. M. RANDOLPH, Master of Ceremonies

PROF. D. A. T. MEEKINS, Musical Director

REV. S. A. VIRGIL, Pastor

Each local speaker will occupy ten minutes.

2110 So Camac St

Phila. Jan 29. 07.

My dear Dr. Du Bois.

I have been asked to undertake some work for the Jamestown Exposition The Negro section.

It consists in arranging about eighteen or twenty groups of from one to twenty figures, each not more than two feet tall.

They are to represent the Negro in his different stages since the landing at James-town.

Already about eight have been suggested to me -
The landing at Jamestown

The slaves at work.
The Emancipation,
First school house.
Farmer's home,
Business man's home
Social function, etc.

I should be glad if you would suggest any that may be added to these, or replace any.

They should not contain many figures because of the short time in which they must be completed.

I shall hope to hear from you as soon as possible.

Yours sincerely.

Mary Hamlin

1924 So 21 St

Phila Jan. 8 - 08

My dear Dr Du Bois -

I am sorry not to have answered your letter long ago but I was not satisfied with the little information I could give you and know no means of obtaining more for you.

It is not long since my grandmother's death and I could get nothing from my uncle I was considered, unsatisfactory, however, but it is all I know of the subject.

John Brown did not stop at my Grandfather's house

1149/70

[3]

This is about all I could gather, but you might be able to find more valuable facts by writing to Miss Ella Still, 764(?) So 19th St, she is the daughter of Wm. Still, or to Wm. Darsey 206 So Camac St. he is the son of Thomas J. Darsey or J. A. Minton Father St, near 15th St.

I hope you book will meet with even greater success than your other contributions, and with best wishes for a pleasant and happy new year,

Yours sincerely

Mrs J. Garrick.

[2]

over night if any time he visited there and was entertained by him and they say he probably stopped at Wm Still's northward at. It is also thought he might have been at one time the guest of Robert Purvis, but his presence in Philadelphia always being of necessity made as last resort, it is not certain where he stopped.

Among those who entertained him were "Gus" Darsey, Henry Minton, Thomas J. Darsey Wm Still Robert Purvis and Henry Jones.

At Still's were exhibited some of his "pikes" and other weapons of defence given to the slaves.

[Meta Vaux Warrick]

Atlanta University

Department of Sociology

W. E. Burghardt DuBois

Atlanta, Ga., ~~Oct. 10,~~ 1908.

Dear Miss Warrick:-

I've got a fine new position now. I want some of your work in aculpture to adorn it. What can you give me still on? We have no money but we beg a little sometimes. I hope you are not in a hurry. I've heard from South Framingham.

Very sincerely yours,

1002 Atlantic Ave.

Atlantic City. Nov. 15, 08

Dear Dr Du Bois.

I was so glad to have a word from you, for I found your letter at the Studio on Friday.

My grandmother died a year ago and I am not living there any more - the house being rented.

I am afraid I have nothing worth offering you for your new reception room either as a gift or on sale. I am still hanging fire with the bust of Dunbar, one of which might please you when it is finished.

I am expecting an order for two panels (Terra-cotta) to go

in a Music room - if they can be used to advantage in your recitation room I will be sure to duplicate them so that you could make use of them.

I shall hope to see you in So. Framingham before the end of another year. I wonder who you could possibly have heard from in that town?

I am well and more happy.

Very sincerely yours

Nita F. Warrick.

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON, Principal. WARREN LOGAN, Treasurer.

TUSKEGEE NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE

(INCORPORATED)

FOR THE TRAINING OF YOUNG COLORED MEN AND WOMEN.

COMMITTEE ON INVESTMENT OF ENDOWMENT FUND.
MR. WM. H. BALDWIN, JR., President Long Island Railroad. 32 Nassau St., New York City.
MR. J. G. PHELPS STOKES. 47 Cedar St., New York City.

Tuskegee, Ala.
Grand Union Hotel, New York. Mar. 11, 1900.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,

Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Dr. DuBois:-

Please consider the contents of this letter strictly private. If you have not done so, I think it not best for you to use the letter of recommendation which I have sent you. I have just received a letter direct from one of the Commissioners in the District asking me to recommend some one for the vacancy there and I have recommended you as strongly as I could. Under the circumstances it would make your case stronger for you not to present the letter which I have given you for the reason that it would tend to put you in the position of seeking the position. It is pretty well settled, judging by the Commissioner's letter, that some one outside of the District is going to be appointed.

This will be my address for the next week.

Yours truly,

Booker T. Washington.

27-31-15

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON, Principal. WARREN LOGAN, Treasurer.

TUSKEGEE NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE.

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FOR THE TRAINING OF COLORED YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN.

COMMITTEE ON INVESTMENT OF ENDOWMENT FUND.

MR. WM. H. BALDWIN, JR.,
President Long Island Railroad
128 Broadway, New York City.
MR. J. G. PHELPS STOKES,
47 Cedar St., New York City.
MR. GEORGE FOSTER PEABODY,
27 Pine St., New York City.
MR. ROBERT C. OGDEN,
10 St. & Broadway, New York City.

21-4-38

South Weymouth, Mass. July 15, 1902.

Tuskegee, Ala.,

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,

Ann Arbor, Mich.

My dear Dr. DuBois:-

I have just read the editorail in the last number of The Outlook based upon your investigation of the condition of the public schools in the South, and I want to thank you most heartily and earnestly for the investigation of the subject referred to and also for the work which you are doing, through your conference and through your writings. This editorial shows the value of such investigation. I know it is hard work and you may feel often that you are not very much encouraged in your efforts, but such an editorial ought to prove of great comfort to you. Constantly putting such facts before the public cannot but help our cause greatly in the long run.

Yours truly,

Booker T. Washington

[c. November, 1902]

Dear Mrs. Washington

We have last got a permanent committee formed here & our first work is to push the sleeping car matter before the Inter-state commerce. I think we'd better get Smith of N.Y. & take it up. We are going to raise money here & are going to do 3 things:

1. Present personally a signed petition to revoke the Pullman Co.
2. Push case before the Inter-state Commerce
3. Go to courts.

Are you still disposed to stand part of the expence & if so what part? What is Smiths address

30-29-1

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON, Principal. WARREN LOGAN, Treasurer.

TUSKEGEE NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE.

(INCORPORATED.)

FOR THE TRAINING OF COLORED YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN

COMMITTEE ON INVESTMENT OF ENDOWMENT FUND:

MR. WM. H. BALDWIN, JR., President Long Island Railroad, 128 Broadway, New York City.
MR. J. G. PHELPS STOKES, 47 Cedar St., New York City.
MR. GEORGE FOSTER PEABODY, 27 Pine St., New York City.
MR. ROBERT C. OGDEN, Tenth St. & Broadway, New York City.

Crawford House,

Boston, Mass. November 28, 1902.

Tuskegee, Ala.,

Personal and Confidential.

My dear Dr. DuBois:-

I have your letter of recent date, and if you will let me know what the total expense will be I shall be willing to bear a portion of it provided I can hand it to you personally and not have any connection with your committee. I do not want my name to go before the committee in any shape or to be used publicly in connection with this matter. I am very glad indeed to hear that you are moving in such a sensible way. Smith is a fine and able man.

Yours truly,

Booker T. Washington

27-31-19

[c. December, 1902]

Dear Mr. Wash.

Mr. W. H Smith wrote me Dec 1, in part as follows:

I am replying asking what he thinks of ~~some~~ a preliminary case simply before the Inter State Commerce Commission.

I presume that he is right is preparing for the courts from the very first. What do you think of the fee charged? It's very high & I am not sure how much we can raise.

7-60-98

POSTAL TELEGRAPH-CABLE COMPANY IN CONNECTION WITH THE COMMERCIAL CABLE COMPANY.

16.

CLARENCE H. MACKAY, President.
J. O. STEVENS, Sec'y. WM. H. BAKER, V. P. & G. M.

CLARENCE H. MACKAY, President.
ALBERT BECK, Sec'y. GEO. G. WARD, V. P. & G. M.

TELEGRAM

(B1644)

The Postal Telegraph-Cable Company transmits and delivers this message subject to the terms and conditions printed on the back of this blank.

Received at Main Office, No. 12 So. Broad St., Atlanta, Ga. (Telephone 290).

53-AG. C. BU. 24,

Tuskeegee Ala, Jan 2nd 1903

Dr. W. E. B. Dubois,

Atlanta Univ.

Atlanta Georgia.

Have wired Dr. Grimke if he could not be present to ask his brother to take his place check your traveling expenses sent to-day

Booker T. washington

11-05 A.M.,

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON, Principal. WARREN LOGAN, Treasurer.

TUSKEGEE NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE.

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FOR THE TRAINING OF COLORED YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN

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MR. GEORGE FOSTER PEABODY,
27 Pine St., New York City.
MR. ROBERT C. OGDEN,
Tenth St. & Broadway, New York City.

Tuskegee, Ala., Feb. 3, 1903.

Confidential

Dear Dr. DuBois:-

Enclosed I send you the exact wording of the plan agreed upon by the people in Atlanta yesterday. I have only had a few minutes conversation with Dr. Parkin and am planning to have another conference with him before he leaves. The male college graduates in our faculty are to meet him this evening at dinner.

I asked the Doctor the direct question as to why Atlanta University was not invited to attend the conference and he said that the Southern man with whom he left the matter of sending out invitations found a technical objection and that was that in mathematics he did not consider Atlanta University doing the kind of work that would entitle it to attendance. I then asked him about Fisk University and he had no explanation to make. I tried in every way possible to impress upon Dr. Parkin the importance of not depending upon promises or mere talk but to see that in some practical, tangible way our people are given a chance and he assures me that through the plan which has been adopted it will be impossible for the colored people to be shut out completely. He says that among other requirements, an institutuon must have 100 students in the department of liberal arts. I think this is a matter that we must keep working at in order not to be left out.

Yours truly,

Booker T. Washington

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON, Principal. WARREN LOGAN, Treasurer.

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FOR THE TRAINING OF COLORED YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN

COMMITTEE ON INVESTMENT OF ENDOWMENT FUND:

MR. WM. H. BALDWIN, JR.,
President Long Island Railroad,
128 Broadway, New York City.
MR. J. G. PHELPS STOKES,
47 Cedar St., New York City.
MR. GEORGE FOSTER PEABODY,
27 Pine St., New York City.
MR. ROBERT C. OGDEN,
Tenth St. & Broadway, New York City.

Tuskegee, Ala., February 12, 1903.

Dear Dr. DuBois :--

I am sorry that a tremendous pressure of work has delayed my sending out the letters sooner, but I am sending to you copy of such a letter as I have sent out. I shall keep you informed as to the answers. I find that I did not mention to you when you were here the name of Mr. Fortune as he is out of the country, but I find that it is probable he will return within a few weeks, and in that case, I should feel that it is proper to invite him to be present at this time. I understand that you and he do not agree on many matters. I have known Mr. Fortune for a number of years and while he has his weak points he also has his strong ones, and I think his counsel in such a meeting would be of great value. I am very anxious that the meeting be not confined to those who may agree with my own views regarding education and the position which the race shall assume in public affairs, but that it shall in every way represent all the interests of the race.

Very truly yours,

Booker T. Washington

P.S. I rather think it would be better for you to write Mr. Morgan yourself. I do not know him very well and then besides I rather have the idea that he has some feeling against me and would not perhaps under the circumstances be inclined to consider favorably anything that I might say. Please let me know if you will write him.

B. T. W.

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON, Principal. 27-31A-23 WARREN LOGAN, Treasurer.

TUSKEGEE NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE.

(INCORPORATED.)

FOR THE TRAINING OF COLORED YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN.

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MR. ROBERT C. OGDEN,
Tenth St. & Broadway, New York City.

Tuskegee, Ala., March 4,1903.

Dr. W.E.B.DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Dr. DuBois :-- I send you herewith list of persons who have been invited to the proposed conference. All of them have been written to with the exception of Mr. Clement G. Morgan.

Very truly yours,

Booker T. Washington

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON, Principal. WARREN LOGAN, Treasurer.

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MR. ROBERT C. OGDEN,
Tenth St. & Broadway, New York City.

Copy

Tuskegee, Ala., March 5, 1903.

Bishop A. Grant, 3349 Penn. Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

Bishop Alex. Walters, 28 Oak Street, Jersey City, N. J.

Rev. C. T. Walker, 129 West 53d St., New York City.

Mr. C. W. Anderson, Room 10, Fifth Ave., Hotel, New York City.

Dr. W.E.B.DuBois, Atlanta Univ., Atlanta, Ga.

Mr. C. G. Morgan, 39 Court Street, Boston, Mass.

Dr. I. B. Scott, 429 Carondelet St., New Orleans, La.

Mr. J. W. Lyons, Register of the Treasury, Washington, D.C.

Mr. Whitfield McKinlay, 936 F. St., n.w. Washington, D.C.

Mr. Kelly Miller, Howard Univ., Washington, D.C.

Mr. George L. Knox, Editor The Freeman, Indianapolis, Ind.

Mr. J.C.Napier, Napier Court, Nashville, Tenn.

Mr. F.L.McGhee, 32 & 33 Union Block, St. Paul, Minn.

Mr. S. Laing Williams, 113 Adams St., Chicago, Ill.

Mr. H. T. Kealing, 631 Pine Street, Phila., Pa.

Mr. W. L. Taylor, C/- True Reformers, Richmond, Va.

Mr. W. H. Stewart, Editor American Baptist, Louisville, Ky.

Mr. John S. Trower, 5706 Germantown Ave., Phila., Pa.

Mr. T. Thomas Fortune, General Delivery, Manila.

27-3/4-31

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON, Principal. WARREN LOGAN, Treasurer.

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27 Pine St., New York City.
MR. ROBERT C. OGDEN,
Tenth St. & Broadway, New York City.

Fifth Ave. Bank, New York City. March 27, 1903.

Tuskegee, Ala.,

Dear Dr. DuBois:-

I am in receipt of your letter of March 20th. The definite date for the meeting has not been fixed. It is a very difficult matter to set a date where so large a number of busy people are concerned that will bring together the majority of the people we want, for that reason the matter has dragged. All the people invited, however, are willing to attend. I have been working at the matter ever since we had our meeting at Tuskegee. I am very much afraid however, that it will be impossible to have the meeting in any month except April unless we defer it until June.

Yours truly,

Booker T. Washington

27-318-24

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON, Principal. WARREN LOGAN, Treasurer.

TUSKEGEE NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE.

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MR. GEORGE FOSTER PEABODY, 27 Pine St., New York City.
MR. ROBERT C. OGDEN, 784 Broadway, New York City.

Chicago, Ill. May 9, 1903.

Tuskegee, Ala.,

My dear Dr. DuBois:-

When you are in New York again I hope you will make it a point to meet Hon. John E. Milholland, 52 Broadway. Mr. Milholland is a loyal friend of the race. He is inclined to take radical views but withal is a very find able man, and he is very anxious to get into personal touch with you. I think you will like him.

I am still at work on the matter of the New York meeting and it now looks as if sometime in June might be the season that would be most convenient to most of the people.

Yours truly,

Booker T. Washington

File

27-3/9-25

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON.

TUSKEGEE NORMAL AND
INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE.
INCORPORATED.
TUSKEGEE, ALABAMA.

To W E B Du Bois

Mr. Booker T. Washington will be pleased to have you take dinner with him at his home, "The Oaks", at 6:30 o'clock this evening.

Tuskegee.
July 6. 1903.

Vol 2

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON.

TUSKEGEE NORMAL AND
INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE.
INCORPORATED.
TUSKEGEE, ALABAMA.

October 28, 1903.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,

South Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Dr. DuBois:-

The enclosed is a copy of a letter which I have sent out to all the parties mentioned in our previous conference, and I hope very much it will have your approval. If for any reason you think any changes should be made in the personnel of those invited, I wish very much that you would say so.

Yours truly,

Booker T. Washington

[Enc.]

6

Copy October 28, 1903.

Bishop A. Grant,

3349 Penn. St., Indianapolis, Ind.

My dear Bishop:-

You will perhaps recall that about the middle of last February I addressed you a letter concerning a private conference to be attended by about fifteen or eighteen of our most prominent men, representing various sections of thecountry and various race interests, for the purpose of considering quietly all the weighty matters that now confront us as a race. The meeting was not called at the time hoped for in my last correspondence for the reason that there was delay and some disappointment in providing funds for the expenses of the meeting. That feature has now been provided for in a way that will not make those who attend the conference feel obligated to any individual or organization and leave them free for open and frank discussion.

Y32/13

I very much hope that you can now see your way clear to attend such a conference in New York City to be held, if possible, on the 6th, 7th and 8th of January, 1904.

The value of such a meeting will consist very largely in everything connected with it, even the fact that there is to be such a meeting, being kept absolutely from the public for the present, and I wish to enjoin upon you the importance of nothing being said concerning it.

I very much hope that you will feel it to be your duty to throw aside all other engagements for the purpose of attending this meeting, which, I believe, is going to be the most important, serious and far-reaching in the history of our people. Other matters can wait. The things to be considered by this gathering I think cannot wait longer. The recent action taken by the Governor of Tennesssee in relation to Pullman car accommodations for colored people is but one of the signs which show the importance of such a gathering as we contemplate.

Yours truly, Signed Booker T. Washington

Dear Mr. W ——

Replying to your note of the 28 ult. I think the ~~Robb~~ Crenshaw letter a good one & the date is suitable for me. As to the personnel of those to be invited I have already expressed my opinion as to one & still adhere to it. I ~~think~~ see that Morgan is on your list & he ought to be kept there by all means. I think another Chicago man should be added as the Chicago people object to Mr. Williams as representing them entirely. Dr. Bentley or Mr. Morris would be suitable. I should like to see Dr. Grinde of Washington included.

Yr ——

(WASHINGTON)

COPY

Chicago, Nov.3,1903.

My dear Mr. Washington :-

Referring to both of your telegrams regarding the Tennessee matter, I will say that I arranged for a committee consisting of Hon. E. H. Morris, A. H. Roberts, Rev. A. C. Cory, Dr. C. E. Bentley, and Theodore Jones, to call on Mr. Lincoln. I went to the Pullman Building and tried my best to arrange for an interview, but Mr. Lincoln declined to meet us. He said, through his secr etary, that a conference might do more harm than good. He further said that he was in receipt of a large number of letters from prominent colored men all over the country, and the company was fully informed as to the feeling of the colored people in the matter. He insistedthat nothing could be effected by a conference such as we tried to have. In view of this outcome of our efforts, there seems to be nothing left for us to do except to have our prominent men and women throughout the country bombard the Pullman Company with protests.

1/28/11

Viewing the matter from a lawyer's standpoint, I do not think that the Pullman Company can discriminate against interstate passengers. A suit was tried here some time ago, in which this very question was raised? The Pullman Company was defendent, and the cause of action was a refusal to sell a colored person a sleeping berth somewhere in Tennessee. A verdict of $300 dollars was returned against the Company, and the judgement was sustained. If there is any thing else which you can suggest, we will be glad to act on your suggestion.

Referring to your favor of the 28th ult. concerning the proposed conference in N. Y. some time in January, will say that I hold myself ready to attend at any time. I appreciate the confidential nature of this matter, as well as the implied compliment to me.

Mrs. W. joins me in regards to you and yours.

Truly yours, S. Laing Williams.

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON, Principal.

WARREN LOGAN, Treasurer.

[B. T. Washington]

The.....

TUSKEGEE NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE

.....Tuskegee, Alabama.....

For the Training of Colored Young Men and Women

COMMITTEE ON INVESTMENT OF ENDOWMENT FUND

MR. WM. H. BALDWIN, JR
President Long Island Railroad
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47 Cedar St., New York City

MR. GEORGE F. PEABODY
27 Pine St., New York City

MR. ROBERT C. OGDEN
784 Broadway, New York City

November 5, 1903.

Dear Dr. DuBois:-

Replying in part to yours of November 3d, I want to get your opinion on the question as to whether or not either Bishop Turner or Bishop Holsey should not properly be included in our New York conference. Both of these men represent in a way the John Temple Graves idea and that is an element which I wonder if it is safe for us to ignore if we wish to have all sides of the question fairly and honestly considered.

I will write you later about the other suggestion raised in your letter.

In looking over the list I find that we have no representative from the state of Texas. Texas is so large within itself that I have been wondering if that section of the country should not be respesented, in that case have you any one to suggest? I think you know R. L. Smith, a graduate from Atlanta University, and a man who has done excellent work in many directions in Texas. In case you decide to have some one from that state I can think of no one who is more representative in his character. Perhaps you know some other person.

I have been telegraphing trying to make arrangements for our reception in Chicago ever since I reached home, but up to the present time nothing is very satisfactory. Mr. Lincoln is evidently waiting for some developments in the South or trying to hedge. The last telegram wanted to know the names of the committee and parts of the country that they represented and the object to be covered by the conference. This

information I telegraphed day before yesterday, but still no answer.

Yours truly,

It may be, however, that the company is holding out in our favor and is trying to avoid seeing committees in order to not attact attention and thus now stir up the South to any great extent.

Copy

November 6, 1903.

Dear Mr. Proctor:-

On reaching home on Monday, I telegraphed to Chicago with a view of having a time set when our committee would be received by Mr. Lincoln. I stated that either the 12th or 13th would be convenient. The next day I received a telegram in reply asking the names of the committee, the parts of the country they represented, and the object to be covered by our confsrence. I immediately telegraphed in reply this information. Up to the present time I have received no answer to my last telegram.

In the meantime I have received a letter from Mr. S. Laing Williams, a copy of which I enclose. I rather think that this letter throws a gwaat deal of light on the whole subject, and I doubt very much whether our committee will secure a hearing. As individuals none of us I think, would have any trouble in being received by Mr. Lincoln, but it is evident for some reason he means to avoid receiving any committee. I do not think that Mr. Lincoln's action in this regard is to be taken as unfriendly or unfavorable; I rather think that he is trying to avoid stirring up the question as much as possible, and that he fears if it were known that we are pressing the matter in Chicago that a back fire might be started by the Southern people. Neither do I think that any decision has been reached by the company, otherwise I think Mr. Williams' committee would have been so informed. It is evident that the many letters and telegrams which have been sent to Chicago on the subject have done

good, and I advise that in every way possible this agitation be kept up. I have talked with Dr. DuBois through the telephone this morning, and both he and I are of the opinion that under the present circumstances it would be useless to go to Chicago unless we get a definite reply as to an audience.

Will you be kind enough to show a copy of this letter to the other members of the committee? I have sent a copy direct to Dr. DuBois.

Enclosed I return the petition or letter addressed to Mr. Lincoln which I have signed. You and the other members of the committee can do as you think best about forwarding this if it is not taken by the committee.

Yours truly,

Copy

[1903]

1902

November 7, 1902.

21-4-27

Dear Mr. Proctor:-

Since writing you today I have received a telegram from Chicago stating that Mr. Lincoln declined to see any committee on the sleeping car business, and the telegram further said that he thought at this time that the reception of a committee on his part would do harm rather than good. I do not think, however, that this decision on Mr. Lincoln's part need be interpreted as meaning that the Pullman Car Company are necessarily hostile to our interests.

Yours truly,

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON, Principal. WARREN LOGAN, Treasurer.

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27 Pine St., New York City
MR. ROBERT C. OGDEN
784 Broadway, New York City

Nov. 8, 1903.

21-4-48

Dear Dr. DuBois:-

Please be kind enough to let me have your opinion of the following matters just as early as possible as time is pressing: Of course the main object of our New York Conference is to try to agree upon certain fundamental principles and to see in what way we understand or misunderstand each other and correct mistakes as far as possible. I agree with your suggestion that in Chicago, for example, we ought to have as far as possible, all shades of opinion represented. I have no objection to inviting either Dr. Bently or Mr. Morris. Which one do you prefer? Of course we could not invite them both. In this same connection I think htat we ought to have W. H. Lewis from Boston as we could only get at both sides of New England thought by having him or some such man, as well as Mr. Morgan. The more I think of it, the more I feel convinced that Dr. J. W. E. Bowen ought to be present. He represents a very large constituency and I have found him on all questions a pretty sane man. I have already written you as to your opnion about either Bishop Turner or Bishop Holsey. Of couse we must avoid having the conference too large and too expensive. Do you really think that Dr. Grimke would represent some idea or element that would not be represented by somebody else already invited? Please think of this and write me. As to Fortune; we may or may not agree with a great many things that he does, but I think there is no question but that he influences public opinion in a very

large degree. We must make an especial effort to drop out of consideration all personal feelings, otherwise the conference will be a failure from the beginning.

So far in making up the conference, I fear it has one especially weak point which should be strengthened if possible. We should bear in mind that the bulk of our people are in the South and that the problems relating to their future very largely surround the Southern colored people, and we should be very sure that there is a large element in the conference who actually know Southern conditions by experience and who can speak with authority, and we should not have to depend too much on mere theory and untried schemes of Northern colored people.

64-4-21-2

Yours truly,
Booker T. Washington

Dear Mr. Washington:

I do not think it will be profitable for me to give further advice which will not be followed. The conference is yours & you will naturally constitute it as you choose. I must of course reserve the right to see the final list of those invited and to decide then whether my own presence is worth while.

Yr

190 ✓

(Confidential.)

Memoranda on the
Washington Meeting.

Booker T. Washington

Those invited to the meeting may be roughly classified as follows:

Unscrupulously for Washington.

Lewis, Fortune, Stewart, McKinley, Smith, Knox, and Washington.

For Washington, withuot enthusiasm or with scruples:

Moten, Anderson, Walker, Proctor, Napier, Grant, H.C.Morris, W illiams, Taylor.

Uncertain, leaning to Washington.

Walters, Haynes, Trower.

Uncertain, possibly against Washington.

Kealing, Scott, Lyons.

Anti-Washington.

Miller.

Uncompromisingly Anti-Washington.

Morgan, E.H.Morris, McGhee, Grimke, DuBois.

Principles of Anti-Washington men.

1.Opposition to any organization or person which does not stand for:

a.The right of Negroes to vote on exactly the same terms as other citizens vote.

b.Equal civil rights.

c.Educational opportunities according to ability including college, normal, industrial and common school training.

2.Full, candid and open criticism of Mr.Washington's attitude on

a.The suffrage and office holding.

b.Civil rights.

c.College and industrial training.

3.Refusal to take part in this meeting or any meeting or any organization where the right of free discussion of Mr.Washington's attitude and the attitude of other influential men is not allowed.

Notes.

1.The tactics of the pro- Washington men will take one or more of the following forms:

a. Conciliation and compromise.
b. Irritation and brow-beating.
c. Silent shutting off of discussion by closure methods.

Come prepared therefore, in case of

a. to be firm and hammer at the principles and Washington's record.
b. to keep good temper and insist on free speech.
c. to protest against closure or underhand methods even to the extent of leaving the meeting.

43-3-237

Bring every speech or letter or record of Washington you can lay hands on so that he can fface his record in print.

The main issue of this meeting is Washington, refuse to be side-tracked

Aa Anti-Washington men will please be in New York Tuesday night. Arrangements will be made for a supper and conference in a private dining room during the hours of 7 - 10 or later. Kindly write Mr. DuBois immediately as to your presence.

27-3iA-26

Form No. 168.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

INCORPORATED

23,000 OFFICES IN AMERICA. CABLE SERVICE TO ALL THE WORLD.

This Company **TRANSMITS** and **DELIVERS** messages only on conditions limiting its liability, which have been assented to by the sender of the following message. Errors can be guarded against only by repeating a message back to the sending station for comparison, and the Company will not hold itself liable for errors or delays in transmission or delivery of **Unrepeated Messages**, beyond the amount of tolls paid thereon, nor in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within sixty days after the message is filed with the Company for transmission.

This is an **UNREPEATED MESSAGE**, and is delivered by request of the sender, under the conditions named above.

ROBERT C. CLOWRY, President and General Manager.

RECEIVED at

536

NOV 14 1903

al42-NY. B&. TR. 20-paid.

Mt, New-York, Ny. 14th Nov. 1903.

Dr. W. E. B. Dubois., Atlanta, University ,

Atlanta, Ga.,

~~Most important~~ receive answer to my last letter at once.

If not sent tuskegee. Please send me here hotel manhattan.

Booker T Washington.,

1:44-Pm.

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON, Principal. WARREN LOGAN, Treasurer.

The.....

TUSKEGEE NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE

.....Tuskegee, Alabama.....

For the Training of Colored Young Men and Women

COMMITTEE ON INVESTMENT OF ENDOWMENT FUND

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47 Cedar St., New York City

MR. GEORGE F. PEABODY
27 Pine St., New York City

MR. ROBERT C. OGDEN
784 Broadway, New York City

Crawford House, Boston, Mass.
November 26h, 1903.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Dr. DuBois :-

I enclose a list of the names of the men who have been invited to attend the January Conference in New York. I may add that with a few exceptions, I have heard from these people, and they have already accepted. I expect to hear from all of them within the next few days. My address will be Tuskegee from this on.

Very truly yours,

Booker T. Washington.

27-314-30

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON, Principal. WARREN LOGAN, Treasurer.

The.....
TUSKEGEE NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE
....Tuskegee, Alabama.....
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MR. ROBERT C. OGDEN
784 Broadway, New York City

December 4, 1903.

Dear Dr. DuBois:-

Enclosed I send you a copy of a letter received from Dr. Grimke, together with my reply. All of the men indicated by him are strong forces and I wish we could invite them, but I hesitate because of the fear of making the conference too large.

Yours truly,

Booker T. Washington

1/32/13

2

Copy to Dr. DuBois

December 5th, 1903.

Dr. F. J. Grimke,

1536 L St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

Dear Dr. Grimke:-

I have your letter of recent date. I very much hope that you, yourself, will attend the conference as I do not think any one taking your place can be of the service that you would.

In regard to your brother; there are one or two considerations which I wish to call to your attention. First; you will note that he resides in Boston, and we have already invited two persons from that city; this, it seems to me, would give Boston an undue representation. Second; in politics I understand that he is a Democrat, and you will note that we have already invited one prominent Democrat from the West. Of course we have had to keep in mind two things, first, not to make the conference too expensive, second, not to have it too large to be so unwieldy that it will be a mere forum of discussion rather than a quiet ~~conference~~ Confidential serious, heart to heart talk.

I will take up with Dr. DuBois the name of the other persons that you suggest. All of them are good men and I wish theremight be no hesitation in inviting them.

Yours very truly,

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON, Principal. WARREN LOGAN, Treasurer.

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784 Broadway, New York City

December 5, 1903.

Dec 26

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,

South Atlanta, Ga.

My dear Sir:-

In case you do not care to secure boarding accommodations for yourself in New York while attending the conference, if you will address a letter to Mr. Charles W. Anderson, Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York City, he will be very glad to secure you a comfortable boarding place.

Yours truly,

Booker T. Washington

1/32/11

Dear Mr. Anderson

Kindly find me boarding accommodations — clean with good food — in New York for the Washington Meeting

& oblige.

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON, Principal. WARREN LOGAN, Treasurer.

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27 Pine St., New York City

MR. ROBERT C. OGDEN
784 Broadway, New York City

Hotel Manhattan, New York City.

December 13th, 1903.

PERSONAL.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,

Atlanta University,

Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Dr. DuBois :-

Apropos of our ~~private~~ personal correspondence regarding the conference in New York during the 6th, 7th, ahd 8th of January, I write to say that the meetings will be held in the parlors of Carnegie Hall, 154 West 57th Street. The first session will open at 10.30 A. M. January 6th. A midday luncheon will be served each day in the Hall.

Very truly yours,

Booker T. Washington

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON, Principal. WARREN LOGAN, Treasurer.

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The.....
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....Tuskegee, Alabama.....
For the Training of Colored & & Young Men and Women & & &

Hotel Manhattan, New York City.

December 14th, 1903.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,

Atlanta University,

Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Dr. DuBois :-

1/28/1

Enclosed I am sending you a copy of the opinion of Mr. Cravath upon the Pullman Car question. Another step in this direction will soon be taken. I wish that you would be kind enough to let all the Atlanta members of the Committee see the opinion. I have sent a copy direct to Rev. Procter.

Very truly yours,

Booker T. Washington.

Copy?

Dr Du Bois

Guthrie, Cravath & Henderson,

No. 52 William Street.

New York? December 9th, 19o3.

Pullman Palace Car Company.

Dear Sir :-

You have asked my opinion as to whether a regulation by the Pullman Palace Car Company excluding colored persons from their cars in certain Southern States would be valid and enforcible. The relation of the Pullman Palace Car Company to the passenger traffic upon the railroads of the United States is too well known to require statement. It may also be assumed that as a rule trains carrying Pullman cars pass through two or more states.

1/28/2

The law is clearly settled that railroad companies are bound to furnish to colored travellers accomadations equal to those provided for white travellers, and that while a railroad company may lawfully furnish separate coaches for colored travellers, and exclude them from other cars, the separate accomadations furnished must be equal to those rpovided for white persons.

This rule has been applied by the Inter-State Commerce Commission. For instance, in Council v. Western & Atlantic R. R? Co., 1 Interstate Com. Rep. 339, the Interstate Commerce Commission required a railroad company to desist "from furnishing to colored persons purchasing first class tickets on its road accomadations which are not equally safe and comfortable with those furnished other first class passengere." To the same effect see

Heard v. Georgia R. R. Co., Int. Com. Rep. 127.

I am of the opinion that under the rules of law above stated railroad companies and the Pullman Company are bound to furnish to colored persons sleeping car accomadations which are substantially equal in quality to those furnished to wgite persons. They can lawfully furnish separate sleeping cars for colored persons, or set aside a certain portion of each sleeping car to be occupied solely by colored persons. But in the absence of any such separate accomadations, colored persons are, in my opinion, entitled to admission to the sleeping cars of the Pullman Palace Car Company upon an equality with white persons.

The situation would not be changed by state statutes requiring t the exclusion of colored persons from sleeping cars. Such statutes would, in my opinion, be unconstitional.

1/28/3

Plessy v. Ferguson, 163 U. S. 537.

It has been suggested that the position of the Pullman Palace Car Company does not correspond ot that of the railroad company, but more nearly resembles that of the owner of a hotel. I do not think that such a distinction is sounx. Sleeping cars are so essential to the comfort of passengers taking long journeys that they must be regarded as part of the normal passenger accomadations furnished by railroad companies, whether they are furnished directly by the railroad companies themselves, or by the Pullman Palace Car Company under arrangements with the railroads. The law in this regard was clearly laid down by the Suprememe Court of Illinios in 1883 in the case of Nevin v. Pullman Palace Car Company, 106 Ill. 222. In that case the Court says:

"Liek an ordinary railway company engaged in the tramsportation of freight and passengers, this company transacts its entire business so far as it relates to this case, over the various railways in this and other states. Like railway companies it exercises special priv-

cleges and franchises granted to it by the state, and its business is transacted almost exclusively with the travelling public. Its cars on the various lines of road are extensively advertised all over the country, setting forth, in fitting terms, the accomadations and comforts they afford, rates of charges, etc., and the public are earnestly invited to avail themselves of the advantages and comforst they thus offer. In what respect, then, does this company differ in its relation to the public, so far as the present inquiry is concerhed, from an ordinary railroad company? No difference has been pointed out by counsel, and we are confident none can be. Whym then should not the same principles be held to apply to it that apply to common carriers, and others in like employments, in so far as their relation to the public is the same?"

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) Paul D. Cravath.

Wm. H. Baldwin, Jr.,
128 Broadway, New York.

1/28/4

27-31A-32

[1903]

POSTAL TELEGRAPH-CABLE COMPANY IN CONNECTION WITH THE COMMERCIAL CABLE COMPANY.

16.

CLARENCE H. MACKAY, President.
J. O. STEVENS, Sec'y. WM. H. BAKER, V. P. & G. M.

CLARENCE H. MACKAY, President.
ALBERT BECK, Sec'y. GEO. G. WARD, V. P. & G. M.

(31944)

TELEGRAM

The Postal Telegraph-Cable Company transmits and delivers this message subject to the terms and conditions printed on the back of this blank.

Received at Main Office, No. 12 So. Broad St., Atlanta, Ga. (Telephone 290).

60AC N MC 23

Tuskegee, Ala. Dec 29

Dr. W. E. B. Dubois,

Atlanta, University, Atlanta, Ga.

Necessary all business arrangements connection Newyork conference be closed, be kind enough to telegraph today my expense whether you plan to be present.

Booker T. Washington.

1140Am

1903

Dear Mr. Washington:

Will you kindly send me a list of those invited to the proposed Conference?

Very truly

W E B DuBois

1/32/14

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON, Principal. WARREN LOGAN, Treasurer.

COMMITTEE ON INVESTMENT OF ENDOWMENT FUND

MR. WM. H. BALDWIN, JR
President Long Island Railroad
128 Broadway, New York City

MR. J. G. PHELPS STOKES
47 Cedar St., New York City

MR. GEORGE F. PEABODY
54 Williams St., New York City

MR. ROBERT C. OGDEN
784 Broadway, New York City

The.....
TUSKEGEE NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE
....Tuskegee, Alabama.....

For the Training of Colored Young Men and Women

Jan. 1, 1904.

1/35/50

Dear Dr. DuBois:-

I send you herewith post office money order covering expenses of travel to New York. This is the amount mentioned in Dr. Adams' telegram advising me that you intend being present at the conference.

Yours truly,

Booker T. Washington

60

[Booker T. Washington]

EMMETT J. SCOTT

TUSKEGEE NORMAL AND
INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE
TUSKEGEE, ALABAMA

January 1, 04

My Dear Sir:-

I write to say that your telegram suggesting that Dr. Gunsaulus will not be at the January (New York) Conference is received by Dr. Washington.

In the mail of the same day he has a letter from Mr. Whitefield McKinlay who writes that he and Dr. Gunsaulus have been in conference & that Dr. Gunsaulus has definitely decided to be [illegible] Mr. Washington [illegible]

have a final word in the matter today - or tomorrow, & will advise with you.

Yours very truly

Emmett J. Scott

Pres. C. R. R. Co.

PROGRAM.

1.

Addresses-- Drs. Washington and DuBois. 10 minutes each.

2.

(It is recommended that the subject of Domicile be taken up Wednesday afternoon, and, if there i s time, that also of Occupation.)

3.

Suffrage. — North. / South.

4.

Civic Equality. — Travel. / Public Accomadations.

5.

Legal Redress: Lynching.

6.

Education. — Kinds: Colleges. / Public Schools. / Industrial Schools. — Support: National and State. / Philanthropic. / Self Help.

7.

Domicile — Within the United States. / Without the United States.

31-3-18

8.

Occupations.
- Domestic Servants.
- Farmers.
- Artisans.
- Business Men.
- Professional Men.

9.

Church and Benevolent Societies.

(Free and frank discussion is to be had on all questions, and no attempt is to be made to limit its ragge.)

Sessions: 10.30 to 2:00; 2:30 to 5:00.

-0-

Bank
Eye-glasses
Speeches
Clothes
Letters
Hack
Lunch
Wash. check.

5.14
.25
5.39
.2
$10.78

1/6 Exp. 14 [2.8 / 1.5]
S 15
C. 10
B 1.4
20 5
M 5
2 .27

13
25
60
.50
.68
2.16
.10
1.26

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON, Principal. WARREN LOGAN, Treasurer.

COMMITTEE ON INVESTMENT OF ENDOWMENT FUND

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784 Broadway, New York City

The.....
TUSKEGEE NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE
....Tuskegee, Alabama.....
For the Training of Colored
Young Men and Women

January 23d, 1904.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Dr. DuBois:---

You will remember that I announced on the floor of our Conference on the last evening that some one had given out information to the newspapers. I am glad to state that I found afterward that the report was an imagined one, and did not come from the inside. The editor to whom it was submitted refused to print it.

I have thought it wise to send the above statement to each of the members of the conference.

Very truly,

Booker T. Washington

1/35/16

[Washington]

Form No. 168.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

INCORPORATED

23,000 OFFICES IN AMERICA. CABLE SERVICE TO ALL THE WORLD.

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This is an **UNREPEATED MESSAGE**, and is delivered by request of the sender, under the conditions named above.

ROBERT C. CLOWRY, President and General Manager.

Rec'd 1898 Mar 20

RECEIVED at

Dated Lynchburg Va 1 11

To Dr W E B Dubois

Atlanta Ga

Havent last engagement with me
think March twenty first will
Suit me

B T W

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON, Principal. WARREN LOGAN, Treasurer.

COMMITTEE ON INVESTMENT OF ENDOWMENT FUND

MR. WM. H. BALDWIN, JR
President Long Island Railroad
128 Broadway, New York City

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54 Williams St., New York City

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784 Broadway, New York City

The.....
TUSKEGEE NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE
....Tuskegee, Alabama.....
For the Training of Colored Young Men and Women

Hotel Manhattan, New York City.

February 13th, 1904.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,

Atlanta University,

Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Dr. DuBois :---

You will be interested in the enclosed copy of a telegram received from Prof. Willcox. I have telegraphed him urging that he immediately make a statement of his position in Leslie's Weekly.

I presume that you have seen Gov. Vardaman's article in the last issue of Leslie's.

Very truly yours,

Booker T. Washington

1904

Copy.

Ithaca, N. Y. Feb. 1e.

R. C. Bruce,

Tuskegee, Alabama.

Never wrote or uttered and do not believe conclusion in Leslie's Weekly alleged to be quoted from my address.

W. F. Wilcox.

1/35/13

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON, Principal. WARREN LOGAN, Treasurer.

The.....
TUSKEGEE NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE
....Tuskegee, Alabama.....
For the Training of Colored & & Young Men and Women & & &

COMMITTEE ON INVESTMENT OF ENDOWMENT FUND
MR. WM. H. BALDWIN, JR. President Long Island Railroad 128 Broadway, New York City
MR. J. G. PHELPS STOKES 47 Cedar St., New York City
MR. GEORGE F. PEABODY 27 Pine St., New York City
MR. ROBERT C. OGDEN 784 Broadway, New York City

February 25,1904.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,

Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Dr. DuBois :--

I have not answered your letter in which you enclose suggestions as to "The Committee of Safety", for the reason that I want to have some days in which to think the matter over.

The more I think of it, the more I am inclined to believe that while the plan outlined by you in many respects would prove helpful and wise, I am inclined to the feeling rather strongly that for a year at least, the Committee would better consist of twelve only. If we can make that a success, it may prove the basis for a larger and more thorough organization.

Very truly yours,

Booker T. Washington

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON, Principal.

WARREN LOGAN, Treasurer.

[B. T Washington]

The.....

TUSKEGEE NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE

....Tuskegee, Alabama.....

For the Training of Colored Young Men and Women

COMMITTEE ON INVESTMENT OF ENDOWMENT FUND

MR. WM. H. BALDWIN, JR
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47 Cedar St., New York City

MR. GEORGE F. PEABODY
27 Pine St., New York City

MR. ROBERT C. OGDEN
784 Broadway, New York City

March 2d, 1904.

1135/111

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Sir :---

I write to suggest that you telephone Mr. Washington at the Manhattan Hotel on the morning of the 21st inst. to make engagement for that day, or let him know your New York Address so that he may communicate with you.

Very truly,

Emmett J. Scott
S
Private Secretary.

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON, Principal. WARREN LOGAN, Treasurer.

TUSKEGEE NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE.

(INCORPORATED.)

FOR THE TRAINING OF COLORED YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN.

COMMITTEE ON INVESTMENT OF ENDOWMENT FUND:

MR. WM. H. BALDWIN, JR.,
President Long Island Railroad,
128 Broadway, New York City.
MR. J. G. PHELPS STOKES,
47 Cedar St., New York City.
MR. GEORGE FOSTER PEABODY,
27 Pine St., New York City.
MR. ROBERT C. OGDEN,
784 Broadway, New York City.

Tuskegee, Ala., March 15, 1904.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,

Hotel Marshall, 53d St., New York.

Dear Dr. DuBois:-

Our meeting will be held at the Stevens House, 26 Broadway, March 21st, at eleven o'clock.

yours very truly,

Booker T. Washington

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON, Principal. WARREN LOGAN, Treasurer.

COMMITTEE ON INVESTMENT OF ENDOWMENT FUND

MR. WM. H. BALDWIN, JR
President Long Island Railroad
128 Broadway, New York City

MR. J. G. PHELPS STOKES
47 Cedar St., New York City

MR. GEORGE F. PEABODY
54 Williams St., New York City

MR. ROBERT C. OGDEN
784 Broadway, New York City

The.....
TUSKEGEE NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE
....Tuskegee, Alabama.....
For the Training of Colored Young Men and Women

June 4, 1904.

Dear Dr. DuBois:-

After much digging and patient waiting, enclosed I send you the only information I have been able to get concerning the Bostic case that we decided to push during our New York meeting. In a letter from Mr. Napier just received, he says the following:

"I guess you have wondered why I have not recently said something to you about the Bostic case. He was quite eager at first to have the suit brought, but after thinking the matter over and conferring with some of his friends he concluded that he would not do so. I think that he feared that it would prove an unpopular movement for a man of his surroundings. And not that he has been assured that he can purchase sleeping car accommodations for another trip which he is about to make he is positive in his refusal to have the suit brought. So, I suppose, this ends the matter. Still I think the agitation has done some good."

I have written Prof. Kelly Miller to have present at St. Louis the full minutes of our proceedings in New York.

Yours very truly,

Booker T Washington

Complimentary Luncheon

To

Dr. Booker T. Washington.

• • •

Chairman:

Sir T. Fowell Buxton, Bart., G.C.M.G.

WHITEHALL ROOMS,

The Hôtel Métropole, London.

Thursday, October 6th, 1910.

Toast List.

GRACE... ... REV. H. R. GAMBLE. M.A.,
Vicar of Holy Trinity Church,
Sloane Street, S.W.

The King, Queen & Members of the Royal Family.

Proposed by—The Chairman.

Our Guest.

Proposed by—The Chairman.

—The Lord Bishop of Exeter.

—The Rt. Hon. Herbert L. Samuel,
(Postmaster General.)

—The Rev. John Clifford, D.D.

—Sir H. H. Johnston, G.C.M.G.

—Sir Arthur Conan Doyle.

Responded to by—Dr. Booker T. Washington.

The Chairman.

Proposed by—P. A. Renner, Esq., *(Gold Coast Colony).*

Menu.

Croûte au Pot, Parisienne.

Filets de Sole, Dieppoise.

Noisettes de Mouton aux Haricots Verts

Pommes de terre Rissolées.

Poularde Rôtie au Cresson.

Salade.

Savarin aux Fruits.

Bombe Nelusko. Gaufrettes.

Dessert.—Café.

Program of the Washington Ministers' Union

FOR THE SEASON OF 1907

Sessions held each Monday from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M.

At Lincoln Temple Congregational Church

Corner 11th and R Sts. N. W., Wahington, D. C.

Ministers of all evangelical denominations are eligible for membership. The Union is interdenominational in character, progressive in thought and unifying in purpose. 30th year of mutual service.

PROGRAM:

MONDAY, OCT. 28TH, 1907—Devotional service, Rev. Mr. Ray, pastor Metropolitan A. M. E. Zion Church. Sermon analysis. Preacher of the day, Rev. Dr. S. L Corrothers, Galbraith A. M. E. Zion Church. Song, Rev. J. W. Smith. Basiness.

MONDAY, NOV. 4TH, 1907—Praise service, Rev. P H. Williams, John Wesley A. M. E. Zion Church. Paper, "The Minister in politics," Rev. F. I. H. Bennett, Calvary P. E Church. Song, Rev. D. E. Wiseman.

MONDAY, NOV. 11TH, 1907—This session held at Shiloh Baptist Church, in connection with the conference on the "Person and Work of the Holy Spirit." Prayer service, Rev. G. T. Long. Discussion: "The conditions of receiving the Holy Spirit," Rev. Prof. E. L. Parks. Quartet: Smith, Wiseman, Brown and Garner.

MONDAY, NOV. 18TH, 1907—Devotional service, Rev E. H. Hunter. Joint discussion: "Is the present tendency toward race segregation in religion, a hopeful sign?" Rev. W. H. Davenport, Rev. Prof. W. V. Tunnell vs. Rev. Dr. S. N. Brown, Rev. Dr. J. H. Welch. Song, Rev. A. C. Garner.

MONDAY, NOV. 25TH 1907—Praise service, Rev. O L Mitchell, St. Mary's Chapel P. E. Church. Speaker furnished by Local Committee Y. M C. A. from delegates to the International Convention. Chorus singing.

MONDAY, DEC. 2ND, 1907—Introductory service. Address: "Developing the business side of our race," Rev. Dr, J. Milton Waldron, Shiloh Baptist Church. Singing.

MONDAY, DEC. 9TH, 1907—Devotions: Rev. J. F. Barringer, Mt Pisgah M. P. Church. Sermon, Rev. C. A. Leftwitch, C. M. E. Church. Hymn.

MONDAY, DEC. 16TH, 1907—Praise service, Rev. A C. Garner. General order. Address: "What the Public School System expects of our ministers," Mr. Roscoe C. Bruce, Assistant Supt of Washington Public Schools

MONDAY, DEC. 23RD, 1907—Usual order, by the President. Christmas sermon, Rev. L. B. Moore, Ph. D., People's Congregational Church. Singing

MONDAY, DEC. 30TH, 1907—Prayer service. Rev. Dr. S. N. Brown. Each minister is asked to respond to the roll call with a verse of scripture—a valedictory to the dying year. Address or paper: "Ecclesiastical forms and theological thoughts that must die with the dying years," Prof. Isaac Clark, D. D.

OFFICERS:

REV. F. J. GRIMKE, D D, President. Pastor of 15th Street Presbyterian Church
REV. W. H. DAVENPORT, D. D., Secretary, Pastor of Union Wesley A. M E Zion Church
REV. D. E. WISEMAN, Treasurer, Pastor of Church of Our Redeemer (Lutheran)
REV. A. C. GARNER, Program Committee, Plymouth Congregational Church
REV. F. A. SEATON, Pianist, Pastor of Ebenezer A. M. E. Church

MEMBERS:

Adventists (Seventh Day)

Rev. L. C. Sheafe

American Church (Protestant Episcopal)

Rev. O L. Mitchell, St. Mary's Chapel
Rev. F I. H. Bennett, Calvary P. E. Church
Rev. W. V. Tunnell, St. Phillips P. E. Church
Rev. T. J Brown, St. Luke's P. E. Church

Congregationalists

Rev. A. C Garner, Plymouth Congregational Church
Rev L. B. Moore, Ph. D., People's Cong. Church
Rev. S. N. Brown, D. D, Lincoln Temple Cong. Church

Lutheran

Rev. D. E. Wiseman, Church of Our Redeemer

Methodists, A. M. E.

Rev. J. H. Welch, D. D., Metropolitan A. M. E. Church
Rev. F. A. Seaton, Ebenezer A. M. E Church
Rev E. W. Lampton, Sec'y Financial Dept
Rev. P. L. Jordan, Brown Memorial A. M. E Church
Rev. E. H. Hunter, Secretary Allen League

Methodists, A. M. E. Zion

Rev. S. L Corrothers, D. D, Galbraith
Rev. W H. Davenport, D D., Union Wesley
Rev. P. H. Williams, John Wesley
Rev. Mr. Ray, Metropolitan

Methodists, C. M. E.

Rev. J W. Smith, Israel
Rev. C. A. Leftwitch, Lane Chapel
Rev. L E Rosser, Miles Memorial
Rev. G. T. Long, Presiding Elder

Methodist Protestant.

Rev J. F. Barringer, Mt. Pisgah Church

Presbyterian

Rev. F J. Grimke, 15th St. Presbyterian Church.

Y. M. C. A.

Rev. J. E. Mooreland, D. D.

Children's Mission

Rev. J. Mitchell Hall, M. D.

Estimated members of the churches represented by the pastors in the Washington Ministers' Union, 10,000; S. S., 9,000; circle of influence, 30,000; total, 49,000 souls. Ezekiel 33rd chapter.

The Graduating Classes
of
Washington Normal School No. 2
M Street High School
and
Armstrong Manual Training School
request your presence at their
Commencement Exercises
on Friday evening June twelfth
nineteen hundred and eight
at eight o'clock
Convention Hall

54/1

LUCIEN C. WARNER, CHAIRMAN ALFRED E. MARLING, WILLIAM D. MURRAY, VICE-CHAIRMEN FREDERICK B. SCHENCK, TREASURER RICHARD C. MORSE, GENERAL SECRETARY

The International Committee of Young Men's Christian Associations
124 East Twenty-eighth Street, New York City
Student Department
In Affiliation with the World's Student Christian Federation

Committee
Cleveland H. Dodge, Chairman
College Sub-Committee
William M. Birks
William F. McDowell
Charles W. McAlpin
William D. Murray
Anson Phelps Stokes, Jr.
Theological Sub-Committee
J. Ross Stevenson
William F. McDowell
"THE INTERCOLLEGIAN"
The Organ of the Movement
Cable Address
Flamingo, New York

Advisory Members
Robert H. Gardiner, W. E. Sweet, J. H. Kirkland, Robert A. Falconer } Universities and Colleges
H. Birchhead, W. D. Mackenzie } Theological Institutions
J. W. Roe, Industrial Service

Secretaries
John R. Mott, E. C. Carter } Executive Department
T. H. Billings, Canada
George Irving, Canada
Frederick M. Harris, the East
A. J. Elliott, the West
W. D. Weatherford, the South
W. E. Willis, the South
Gale Seaman, the Pacific Coast
David R. Porter, Preparatory Schools
Thornton B. Penfield, Theological Institutions
Clayton S. Cooper, Bible Study
Neil McMillan, Jr., Bible Study
Ross A. Hadley, Office, Bible Study
John A. Addison, the Office

November 18, 1908.

President Du Bois,

Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Sir:--

Some time ago at the request of one of the International Secretaries of the Young Men's Christian Association for the Colored Men's Department, you were kind enough to send me a set of reports of your Atlanta University Colored Conference. I have found some very interesting material in this and also some very helpful. As Mr. ~~Harris~~ Haynes probably told you, I am trying to get prepared a volume on the negro question, which will be used as a home mission study course for our Southern college men. Would you be kind enough to send me an extra copy of the report on the negro church and also an extra copy of the report on the negro education. If you have any special material on hand on either of these topics, I should be very glad to have same. I would appreciate very much your help in this connection as you are much more familiar with the material than I. Please send bills to me at the same time you send reports. Address me 1513 Hayes St. Nashville, Tenn. and send reports to the same address.

Thanking you in advance for your kindness, I am,

Yours sincerely,

W D Weatherford

WDW/S

27/24/1

LUCIEN C. WARNER, CHAIRMAN ALFRED E. MARLING, WILLIAM D. MURRAY, VICE-CHAIRMEN FREDERICK B. SCHENCK, TREASURER RICHARD C. MORSE, GENERAL SECRETARY

The International Committee of Young Men's Christian Associations

124 East Twenty-eighth Street, New York City

Student Department

In Affiliation with the
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"THE INTERCOLLEGIAN"
The Organ of the Movement

Cable Address
Flamingo, New York

Secretaries
John R. Mott, E. C. Carter } Executive Department
T. H. Billings, Canada
George Irving, Canada
Frederick M. Harris, the East
A. J. Elliott, the West
W. D. Weatherford, the South
Gale Seaman, the Pacific Coast
David R. Porter, Preparatory Schools
Thornton B. Penfield, Theological Institutions
Clayton S. Cooper, Bible Study
Neil McMillan, Jr., Bible Study
Ross A. Hadley, Office, Bible Study
John A. Addison, the Office

1513 Hayes St., Nashville, Tenn.,

Nov. 30, 1908.

Mr. W. E. DuBois,

Atlanta University,

Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Sir:

I am enclosing a check for $2.00 to cover the expense for literature sent me by you. Thank you for the same.

Yours sincerely,

W D Weatherford

WDW--M

1/44/71

[1904? Max Weber; fragment]

Holland House
FIFTH AVENUE & THIRTIETH STREET, N.Y.
WM. HINSLEY & BAUMANN
CABLE ADDRESS
"KINSLEY NEW YORK"

31-13-67

167 Madison Avenue
New York
(until 18th Nov.; afterwards: Heidelberg, Nov. 8 Germany)

Dear Sir —

I learned from you at St. Louis that you hoped to be back at Atlanta upon the 20th of October. Unfortunately my wife could not stand the climate of the South and so I failed to see your University and to make your acquaintance, — the few minutes at St. Louis not counting in this respect. I hope to be allowed to do so another time.

To-day I beg you to take into consideration a request I have to make as editor (together with Prof. Sombart) of the „Archiv für Sozialwissenschaft und Sozialpolitik". Until now, I failed in finding in the American (and, of course, in any other) literature an investigation

about the relations between the (so-called)
'race-problem' and the (so-called)
'class-problem' in your country, although
it is impossible to have any conversation with
white people of the South without feeling
the connection. We have to meet to-day in
Germany (and only) the Nietzschean literature à la
H. St. Chamberlain & Cons., but a 'scientific'
race-theory, built up on purely anthropological
fundaments, too, — and so we have to ascertain
especially those connections and the influence of
social-economic conditions upon the relations
of races to each-other. I see that you
spoke, some weeks ago, about this very question,
and I should be very glad, if you would find
yourself in a position to give us, for our publications
an essay about that object. So I bid you to
write me, whether you should be willing to do so, and
at what time?

New York
17. XI. 04

Dear Sir —

I received your kind letter dated
Nov. 8th and am indeed very glad,
that you are disposed to give me the
essay I asked you for. I shall with
pleasure read the article about the
new problem you kindly promised to
send me, and hope to be allowed

27-319-3

to ask you also for a report and
schedule of the lectures of the Atlanta
University, showing (if possible) the text books used
in the social-science-lectures, if I
could get them.

I am quite sure to come back to
your country as soon as possible and
especially to the South, because I am
absolutely convinced that the colour-
line problem will be the paramount

problem of the time to come, here and
everywhere in the world.

My German address is, simply: Prof. M.
W., Heidelberg. I am going there this
Saturday, and am

Yours very respectfully

Max Weber.

(March 30, 1905)

Heidelberg 30/IV 05

4/11

21-4-106

Dear Sir,

I was glad to receive your kind letter. When, as the 15th, you advised me not yet to send, I supposed you might perhaps be prevented of writing the same now, and so we had to dispose about the space of the next number of the Archiv. So, your article will be published at the head of the number to be edited November 1st of this year, — it could be hardly possible at any earlier term. —

Your splendid work: "The souls of black folk" ought to be translated in German. I do not know, whether anybody has already undertaken to make a translation. If not, I am authorized to beg you for your authorisation to Mrs Elizabeth Jaffé-von Richthofen here, a relative and friend of mine, who formerly resided at Karlsruhe, now wife of my fellow-townsman and fellow-editor Dr Jaffé. I should like to write a short introduction about Negro-question and -literature, and should be much obliged to you for some information about your life: e.g. age, birthplace, descent, positions held by you, — of course, only if you give your authorization.

I think Mrs Jaffé would be a very able translator, although with by some imperfectness, your wonderful own style being very peculiar: it reminds me sometimes of Gladstone's orations, although the spirit is a different one. —

I should like to give in one of the next numbers of the "Nation" a short review of the various publications about the "Negro problem" in America. Besides your own work as the "Souls of Black Folk" of Mrs Booker Washington, I got only the book of Mrs Page ("The negro, the Southerner's Problem" — very superficial one thinks), the "Occasional papers" of your Academy and the articles of Mr

Wilson in the Yale Review. If there is anything else to be reviewed, I should be much obliged to you for any information. (By course I see the article of Viereck in the Spirit patriotism). —

Please excuse my bad English — I seldom have had the opportunity to speak it, and reading a language a speaking and writing it is very different.

Yours very respectfully

Prof. Max Weber

File

Heidelberg 17. 4. 01

Dear Sir —

your manuscript came to my hands today. We shall provide for the translation as soon as possible, and it will be printed in the number of November 1st of this year. I hope you have received my letter in behalf of Herr Dr. Jaffé.

I thank you very much for your very useful article and am

Yours very respectfully

Prof. Max Weber

1126/81

[1905]

My Dear Professor Weber: 4/18

It is very kind for you to offer Madame Jaffa-von Richthofen's services in the translation of my book & if the necessary business arrangements can be made I shall be delighted to accept her services. I have written my publishers, Messrs. D. C. McClurg & Co., in whose name my book is copyrighted & told them of your offer. They reply that they are negotiating for a French translation with their Paris representative, M. Fergusen & that when from they will take up your proposition & see if they can interest some German publishers.

Meantime may I ask if you

1/30/30

known of any German publisher who would probably be willing to undertake the publishing of a German translation. If you do kindly let me know. I will write you on this matter again as soon as I hear further.

I trust my manuscript is by this time in your hand. It is a rather lengthy piece of work & if it is not just what you want do not hesitate to cut it down or recast it.

As to literature on the Negro problem the recent publications include:

Emelain: Aftermath of Slavery (Small Maynard & Co.)

Johnson: Light Ahead for the Negro (Grafton Press)

Collins: Domestic Slave Trade (Broadway Pub. Co.,)

Heidelberg 1. V. 05.

My dear colleague!

I thank you very much for your kind letter. We have engaged a publisher — Dr. P. Siebeck (firm: J. C. B. Mohr), Tübingen, the publisher of the „Archiv für Sozialwissenschaft" —, of course with reservation of your previous consent to the making of the translation. I beg you to inform your publisher of Lapo Tucci with whom

II/36/28

difficulties. —

The library of our University will, certainly, be very glad to have your University publications. I thank you very much for your useful informations.

With you not have your „Sabbath-year" one of the next years? I hope you will come to Germany then, now and, and visit us. As to us, perhaps I shall come to the United States, I think, 1907 or 8.

Yours very respectfully

Prof. Max Weber

MAX WEBER

A subscript of the above-mentioned publisher:

Herrn J. C. B. Mohr's Verlag

Herrn Dr. Paul Siebeck

Tübingen

(Württemberg)

Heidelberg, May 1, '05

My Dear Colleague:

I thank you very much for your kind letter. We have engaged a publisher - Dr. P. Siebeck (firm of J.C.B. Mohr.) Tübingen, the publisher of the "Archiv für Sozialpolitik", of course with reservation of your previous consent & the making of the translation. I beg you to inform your publisher, and hope there will be no difficulties

+ + +

The library of our University will certainly be very glad to have your university publications I thank you very much for your useful information

Will you not have your "Sabbath

11361/29

year of the next year! I hope
you will come to Germany then
& visit us. I shall come to
the United States I think, 1907 or 8.

Yours very sincerely
Prof. Max Weber.

address of the before mentioned
Publisher:
Herr J. C. B. Mohr's Verlag,
Herr Dr. Paul Siebeck
Tübingen
Würtemberg,
Germany.

Columbia, Mo.,

May 6, 1904.

Dr. du Bois,

My dear Class-Mate and Friend.

I want to thank you for your Study on the Negro Church, a portion of which I have already perused with pleasure and profit. You have made an enviable reputation for yourself, and have rendered a genuine service to the country since our days at old Harvard. I have followed with interest and sympathy your career.

There has been published here, in the dept. of Sociology, a study on the negroes of Columbia, by the Rev. Elwang. The thing makes me mad every time I think about it. For one point .. and I hope you will not forget this if you happen to review the study .. he cites statistics as to crime, but fails to state what we all know here, namely, that a negro, in general, has little chance of receiving justice, once accused. Again, he mentions thieving. I have never seen such an honest community. With one tenth the number of poor among the whites, life would not be safe in Columbia, not to speak of property. Let me add, that my house has not been locked day or night, summer or winter, for many years, and that I have never sustained the least loss by robbery.

Again thanking you for your publication, I am as always

Sincerely yours.

Raymond Weeks.

1/25/51

Professor W. E. B. du Bois.

HERBERT WELSH
1505 ARCH STREET
PHILADELPHIA

February 12, 1907.

Prof. W.E.B. Dubois,
Atlanta University, Atlanta, Georgia.

My dear Sir:

I have been asked to speak on the Negro Problem, at a Friends' meeting to be held in Germantown on March 17th, and in view of this invitation I want to get a few suggestions from several persons, yourself included, which will enable me to treat this subject with as much wisdom and appropriateness as possible. My views on the question have been formed during twenty-five years of pretty careful consideration of it, but I would particularly value an expression of opinion from you, bearing on its present phase.

I am strongly in favor, in view of what seems to me the immense bulk of work to be done in the education of the great mass of ignorant negroes, of the people of the United States considering it as their obligation to do this work, and so appropriate, through the National legislature at Washington, the funds which would seem to be absolutely necessary to accomplish it. My plan would be to have the National Government aid all those states proportionate to their own serious effort to do the work, and proportionate to the amount of work which it is necessary to do; in other words, the Southern States, in which there are a very large number of ignorant negroes. I would do that work mainly along the line of Hampton and Tuskegee, and that, defined, is an education which considers all the vital elements in a man's nature, first appealing to his religious faculties, teaching him that he is responsible to God for his actions, and that he has a vital relationship of friendliness and good will to all men; that his will must be made obedient to the Divine will, in order

that he may acquire full mastery over himself and use all the faculties of his nature for the highest purpose. Then, laying the utmost emphasis upon the value of labor, that he may be made, through his own mastery of one or more crafts, to see its object and importance. This theory of education seems to me to furnish a solid philosophical basis for both the more simple and the higher forms of civilized life. If the people of the country can be made to believe in this idea and to see that through it a solution of the Negro Problem is most readily attained, then, if they believe that that problem is acute and pressing, there will be no obstacle in the way of their devoting, through Congressional action, the means necessary for carrying out this idea into practical execution. Millions upon millions of dollars are today being spent upon great naval armament, with a view to promoting the external safety of the nation. Why should not similar appropriations be made, along these moral, religious and humanitarian lines, to promote its internal safety ? To my mind, the internal peril from great and increasing masses of ignorance, or imperfectly trained intelligence, is quite equal, if not greater, than the external peril which it is proposed to meet through battle ships.

I am anxious to know whether this line of thought appeals to you. I proposed, some years ago at the Capon Springs Conference, such a policy, and while there were some there among the Southern men who quite dissented from it, I remember that Captain Vorter, the head of the training school for poor white boys in Virginia, very strongly supported it.

Hoping for a prompt reply, and thanking you in advance, I am,

Very truly yours,

Herbert Welsh

I would like very much to subscribe to a paper which I believe you publish, and if you will let me know the price, I shall be glad to send the amount.

825/94/1

TELEPHONE, DOUGLAS 166

ALLEN A. WESLEY, M.D.
3102 STATE STREET
CHICAGO

HOURS: 10 A.M. TO 12 M.
4:30 TO 5:30 AND 7 TO 8 P.M.
SUNDAYS 1 TO 3 P.M.

June 25/08

Dear Dubois -

I find that it will be impossible for me to get away. It seems impossible for me to get to a meeting in the Summer time - I have so many things to go to that my time is all rotten up -

With best wishes

I am

Yours as ever

W. Allen A. Wesley

TELEGRAMS: "FELLANI, LIVERPOOL."
" "FELLANI, LONDON."

TELEPHONE NOS.:
LIVERPOOL, 6105 CENTRAL.
LONDON, 6350 AVENUE.

"THE WEST AFRICAN MAIL."

Edited by E. D. MOREL (E. D. M.)

LONDON OFFICE:
ST. BENET'S CHAMBERS,
1, FENCHURCH STREET, E.C.

HEAD OFFICES:
4, OLD HALL STREET.
LIVERPOOL.

August. 5th 1903.

My dear Sir,

I have read your book with extreme interest, and a review of it appears in the "West African Mail" of the 13th inst., a copy of which will be forwarded to your publishers. Meanwhile I beg you to accept the enclosed pamphlet, which will show you that a few people in this country are working for your much persecuted race in West Africa.

1/32/54

Yours faithfully,

E D Morel

Professor Du Bois,
c/o Messrs A C.Mc.Clurg & Co.,
Wabash Avenue,
CHICAGO.

Regret your dls. to appear in print with Heinemann Bedford St London

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LIVERPOOL.

Oct. 16/03

1/32/90

My dear Sir—

You ask me a question which I can only reply to in one way: and you will probably think that that way, egotistical. I must risk the supposition. There is in this country, one newspaper which deals with African interests, apart from mining interests of South Africa which is does not touch. This edited by a man who has much [illegible] activity, instinctively, with the Negro race, and who is leading in a movement for the sweeping away

[2]

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LIVERPOOL.

1/32/91

If a new and terrible evil which has been introduced into Equatorial Africa. So how the papers of the world can the intelligent and educated Negro of the U.S.A. find so much information concerning the country of his origin, and keep so much in touch with what is going on. Your paper is called the "U.B.A." and I am a Native girl. Now although I have been to Copy in which your book was printed which I sent to your publishers. I sent you the last three issues. I have recently made arrangements with Rev. W.J. Davies 3 62 Wilson St New York.

TELEGRAMS: "FELLANI, LIVERPOOL."
" "FELLANI, LONDON."

TELEPHONE NOS.:
LIVERPOOL, 6105 CENTRAL.
LONDON, 6350 AVENUE.

(3)

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HEAD OFFICES:
4, OLD HALL STREET,
LIVERPOOL.

1132/12

who specially represents me here, in conjunction with Herr Professor and Warden of that city to take in hand the work of making my paper known in the States, and I have particularly told him to see if he can "tap" the Organisation, the Edward Ney w. I believe myself that my paper could prove a link between the good people in U.S.A. and their land of their origin, and great, any great effort for good might eventually be the outcome of the awakening in the hearts of an intelligent

(4)

TELEGRAMS: "FELLANI, LIVERPOOL."
" "FELLANI, LONDON."

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HEAD OFFICES:
4, OLD HALL STREET,
LIVERPOOL.

Interest in West Africa.

Yours sincerely
E D Morel

1/32/93

[West Va. . . .]

6

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA

DEPARTMENT OF FREE SCHOOLS

THOS. C. MILLER
State Superintendent
M. P. SHAWKEY
Chief Clerk

A. H. MILLER
Statistical Clerk
LUCILE CONRAD
Stenographer

Charleston,

April 30, 1902.

W. E. B. DuBois,

Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Sir:-

Replying to your favor of the 28th I would say that kindergarten training is carried on in none of our schools by teachers in our State. We have two institutions for colored people, one at Bluefield and the other at Institute, both of which give some little attention to manual training. This is about all that is done in that line in this State.

Very truly yours,

Thos. C. Miller
S

1/27/03

(WESTERN RESERVE U.)

Atlanta University

Department of Sociology

W. E. Burghardt DuBois

Atlanta, Ga., Dec. 2, 1908.

Mr. E. C. Williams,

Adelbert College of Western

Reserve University,

Cleveland, Ohio.

1/45/22

My Dear Mr. Williams:-

Our librarian, who has had experience in public libraries but not college libraries, is anxious to know just how you keep tract of circulation. What about books that are merely consulted in the library and reserve? Do you try to keep any record of these uses? Any information or advice will be appreciated.

Very sincerely yours,

J. DOUGLAS WETMORE.
Attorney at Law,
Jacksonville, Fla.

21-4-50

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,

Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga.

My Dear Doctor:

I have just finished reading "Souls of Black Folk" for the second time, and am so much impressed with it, I feel compelled to write you, and thank you in the name of the Race, for writing so able a book, on the Negro's condition in this country, and especially in the South. I believe that you are the only Negro we have, who is in any way, worthy to be classed with the lamented Douglas, as an advocate of equal rights and justice for our Race. I want also to express my appreciation of the very excellent article, which you wrote for the Booklovers Magazine in July.

There is to be a Carnival held here the week of November 2nd, which will be very similar to Mardi Gras, which is held annually in New Orleans, and there will be cheap rates from Atlanta to this City during that week, and I should like very much to have you visit me at that time, as my guest, if you can make it convenient. This is a beautiful little southern City, and the Negroes are treated better here, I think, than in any other City in the South, and I believe you would enjoy a visit here very much. If you come, I will see that you are not bored socially, any more than you wish to be. As you know, I am fair enough to be taken for a white man, and therefore I have had great opportunities for studdying the Negro question, under different circumstances and conditions, from the rest of my race. I am deeply interested in the problem which surrounds us, and would like so much to have an opportunity to be with you two or three days, and talk to you about a great many things which concern our people,

J. DOUGLAS WETMORE.
Attorney at Law,
Jacksonville, Fla.

21-4-51

and to get your advice on some matters, which are of vital interest to me individually. I am fortunate enough to have a large practice, and am therefore very busy nearly all the time, and when I take the time away from business for a vacation, I always go North, where I can breathe ~~fresh~~ fine air, and be treated as a man. I seldom visit southern Cities, unless compelled to do so on business; and I really hate Atlanta, for I think it is one of the meanest places in the United States. As you are a sociological student, I think you would be benefitted by a visit to this City, as the conditions here, are so different from most southern communities.

Trusting that you will see your way clear to visit here next month, or some time during the winter, any way, I am,

Yours very truly,

J. Douglas Wetmore.

Dict.

Oct. 20th, 1903.

Dear Mr. Wetmore

I appreciate your kind words about my book & your invitation to visit Jacksonville. I regret to say I cannot come in November on account of the press of work and I broke at some late time I may be able to accept. I am sorry book on sale in J——. Is it not one you recommend a reliable agent? With very many regards,

Sincerely

J. DOUGLAS WETMORE
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW
5 BEEKMAN STREET (TEMPLE COURT)
NEW YORK CITY
TEL. 6222 CORT.

July 3rd, 1908.

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Mr. DuBois:-

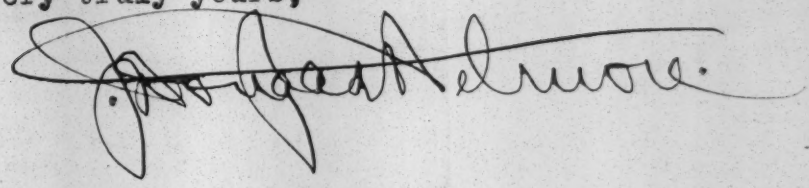
I see you are still on the fighting line. I cannot tell you how much I enjoy reading your magazine, The Horizon, and I have caused several of my friends to subscribe for it to show my appreciation of the magazine.

I suppose you will soon be coming east, and I wish you would be kind enough to let me know when you will be in New York, as I should like you to take lunch with me one day and have you visit me at my home some evening. There are so many things I want to talk to you about that I shall not attempt to say anything of them in a letter. One thing, however, I will say, that I admire your pluck for coming out for Bryan. I have not yet reached the place where I can decide to support him, ~~but~~ I have not been away from the South long enough to forget the slings, slurs, proscriptions, injuries, and infamies of the gang to which he caters ~~of the~~ in that God-forsaken part of this beautiful land. It is true that Mr. Taft was not my choice, and it is also true that the Republican party has not treated us right in the last twenty years, but I am puzzled as to what my duty is in this campaign, and will have to ponder over it carefully and prayerfully before I can decide.

I trust you and your family are enjoying good health, and that you have had a successful year's work in your school, and that

your vacation will be exceedingly pleasant.

Very truly yours,



1/49/112

J. DOUGLAS WETMORE
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW
5 BEEKMAN STREET (TEMPLE COURT)
NEW YORK CITY
TEL. 6228 CORT.
CABLE ADDRESS, JUDOWET.

Personal & Confidential

October 14th, 1908.

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Ga.

My Dear Mr. DuBois:-

I received your letter of the 12th this morning, and it is a strange co-incidence that your letter should arrive just at the time I was writing Mrs. Mable F. Clark, of Jacksonville, Florida, who has been like a mother to me for a number of years, and speaking of your book, "The Souls of Block Folk." I quote you a few sentences from said letter so that you will know just what my impressions are when I look at my first born. "I take her in my arms and look at her and say 'Poor little thing' and wonder what her future will be, and ask God whether it is best for her to live or not, and though I love her very dearly, I wonder sometimes if I would cry or be sorry if the Lord took her. You know I have never really been sorry over the death of any baby, because I never could help thinking how much trouble and pain the baby avoided by dying in infancy; and in the case of this baby there are so many things to be considered, that sometimes I feel as if it would have been better for the child not to have been born, but I leave it all to the Creator as I believe he knows best, and anyway I am somewhat of a fatalist and think what should be, will be. I was very much amused to watch my sister-in-law and my mother-in-law when they first saw the baby. My sister-in-law

came over first and examined it very closely and 'phoned the mother that it was a nice little baby, and later in the day my mother-in-law came over and she took it and carried it to the window and looked at it, and I felt like laughing right out because I knew what she was looking for, and a great expression of satisfaction came over her face, and I smiled and went into the next room. Of course, it was the old and ever present "question."

4-9-12-55

When I look at the baby I think of DuBois's book and his chapter on the birth and death of his child and his expression, "within the veil" and wonder if she too will some day realize fully the significance of what it means to be born "within the veil", or whether she will escape it altogether. I know the mother thinks the same thing, though she avoids the subject. If the child lives, I believe the final test as to whether or not my wife and I will live together always, will come on account of the child. Well, again I am a fatalist, and have decided to leave the entire solution of this problem or question to a power higher and greater than I."

I often think of you and wish I was near enough to you, to drop in and have a friendly chat occasionally.

When I saw your call for guarantors in the July Horizon, I wanted then to send you my name but did not do so for two reasons. One, I did not feel that I could really afford to give the money, and the other was, it ~~is~~ was hard for me to decide whether or not I wanted my name published as one of the proprietors of your magazine.

If I could talk to you I could explain my position better than I can tell you in a letter. I suppose you would be surprised if you knew the forces that ~~are~~ combined for the purpose of starving me out ~~of~~ New York City, said forces being composed of men whom I thought were my friends, and who have no good reason for doing me harm, except that I am independent in my ideas concerning the race question and politics, and express myself freely whenever I feel like it.

I now have a wife and baby and do not feel as free to take a chance on starving them, as I did about myself, so I am afraid I am getting conservative, but I do like your magazine better than any publication issued by our folks and I want to help, so I am going to consent to become one of the guarantors, but for the present would prefer that you simply put me down as "a friend" or "anonymous", or anything else you please.

49-12-56

It was only Monday that I picked up the July number of the Horizon and read the little piece you wrote entitled, "Free" on the first page, to Dr. J. D. Fernanders, pastor of the Union A. M. E. Church, East 85th Street, while he was in my office on business, and asked him if he subscribed for the Horizon, and told him he ought to ask all of his members to take it, and he promised he would subscribe and speak about the magazine to his congregation.

Two weeks ago I spoke at Bethel A. M. E. Church in 25th Street, after H. L. Johnson had made a fool of himself, and captured my audience and said many nice things about Ransom, Trotter, Waldron and you, and eulogized you as the highest type of man we have produced in my day, and told the audience that

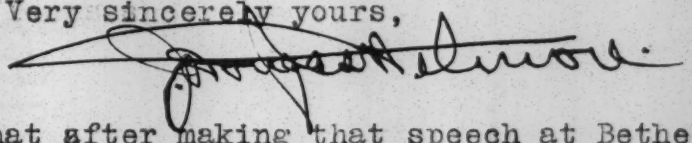
you and the other gentlemen mentioned, had as much right to flirt with the democratic party as Mr. Roosevelt had, and I deprecated the action of Fred Moore and others in denouncing you gentlemen, because you would not support Taft, and then went on to give my reasons for supporting Taft; and Fred Moore went next day to Congressman Olcott's office and told him that I had denounced the President and the Republican Party, and praised the colored men that were supporting the Democratic ticket. There were so many other people there who told Congressman Parsons, chairman of the County Committee, how I captured my audience, that the County Committee has continued to assign me to speak at different meetings. I tell you this, to show you the smallness of men like Fred Moore. Of course, I abused Roosevelt about discharging the Brownsville soldiers without trial, and I do it whereever I speak, if the question comes up, and tell the audience that I have not forgiven him and never will forgive him, but I will not let him drive me out of the Republican Party until I find some other party, that at least promises to do something for our people.

49-12-57

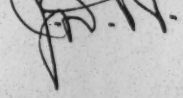
I hope you will be coming North soon to lecture, ~~when~~ and that I will have a chance to have a long talk with you.

Trusting that you and family are quite well, I am,

Very sincerely yours,



P.S. I forgot to tell you that after making that speech at Bethel, I had a great scrape with Lincoln Johnson, Governor Pinchback and others, on account of the things I said about you. I am constantly scraping with that class of fellows who either don't or won't understand you.



J. DOUGLAS WETMORE
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW
5 BEEKMAN STREET (TEMPLE COURT)
NEW YORK CITY
TEL. 6222 CORT.
CABLE ADDRESS, JUDOWET.

June 13th, 1910.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

My dear Dr.:-

Replying to your favor of the 6th instant, I am very sorry I am unable at this time to comply with your request and send you some money on account of my subscription to the Horizan Fund, but I am not in position to do so. I want to see the Horizan published as I believe it fills a much needed place in the solution of this complex problem, and I hope some day to make good my subscription.

Very sincerely yours,

JDW/HK

X

Chicago, Ill., July 20,1903.

21-4-43

Prof. W. E. Burghardt Du Bois,

Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Sir:

I am very greatly interested in everything of a public character which concerns the Negro race. My father belonged to the Underground Railway in an early day, when to be a black abolitionist took nerve and courage and conscience. Some five or six years ago, at my own charges and as a private individual, I visited our schools in the South, including schools at Jackson, Miss., Selma, Montgomery, New Orleans, Nashville, Tuskegee, Atlanta and others. Now to commit myself, and not to commit you,without your knowledge, while I believe in Mr. Washington and Tuskegee, so far as it goes, yet I believe most emphatically that the battle-cry "Manual training for the Negro" is fundamentally false, and harmful, and pernicious.

The South and the North both like it. Why? Because they are willing to meet the negro on the fairest, broadest and unrestricted ground before God and man, or because on its very face, it assumes and asserts a limitation in connection with the negro, and is a discrimination against him. I deplore this fact more than I can tell you; and I know, perhaps better than you,

44-4-12

if you have been living some time in the South, how this catchword is eagerly, gladly, selfishly, accepted here. It relieves us in the North of any great responsibility! The education of the hands is easy, simple, a short cut, and if neglected will, what of it? The body perishes - dust to dust. The education of the heart and mind, and soul, the lifting up of a man - this is difficult and long and painstaking. This means - in a word - the giving of one's self to that man who is to be lifted, or to be helped! This is the way of Calvary! Not an easy road.

This catch-word has filled the minds of the people - North and South! It is misleading! It has done incalculable harm, it will take a generation and more to dislodge it. Now, he only reason, why I mention Mr. Washington's name here is this: He, more than any other one man is responsible for this idea; and because he is the confessed representative of it. "Booker Washington says so; he knows. "He is the foremost man of his race." And this is an answer to every objection. This is the only reply - the people of the North deem it necessary to make. Indeed this is such a finality in the consideration of this race problem (I do not like this expression) that few men here in the North stop to give it a careful consideration. Now if Mr. Washington would say "I believe in Education for all mens alike,

but manual training, or industrial education for the Negro of the South seems for the present, to be most needed, or expedient", I would not have anything to say.

Or, if Mr. Washington would say: "There are many schools of higher education in the South for the negro, and my work in Tuskegee I am best adapted to give manual training." Very good! But you know that is not his attitude; not his position before the public; Mr. Washington of course says in public that Tuskegee gives academic training, and is engaged in fitting many of the students there, to become School teachers; but that is kept in the background, that is not his message to the people.

21-4-45

His name, his work, his school, all are used here in the North, even as an argument against the education of the Negro. Why is it that the ignorant, illiterate, low, profane white man of the North catches at the word--"Industri al education; Manual training for the Negro". He is not interested in any moral or educational question under heaven. How is it that such a man is so sure and clear on the best and only thing, for the Negro. I wish Mr. Washington might be persuaded to define his position more sharply; and if he believes in the education of the negro, without limitations or discriminations, or differentiations, that he would speedily say so. The sentiment

"Industrial Education for the Negro" is the shackle — not removed from his hands but in addition, put upon head and heart - upon the whole man - the whole race. Let us fear him, who casts body and soul into hell! Jesus said.

This sentiment inculcated, re-enslaves the negro race. When the iron manacle was on the slave's limbs, that iron visibly marked the degree or extent of his abject condition. Physical slavery had not yet dared to invade the realm of the soul. And the implication of his subjection or inferiority did not go beyond the iron band, or the physical body.

But now this sentiment is a manacle upon the intellectual moral, spiritual, upon the higher, nature; upon the whole man.

I think someone should endeavor to make Mr. Washington see his position; or if it be not his position, then for the sake of the Negro, and the Caucasian, the North and the South, that he should come out publicly and clear the air, of this damaging and damnable misrepresentation on his part, and misapprehension on the part of the country. The position is untenable. If he do not hold it, he should say; If he does hold it, he should be driven from it.

Are you to be in Chicago within the next six weeks or in the East later. I wish very much to see you. I would be pleased to hear from you. I have no controversial spirit in

94-4-12

this matter. It goes far deeper than that.

May I ask if any of your relatives of the preceding generation lived with Wheelers in New Brunswick in the vicinity of Fredericton?

I have been pastor of the Fourth Baptist Church here in the city for nine years.

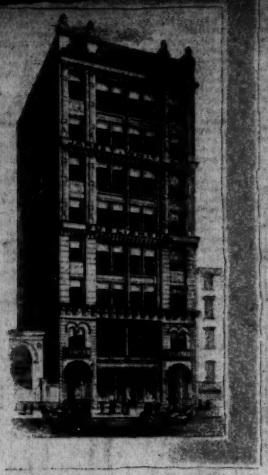
Very fraternally,

Kittredge Wheeler.

#5603 Washington Ave.

21-4-42

ESTABLISHED 1873.



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IN MAKING REPLY, PLEASE QUOTE THIS NUMBER.
No.

DICTATED
TO BY

NEW YORK, January 7, 1905

1/2

Prof. William E. B. Du Bois,

Atlanta University,

Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Sir:-

You will remember I recently submitted you a galley proof of your biography to be published in The National Cyclopedia of American Biography, and suggested a proposition in regard to publishing your portrait in connection therewith. A way suggests itself by which this may be accomplished, and I beg to submit the following:

I wish to compile a list of the most prominent members of the negro race in the United States, living and dead, for publication in The National Cyclopedia of American Biography. I only want a list of about forty or fifty, and knowing your knowledge of this subject, I beg to ask if you are willing to compile such a list, for which I will give you credit, and in payment for the same the Publishers will make your portrait plate and publish it with this biography in our work. The list should be those who, in your opinion, are the most prominent in the various professions and walks of life.

Yours very truly,

George Haley

Managing Editor.

I beg to enclose a list of persons of Negro descent. There are 50 in all — 40 of these of undoubted importance & 10 others of considerable weight. The latter are bracketted. I have also noted some general comments & information & the residence of those living. Is this the sort of list that you desired?

434 Pulaski St.,
Brooklyn, July 28/09

Prof. W. E. B. DuBois,
Wilberforce, Ohio.

My dear Mr. DuBois:

I beg to acknowledge your esteemed favor of July 13th inviting me to attend the annual meeting of the Niagara Movement which takes place at Sea Isle City, New Jersey, next month, and to express my regret that I will not be able to attend. The Conferences of the Niagara Movement in the past have occurred at a time when I was out of the City with my family, and which made it impossible for me to attend any of them. This year is no exception to the rule. Devoting as I do all but three weeks of the year to public and race work, I feel that the vacation I get is very much needed, and so I go to the mountains and stay there until it is over.

I was under the impression, however, because of the work laid out by the recent Conference on the status of the Negro that there would be no meeting this year of the Niagara Movement. I feel the work laid out by the Conference is of sufficient importance to demand our whole attention and service, and believe that if the men of action associated with the Niagara Movement, and Constitutional League would concentrate their work in that direction, assisted by the men and womenof other bodies who are on the Committee of Forty, we might be able to accomplish some effective work for the Race. I realize that too much money is spent yearly in railroad transportation, hotel expenses, and other incidentals by our people attending the different Conferences and Conventions, and I

think by diverting some of that expense money toward one good, active and aggressive organization which is so representative as the recent Conference was, that it would be better for everybody concerned.

I find that in Brooklyn and Greater New York the work of the Niagara Movement was very impotent, and very little was done. I am not finding fault with anybody, but nevertheless, I have been keenly disappointed and feel that much could have been done.

With kind regards, and hoping that the Conference will be a success, believe me,

Sincerely,

Geo. E. Wibecan

1/24/33

WIBECAN

OLD MILL FARM,
HARVARD, MASS.

TELEPHONE 58-4.

P. O. ADDRESS, AYER, MASS., Feb. 10 1905

1/36/132

My dear Prof. Dubois: —

I have not had the pleasure of your acquaintance, but should like very much to have you come and take dinner with us at our country home. Sunday, or any afternoon would be equally agreeable to me. I go in four times a week to lecture at the University, and could meet you

anywhere that may be agreeable to you.

My friend Prof. W.B. Smith of Tulane University seems to have lost his head. Have you seen his "The Color Line"? I shall send him the enclosed letter, which I send you for your private inspection and which I shall ask you to return to me.

Cordially yours

Leo Wiener

Assistant Professor of Slavic Languages at Harvard University

Form No. 1.

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21-4-17

RECEIVED at Aug 17 1894

Dated Wilberforce University Ohio

To Mr W & B Dubois

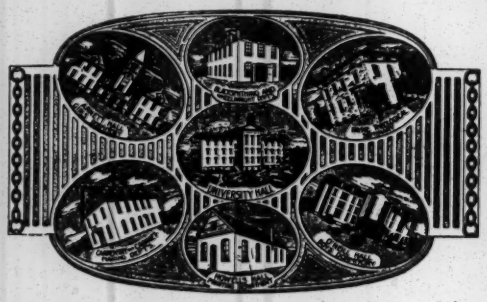
Box 165

Our chair of classics eight hundred dollars salary is yours wait acceptance and come next week

S. T. Mitchell Pres't.

WILBERFORCE UNIVERSITY

JOSHUA H. JONES, A. M., D. D.,
President.



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Wilberforce, Ohio, May 10, 1906.

Professor W. E. B. DuBois,

Atlanta, Georgia.

My dear Professor:-

From the 15th to the 21st of next June we will celebrate the Fiftieth Anniversary or Golden Jubilee of Wilberforce University. We hope to make this a great occasion. The Faculty and Trustees of the University join me in inviting you to be present during the celebration and to deliver "The Address to The Literary Societies" on June 18th 7:P.M. We trust that you will consent to be with us, accept the invitation and thereby assist us in making this historic event glorious and profitable.

An early reply will be gratefully received.

Your humble servant,

J. H. Jones

President, Wilberforce University.

1142/82

The Alumni Association of Wilberforce University.

B. F. LEE, President. A. W. ASBURY, Secretary. W. A. ANDERSON, Treasurer.

Wilberforce, Ohio. April 28, 1908.

Professor W. E. B. DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

My dear sir:

Pursuant to instructions from the Alumni Association of this University, I have the honor to extend an invitation to you, to deliver the principal address to the Association at the next Annual Meeting which will occur on Wednesday evening, June 17, 1908.

Hoping to be favored with an early acceptance, I am,

Very respectfully,

A. W. Asbury
Secretary.

(1471) 22/67

[WILKINSON]

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GOOD WATER
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GREAT FRUIT COUNTRY

Barnesville, Ga., May 12, 1903.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBoise,
Atlanta, Ga.,

Dear Sir:-

I am getting up a collection of Photographs of prominent men of your race to be distributed among the colored people of Georgia, Alabama and Florida, and your name has been handed me as one of the most prominent.

Will you kindly furnish me with a late photograph and a short sketch of your life to be printed on the back of the picture which I shall produce. I have them engraved and they do not fade. I send you one of Dr. Booker T. Washington. It is not a money making scheme, just a little premium to encourage the race in Educational matters and to show them what they are capable of.

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VALLEYS
SPLENDID CLIMATE
GOOD WATER
PRODUCTIVE LAND
GREAT FRUIT COUNTRY

1/49/78

Awaiting an early reply and trusting that you will comply with the request, I am,

Yours very truly,

W. K. Wilkinson

[Will?]

1/19

CENSUS OFFICE? WASHINGTON D.C.

Jan. 1,1906.

Prof . W.E.Burghardt DuBois,

Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Mr. DuBois,

I have just read your creed in the "Public" for 12/30 and subscribe to it most heartily.

You may not know that, while still in Harvard, I endeavored in a small way to prove my faith by my works by refusing membership in the Graduates' Clubfor the express reason that, at the meeting at which, with two others, I was chosen to membership, you were said to have been blackballed because of your color; and I also induced the other two to decline membership at the same time,; one, at least, of them , stating plainly the same reason.

I wish you the fullest successin your worthy work. Should you ever come to Washington look me up.

Faithfully Yours,

Thos. E. Will.

My Dear ——

Am glad to hear of your
whereabouts & hope to see you when
on Washington ——

CORNELL UNIVERSITY

DEPARTMENT OF
POLITICAL ECONOMY AND STATISTICS

ITHACA, NEW YORK. March 3, 1903

Prof. W. E. B. DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Professor DuBois:

I received recently a copy of the University's publication entitled The Negro Artisan and have examined it with interest. I enclose check for $2 and will ask you to send me therefor pamphlets No. 2, Social and Physical Conditions of Negroes in Cities, and No. 4, The Negro in Business. Will you also send me on its appearance the report on the Negro Church?

Yours sincerely,

Walter F. Willcox

1/32/43

Dear Mr Willcox

I thank you for your order of the 3rd. I send herewith Publications No. 2 & 4. I will send Number 8 next fall.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY.

DEAN'S OFFICE,
ARTS AND SCIENCES.

ITHACA, N. Y., May 26, 1903

21-4-37

Professor W. E. B. Dubois,
Atlanta Univ.,
Atlanta, Ga.,

My dear Professor Dubois :

May I venture to call your attention to Miss J. R. Fauset a graduate of the Philadelphia Girls' High School and just finishing her second year in Cornell University. She is an unusually able scholar, her marks averaging about 90 per cent and from various sources I learn that she is very much liked as well as admired by all who know her.

She is a protégé of Dr. Talcott Williams of Philadelphia whose deep interest in her race you know. She would be very glad of any opportunity through which she might get some experience in teaching during the summer and also add to her means for continuing and completing her college course.

I believe her to be a person of unusual ability and promise and that you will be interested to know of her. If you can suggest any means she might take to assist in her preparation you would confer a favor upon her and upon me.

Yours sincerely,

Walter F. Willcox

Dean.

I should think Mrs. Hance might get a chance to teach in summer Schools. It may be too late but she can apply. Miss Mabel S. Clarke, A.M. Normal School, Athens, Ga. and Knoxville College President Mr. Chattanooga Tenn. Walker, Knoxville, Tenn, & President Merrill of Peace Institute, Raleigh N.C. are both personal friends of mine. I believe I will write them about Miss Hance & she is at liberty to refer to me. I assume as I read it is rather late & seems summer work in town.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY

DEPARTMENT OF
POLITICAL ECONOMY AND STATISTICS

21-4-85

ITHACA, NEW YORK,
March 13, 1904

29

Prof. W. E. B. DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta Georgia.

Dear Mr. DuBois:

I have received through your courtesy a copy of the "East and West" for January, 1904, containing your article on the Future of the Negro Race in America. I have read the article with much interest and thank you for sending me the pamphlet.

The fundamental difficulty I feel in accepting your position is that it is impossible for me to judge how far the present economic condition of the American Negro is due to persistent characteristics of the people and how far it is due to the heavy economic and social pressure upon them, resulting from drawing the color line in society, in politics and in industry. You seem inclined to attribute almost all of it to the latter ~~former~~. I confess that I do not see that the evidence warrants one in holding either opinion with confidence and therefore for the present I am an agnostic on the subject. Nor do I see any way in which convincing evidence on the question can be derived from an analysis of social processes now in progress in this country. If either factor could be isolated from the other we might derive important evidence, but I do not see how it can be.

Nor can I agree with the bitter condemnation of present social processes which characterizes your view of them. The grad-

21-4-86

#2

ual displacement of one social class by another can only by figure of speech be called murder, since murder involves deliberate intent upon the part of the individual actors. Such a process I take it works itself out much more through the reduction of the birth rate than it does through an increase of the death rate, and to prevent individuals from being conceived or born seems to me even less entitled to the name of murder than the phase of the process you apparently have especially in mind, namely, the maintenance or increase of the death rate.

Yours sincerely,

W. F. Willcox

My Dear Mr Wellers:

The fundamental difficulty in your position is that you are trying to solve a solution of the Negro problem outside of the middle of your office. It can never be done. You have simply no adequate conception of the Negro problem on the South & of Negro character & capacity. When you have had as I have ten years on intimate soul contact with all kinds & conditions of black men you will be less agnostic. I have my prejudices but

they are backed by knowledge if not sup-
ported. How on earth any fair-minded
student of the situation could have
stood thereon for a book like Willoughby's
& actually praised it is simply beyond
my comprehension. If you intend on
writing about & pronouncing judgment on
this problem why not study it? Not
from a car-window & accredited press
despatches as in your pamphlet or
essence but get down here & really
study it at first hand. Do it a
sufficient answer to a problem to say
the data are not sufficient when they lie all
about us? Where is enough easily attainable
data to take you off the fence if you will
study it first hand & not thro' prejudiced
eyes — my eyes, or those of others.

Pardon this frankness but your letter
invited it.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY

DEPARTMENT OF
POLITICAL ECONOMY AND STATISTICS

ITHACA, NEW YORK. March 27, 1905

Professor W. E. B. Du Bois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Ga.,

4/7

Dear Professor Du Bois ;

I have your letter of March 25th. I am obliged for your cordial invitation to attend the Atlanta Conference May 30th. It would give me a great deal of pleasure to attend and I will give the subject very careful consideration and let you know my decision at the earliest possible moment. Can you give me any further information about the program of the meeting ?

Yours sincerely,

W. F. Willcox

1136/35

54.84.00
54.84.25
5.8.1.75

Dear Professor Mears:

I was very much pleased that you can come May 30. The programme is not settled & will be very simple. I want first to make a review of our past work & of the work of other students during the last decade; then I want to discuss methods of work 1st from the point of view of a student of economics & then from the point of view of workers in the field. I shall have the teachers of social work from Hampton, & Talladega & eleven Indian graduates from New York, & Mr. Murphy & at least two other men of reputation, of whom I hope you will be one. We shall have 3 regular sessions — one for the students of the school, one for the women of Atlanta & one general meeting. Then I want all or two small informal conferences I shall try to work out a scheme of cooperative studying & trouble

CORNELL UNIVERSITY

DEPARTMENT OF
POLITICAL ECONOMY AND STATISTICS

ITHACA, NEW YORK. April 11, 1905

17

Professor W. E. B. DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Ga.,

Dear Professor DuBois :

Your letter of April 7th is at hand and I am still unable to give ~~your~~ a definite answer to your invitation. President Schurman has been away for some time and will not be back for a week yet. I must confer with him before deciding. Meantime allow me to ask whether accepting your invitation would involve on my part the preparation of a formal address or paper. I am so loaded with obligations of this sort just now that I fear it would be impossible for me to make another engagement of the sort. If you wish me simply to come and listen with the possibility of my participating informally in the conference, that would be my decided preference, and I could more easily arrange that than the other. The doubt about the latter is whether it would be wise for me to give up my teaching work here for the time so long a trip would require.

Yours sincerely,

J. F. Hillcop

11/26/24

Dear Professor Wilcox:

A short address of say 15 minutes is all that we want of you, later for publication the following Xmas I intended like ~~it~~ the speech written out & elaborated as your first time.

This would be made to an audience of from one to five hundred people in ordinary walks of life & would not need to be technical nor call for any particular preparation

CORNELL UNIVERSITY

DEPARTMENT OF
POLITICAL ECONOMY AND STATISTICS

4/44

ITHACA, NEW YORK, April 19, 1905

Professor W. E. B. DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Ga.,

Dear Professor DuBois :

I have just had a conference with President Schurman regarding your invitation to attend the Conference at Atlanta, May 30th. He was away from Ithaca until two days ago. He strongly advised me to accept the invitation and that solves the only question remaining in my mind. You may therefore count upon my presence unless something entirely unforseen arises to prevent it. You doubtless understood from my former letter that I do not feel able to prepare a formal address for that occasion in addition to the other engagements I have already made.

Yours sincerely,

W. F. Willcox

1136/33

Dear Professor Wilcox

I am very glad to hear that you will be with us May 30. I will send you particulars of the program in a few days

CORNELL UNIVERSITY
COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES
ITHACA, N.Y.

May 15, 1907.

Dear Dr. DuBois :

Replying to your letter of May 8th I take pleasure in sending you a note of appreciation regarding the work of the Atlanta Conferences. The note is enclosed herewith. I see that Mr. John Glenn of Baltimore has been appointed secretary of the Sage Foundation. I know him slightly and you are at liberty to say to him, if you wish, that I shall be glad to write directly to him if he has any questions he wishes to ask me regarding the work of the Atlanta Conferences.

Yours sincerely,

W. O. Hillcop

Professor W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Ga.

Enclosure.

1/42/62

[Enc]

CORNELL UNIVERSITY
COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES
ITHACA, N.Y.

May 15, 1907.

Dear Dr DuBois :

I have followed the published work of the Atlanta Conferences for a number of years with growing appreciation and gratification. They seem to me the most important publications by representatives of the colored race, elucidating the actual conditions which the race is facing and throwing light upon the wisest lines of effort. This impression was renewed by my attendance at a recent meeting which gave me an opportunity to observe the earnestness of spirit, fairness of temper and excellent quality of the discussions.

Yours sincerely,

W. F. Willcox

Professor W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Ga.

1/48/63

CORNELL UNIVERSITY
COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES
ITHACA, N.Y.

March 4, 1908.

Dear Mr. DuBois :

In looking over my set of "The Atlanta University Publications" I find that I have no copy of "Number Nine, Notes on Negro Crime, 1904". I also am without a copy of "Number One" of which I see you published an abridged edition in 1903. Will you be kind enough to send me copies of these ? Understanding that each of these costs $.50 I enclose a check for $1.00.

Yours sincerely,

W. F. Willcox

Professor W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Ga.

Enclosure.

Encl x mule

1/49/80

CORNELL UNIVERSITY
COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES
ITHACA, N.Y.

October 12, 1908.

Professor W. E. B. DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Ga.

54/54/1

My dear Mr. DuBois :

Replying to your inquiry of October 5, I find that our library has a copy of O. P. Anderson's "A Voice from Harper's Ferry" in the May collection of anti-slavery pamphlets. The library is quite willing to loan it to the library at Atlanta University, but would prefer that an application for it should come in to them from that source.

Yours sincerely,

W. F. Willcox

DR. DANIEL H. WILLIAMS
3129 INDIANA AVENUE
CHICAGO

Aug 14th 08.

Dear Dr. Du Bois.

Your letter just received. Every Courtesy desired will be extended to your family at the Hospital. From what you say of Mrs Du Bois Condition, I do not think it best for her to remain in the Hospital. A few days Rural Suffice for the Period. Dr. Shambaugh will also be served in every way. In short we shall be pleased to give you just what you want at the least expensed any time. I shall be away until about Sept 1st and Mrs Williams joins me in regards to you and Mrs Du B.

Sincerely Yours
Daniel H. Williams.

Let me Know the date of your Coming.

1/4/81

ADELBERT COLLEGE OF
WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY
CLEVELAND, O.

LIBRARY

EDWARD C. WILLIAMS, LIBRARIAN

Jan. 20, 1909.

Dear Mr. DuBois:-

I have been intending for a long time to write to you to ask that my name be left out of any printed list of guarantors of the new paper. In the first place I never asked that it be put on the ~~li~~ list of guarantors, and in the second place I have yet to see the paper that I should like to be responsible for either wholly or in part. I heartily agree with the feeling and thought that are behind the new project, but I do not care to have any personal connection with it, though I have not the same reasons for anonymity that some of our good brethren have.

I shall be happy to show my agreement with the principles underlying the new enterprise by paying to the proper person the sum you have placed opposite my name, and at the rate of $2.50 per month. Is this satisfactory? Please say when next you write to whom it shall be paid.

Oberlin, Ohio, Sept. 3, 1908.

Mr. J. W. Williams,

Oberlin, Ohio.

Sir:

In behalf of the Niagara Movement, I desire through you to return sincere thanks to the people of Oberlin who have so courteously entertained the organization at its fourth annual meeting.

Will you kindly state our thanks to the people in such ways as you can?

I beg to remain sir,

Your Obedient Servant,

W. E. B. Du Bois,

General Secretary.

By V. C. Champe.

THE STUDENT SUPPLY STORE
BOOKS, STATIONERY, PENNANTS
J. W. WILLIAMS, Prop.
OBERLIN, OHIO

Oberlin O., 4/30-'08

Prof. W. E. B. Dubois

Dear Friend:

Yours at hand and contents noted, very glad to hear from you and wish you greatest success in your work. I believe you are working in a good cause & your honest, christian efforts will succeed. The Money order was also recived, for which I am sending you a check. This seems to me the most convenient and safest way to remit.

Resp'tfully

J. W. Williams
(Dolsen)

Oberlin O.

B. K. Bruce School

SOUTH-EAST CORNER
FOURTEENTH STREET AND JACKSON AVENUE.

T. W. H. WILLIAMS, Principal.
Residence 1323 Jackson Ave. Bell Tel. East 3259.

Kansas City, Mo., July 9, 1908

49-12-58

Dr. W. E. Du Bois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

For some time I have contemplated writing you, but waited continually to find a more convenient time, when my writing might find grace with you; believing, as I do, that time with you is much limited. I beg to remind you, that this is the the 20th Century, and that a new crisis, in the epoch of the History of the Negro race, awaits him. I had thought after your visit to Kansas City, some time ago, that a different attitude on the part of our teachers and educated Negroes, would assumed different shape. But, not so. It seems to me, that our educated and property owning Negroes, do not yet quite understand, nor do they appreciate, the value of your views - commonly known as the Niagara Movement. I am a sincere subscriber of the Movement. To me, it is the Key to the whole situation confronting the Destiny of the race. Rely upon it, that the Negro cannot reject the movement. It is prophesy and the only recourse he can take. The educated Negro; the mechanical Negro; the business Negro; the industrial Negro; the farm owning Negro, and the city property owning Negro, all belong to the same class. Each of these groups should and ought to be universally organized. There should be a central Bureau say, at Atlanta. This Bureau or General seat of organization should have regularly paid clerks; paid monthly or otherwise, and every city, County and State over this broadland should be most thoroughly canvassed and organized, and the ignorant and shiftless Negro taught as soon as he is fitted himself properly, which means - a common school or College education and the commercial or industrial education, he would be freely admitted into our ranks.

2.

B. K. Bruce School

SOUTH-EAST CORNER
FOURTEENTH STREET AND JACKSON AVENUE.

T. W. H. WILLIAMS, Principal.
Residence 1323 Jackson Ave. Bell Tel. East 3239.

Kansas City, Mo. Same date 190

I beg to submit, that in my judgment, that we must part from the ignorant and illiterate class of our Race. When? now. We highly appreciate, as a Race, the doctrine of our illustrious Dr. Booker T. Washington, and would have every member of his views, join us. Granting all of our Br'd Washington's views summed together and they truly will equal, what your views and the Niagara movement, are now. The argument that the Negroes' trouble will cease, when he fulfills Dr. Washington's views is bigotted nonsense. If the white man is opposed to the Niagara Movement or the Du Bois views today is if not reasonable, to say, he will be opposed to the Washington views, when the Negro has reached or attained up to the standard of those views - maybe 25 or 40 years, hence. No Sir I repeat, the white man will not, force will only make him respect the race. England was never willing to be fair with America until forced to do so. The Negro can force respect and fair treatment by joining, at once, The Niagara Movement. The white man must respect our now existing Thousands of educated men and women and fairly wealthy Negroes. I am writing you with pen and ink to show you that I stand ready and willing to give my time and what little brain I have to this cause. All I ask of you is to send me papers giving me authority to organize and I will organize ever Public School Teacher and educated negro in Kansas City, before our Schools open here - Sept. 14. Come Doctor - Let us wake up, Let us go to work in earnest. It is the Negro that must save himself from the low element of his race and not the white man, I send you here clipping from yesterday's Afternoon Democratic paper. Read and ponder it over. Every day this paper publishes its tale of horror about some Negro. Kindly excuse my enthusiasm, as I am now and have been for years at white heat. Dont fail to let me hear from you, at once. I was sorry you could not visit Kansas City on your way to Omaha, a few days ago.

49-12-59

Editor Thos. P. Mahammitt of The Enterprise informs me that Omaha is well pleased with your visit there. Bro. Mahammitt is a firm believer in the Booker Washington Idea, but he says, The Niagara Idea is the best for the intellectual and the upper class Negro. Of course you and I differ from him. We know that the Niagara movement is the best for all classes or members of the Race. Why! Because it says to the white man - we are now educated up to your (white man's) requirements; we have the full intelligence of a man - What more could you want? Now - Open the Door of Hope, unto us. All the negroes are not one any more so, than all the whites are one. Let us in, on our fitness. Your social idea of us is a scare crow.

Hoping this long letter will prove not a burden to you, but, although from a stranger, a pleasure, to know that it is from one most sincere in the work and ready to show or prove it by his work. Also, I beg to say, that you may know of me by inquiry of our Judge I. F. Bradley, Kansas City, Kansas, as he is a very particular friend of mine. With best wishes for you and yours and thanking you in advance for any favor you may deem me worthy of, I have the pleasure to

Remain Sir,
Very obediently yours,
P. H. Williams.

#323 Jackson Ave.

B. K. Bruce School

SOUTH-EAST CORNER
FOURTEENTH STREET AND JACKSON AVENUE.

T. W. H. WILLIAMS, Principal.
Residence 1323 Jackson Ave. Bell Tel. East 3259.

Kansas City, Mo., 12/8 1908

Dr. W. E. B. Dubois
Atlanta University, Dep't. of Sociology,
Atlanta, Ga.

1/49/85

Dear Dr Dubois:-

It must be some-what strange to you that one sager of information, so important as the subject I wrote you, should so delay answering so valuable letter as that received from you, under date Nov. 7th. However, I can only now be brief as the matter for my information has not yet been received. I have nothing to present my claims but your letter, Judge Bradley promised to inform me, but up to date, have not heard from him. Kindly send me such information as you can and I will do my utmost to organize here. With best wishes for your success.

I am
Very sincerely yours
T. W. H. Williams

P. S.

The Missouri State Teacher's Ass'n, convene here the week of the Holidays. I shall busy myself amongst its members, with a view of getting as many to join us, as possible.

Even so,

B. A. M.

B. K. Bruce School

SOUTH-EAST CORNER
FOURTEENTH STREET AND JACKSON AVENUE.

T. W. H. WILLIAMS, Principal.
Residence 1323 Jackson Ave. Bell Tel. East 3259.

My dear Dr. DuBois,

Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 19, 1906.

Replying to your favor of recent date, in which I am made recipient, by receiving from you, valuable information for which I thank you. I beg to say that the circular "Address to the Country" is not only helpful but convincing. I have not seen Judge Bradley, as yet, but will see him tomorrow (wed.). I, also, had a long talk with Miss Jones and she believes, with me that Kansas City ought to have an Organization, at once.

The State Teacher's Association convened here, this a.m. Will continue 3 days. I expect to do much towards affecting an organization.

I beg your pardon for this tardiness in replying to your valuable letter. The constant strain of preparation for the Teachers meeting and sundry affairs, quite, took up all my spare time.

I shall ask you to wait to hear from me again before replying to this letter. Thanking You for past favors and wishing you a Merry Xmas and a Happy New Year, I remain

Very sincerely - T. W. H. Williams.

TALCOTT WILLIAMS,
916 PINE STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The Means

November 17, 1905.

Mr. W. E. B. Dubois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Ge.

My dear Mr. Dubois:

I wish I knew some one who would aid in floating your proposed magazine, but I am sorry to say I do not. As a journalist, let me add, that I see the slenderest possible hopes of making such a paper successful. I can see how a job office might be successful at Memphis, but I do not know of any magazine of the sort you outline which has ever succeeded in returning an interest on the investment.

Sincerely yours,

Talcott Williams

1/30/45

F

Hampton Institute Hampton Va
March 27 1906

TALCOTT WILLIAMS,
916 PINE STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

1/41/50

My dear Dr Dubois:

I am here convalescing from grippe & pneumonia, which delays the receipt & answer of your letter. I return so you will look the matter up. I know that from time to time, in hospitals where clinics for students are held, white women object to exposure to coloured students. Race prejudice is strongest in the more ignorant & county-student class & this is the one which far number those who have to endure the exposure of the clinic which the rest of us make every feasible effort to save our womenfolk from, be the student white or black. No one in this country willingly endures clinical inspection by students. Only dire need brings it. The hospitals which have no

TALCOTT WILLIAMS,
916 PINE STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

1/41/57

student classes are thronged - those which require them of free patients have much of the time empty beds in consequence. Even in these, those who can pay for a room or bed prefer exposure to students. In Europe, this exposure is taken as a matter of course - Here, medical charity is seriously impeded by the universal objection to it.

I am sorry to add that there is a marked increase in racial prejudice in Philadelphia due to many late crimes by negroes. The evil is growing serious and I foresee drastic legislation which, whatever its terms, will be directed against the idle vagabondage which appears to lead to more crime in negroes than in whites. "Appear" I say because I always distrust impressions in this matter. There is the "whom" you will urge chart chamber disciplined the presumption by the colored of their own lowest social status - too often tolerated in Philadelphia by colored opinion & churches

Yours sincerely
Talcott Williams

Rev. Edward T. Ware, A. M.
President

Atlanta University

Atlanta, Ga.

Rev. Myron W. Adams, Ph. D.
Dean and Treasurer

Mar, 27, 1908.

Mr. W. T.B. Williams;

Hampton, Va.

My dear Williams:-

A friend of yours suggests that you might be willing to join the Niagara Movement. You know of course that we shall be delighted to haveyou. I am sending some literature along, and would like to hear from you on the subject.

My regards to Mrs. Williams.

Very sincerely yours,

1/49/84

Robert C. Ogden
Chairman
Geo. Foster Peabody
Treasurer
Wallace Buttrick
Secretary and Executive Officer

W. H. Heck
Assistant Secretary

General Education Board

54 WILLIAM STREET
NEW YORK

5/9

Frederick T. Gates
Daniel C. Gilman
Morris K. Jesup
Starr J. Murphy
Walter H. Page
J. D. Rockefeller, Jr.
Albert Shaw

W. T. B. Williams, *School Visitor*,
Hampton, Va.

Hampton Inst.,
Hampton, Va.
May 4, 1906.

Prof. W. E. B. Du Bois,

I am glad to find that I shall be able to come to the conference this month. Mr. Jones and I will probably come together.

Yours sincerely,
W. T. B. Williams

1136/137

My Dear Williams:

I am delighted to hear that you can come to the conference May 30. Prepare to stay @ the Univ. as our guest. We shall expect from you a 15 minute paper on "Methods of Studying the Negro" based on your experience. Let it be short & meaty so we can publish. Greet the family

654 E St. S.E.

Washington D.C.

Jan 24 08

Prof W E B Du Bois

Atlanta Ga

Dear Sir,

I can supply you
St Mery. Island of St Domingo.
Translated from the French
by William Cobbett. 2 vols
Philadelphia 1796. 314 and
319 pages. Map missing
8vo half morocco, good condi-
tion. Price $4.00

The "John Brown" items, I
have not found as yet

I had the impression that
I sold you the "Negro Exodus"
Report some time ago, and as I
had not found a copy, I did
not remind you, not being sure.

Yours very truly

John H Wills

1/49/96

604 E St SE

Washington D.C.

Feb 1 1908

Prof W E B Du Bois

Atlanta Ga

Dear Sir

I regret that St Mery's Island of St Domingo, is not in my stock, but in the library of a customer whom I cannot ask to allow me to submit the book. I am very sorry.

Yours very truly

John H Wills

1/4/64

654 E St S E
Washington D.C
Feb 1 1908

Prof W E B DuBois
to John H Wells

For Dec 10. 07 2 Endeavor Review @50 100
" 28 " 1 Exiles of Florida post. 110
210

1/29/95

654 E St SE
Washington D.C.
Feb 2 1908

Prof W E B Du Bois
Atlanta Ga

Dear Sir

Your favor of 8th inst at hand, but enclosure of six dollars and ten cents ($6.10) does not accompany it as you state

Regarding St. Mary's Santo Domingo. I will compare the original and translation in the Library of Congress and if translation is full and complete I will send same to you.

Informa me regarding $6.10 whether sent or not.

Yours truly
John A Wills

1/46/93

654 E St SE Washington D. C.

Feb 16 1908

Prof W E B Du Bois

Atlanta Ga

Dear Sir

Yours favor with enclosure of $6.00 received.

I regret to report that the copy of St. Mery an Saint Domingo in English does not contain the material you desire. It is a very different work from the French original.

Shall I try to secure the French copy, or return $4.00 to you?

Thanking you for many courtesies I remain

Yours truly

John H Wills

Secure - if not, return $4.

1/49/07

6143 South Carolina Ave

Washington D.C. Dec. 5 1908

Prof. W.E.B. DuBois,

Atlanta University,

Atlanta Ga

Dear Sir; Replying to your letter of 29th ult. I have no portraits of Negroes of the past and Abolitionists on hand at present. Could you give me names, I can secure for you, probably, those wanted. State whether photos or engravings, and size of the picture, not the paper.

According to your letter of sometime ago, I have held $4.00 to your credit and have been trying to secure for you "St Mem's St. Domingo" and "Stroud's, Slave Law." Both rare.

Messrs Hershaw and Murray invited me to confer with them last night and consider the proposition of taking the business management of "The Horizon", and I write you concerning the matter at their

request. After going thoroughly into what is to be done as business manager, I make this offer:

I will take the business management of "The Horizon", attend to the make-up and publication, mailing, subscriptions, collections, book-keeping, exchanges, and the miscellaneous duties of that office, provide an office, for $6.00 (six) per week, and 20% of all new subscriptions, and 33⅓% of all new advertisements, your company to provide stationery, stamps and all supplies needed for your magazine; rendering you a detailed statement of accounts whenever you shall desire.

I have had good business training varied experience in journalism, am a practical printer, proof-reader, and informed in the higher branches of the publishing business. I am very well acquainted with a large number of such pos-

1-19-90

ple as "The Horizon desires to reach and feel that I can advance the magazine to a higher plane of mechanical excellence and a surer financial condition. My health has been poor in the last few years but I am pleased to say that it is now fully recovered.

It is to be understood that I shall be at liberty to engage in whatever other business I may wish. I am now engaged in Advertising, addressing, printing - both selling.

I should be pleased to take up this work which is congenial to me and to labor to increase the prestige and power of "The Horizon," I believe, I can do these things.

Yours sincerely

John H. Wells

1/19/17

Atlanta University

Department of Sociology

W. E. Burghardt DuBois

Atlanta, Ga., Dec. 8, 190 8.

My Dear Mr. Wills:-

I have your letter of December first. I want engravings of prominent Negroes and Abolitionists large enough for framing in a school-room. I should like any or all of the following persons: Sumner, Phillips, Garrison, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Thaddeus Stevens, E. P. Chase, Ira Aldridge, Richard Allen, Crispus Attucks, Benjamin Banneker, William Wells Brown, B. K. Bruce, Alex Crummell, and Paul Cuffee.

With regard to the business managementship of the Horizon: Since you are not going to give your whole time to the Horizon, it seems to me compensation on the following sliding scale would be fair namely (a) $10 per month, (b) on the first $500 that comes into the office from any source, 50%; on the the second $500, 33⅓%; on the next $4,000, 20%; on any sums above that a percentage according to special agreement. We have three hundred subscribers now very easy to make this five hundred. Your present subscription list/would therefore give you $[illegible]70 a year, and an easily possible subscription list would give you $370. This proposition includes no payment for rent or postage except postage on Horizons. I am suggesting this matter to Hershaw and Murray.

Very sincerely yours,

8/48/1

643 S C Ave
Washington D C.
Dec 10. 1908

Prof W E B DuBois
Atlanta Ga.

Dear Sir.

Your letter of 8th at hand. I may be able to secure for you portraits of Sumner, Phillips, Mrs. Stowe, Chase, perhaps, Attucks and Bruce; there is much doubt about the others. However I will try for all named and report to you.

With regard to business management of the Horizon, your proposition suits me, viz: $10.00 per month, 50 per cent on first $500.00 received from any source; 25% per cent on next 500.00; 20% on the next $4,000.00. Postage and supplies for Horizon business only. Oblige me with early reply, for if you wish to be ready Jan 1. 1908 it is well to get to work.

Excuse haste.

Sincerely yours

John H Wills

Horizon [c. 1908]

645 S. C. Ars Cty

My dear Mr Hershaw

It occurred to me that you might care to consider the proposition of buying type for "The Horizon" and placing some in office and allowing me to do the composition and have my press work done by contract outside

3/15/88

I think a saving in such amount that a year would show a decided balance in favor of your company on the amount invested. Besides this would guarantee to me some sure income every

mouth. I feel safe in saying that it is not likely that you could secure the equal quality of type arrangement as I can produce without quite a larger outlay than you anticipate.

3/15/89

Submit this idea to Prof DuBois. Should you wish to see me "operate on a case", I will gladly afford you opportunity.

This idea just came to me and I send it on to you in the rough. Let me see you soon. Hope you are happy. Yours J. H. Wills

ST.LUKE'S RECTORY
ATLANTA,GEORGIA.

April 15th.,1903.

Prof.W.E.B.DuBois,
Atlanta,Ga.

Dear Sir:

Yours of the fourteenth inst. to hand. I appreciate your request so much that though I am not atall well and have a great deal of extra work on hand,and though I feel no especial equipment for the task,that I shall attempt it. I have ,indeed,as a necessary part of an equipment,an intense interest in the matter of religion in connection with the colored race,and a faith in the response of that race to the motives and aims of religion . I accept,I have said,but,Ishould add,on the condition that I may change somewhat the scope of my address from "Methods of improving Church Work etc". I would not undervalue the importance of "methods of church work," but I feel strongly that it is more intelligent and more vital religion that we all need, and that no methods of work will reach the difficulty. If you will permit me to talk on how to make religion among the colored churches a more practical force for good,or something of that sort,I would feel not altogether away from home in talking about it and addressing the audience concerned.

While writing ,I will add that I have been intending to write to you for some time asking how I might procure all documents you have giving results of investigations into the condition of Negroes. I am chairman of a committe on the Race Problem of the Georgia Sociological Society.

Yours truly,

C.R.Wilson

April 16th, 1903.

Prof. W. E. Burghardt,
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Sir:

Thanks for your kind response to our request. Your subject will be as you wish, viz: The Religious Training of Negroes.

I will think over the matter of a committee on the Race Problem of the Georgia Sociological Society.

Yours truly,

16 Houston St.,
Atlanta, Ga.,
Oct 20/04

Prof W.E.B. Du Bois
Atlanta Ga.

26

Dear Sir: Can you send me, on
account of publication of Pro-
ceedings of Conference on Crime
among the Negro, a copy of
Resolutions adopted? I trou-
ble you because I have an
opportunity to use them
when I think you will

1/35/69

Le accomplished.
Yr truly
C. Bluriemen.

[Wilmer]

Jan 30, '07

Prof W E B DuBois
Atlanta Univ

1/47/60

Dear Sir:

The suggestion came from Mr Baker. I am thus privileged to invite you to my studio for the purpose named. I may have to shift the hour somewhat. If so, will

Communicated with you by
Mme Demetrius during the
days.

Yours truly yrs.
C. A. Wilmer

REV. HORACE BUMSTEAD, D. D.
PRESIDENT

Atlanta University

REV. MYRON W. ADAMS, PH. D.
DEAN

Atlanta, Ga., April 30, 1907.

Mr. Calvin Dill Wilson,

My dear Sir:-

I do not know, I'm sure, where you are going to find much authentic data with regard to the ownership of slaves by Negroes. Once in a while there is mention of such fact made in books but very little that one can trace. The most of the owners of that sort were probably among the mulattoes of the extreme Southern gulf states, Alabama, for instance and particularly, Louisiana. I do not however know of any reliable facts to which I could refer you. The most likely sources would be local histories, like local histories of New Orleans and Mobile and the transactions of some of the Southern societies. You might correspond with Mr. Colyer Merriwether, the secretary of the Southern History Association in

Washington. He might be able to give you some data. Also Mr.A.H.Stone, of Washington knows something of the subject. If you succeed in gathering anything of importance,I trust you will let me know,as I am curious myself to know how much of fact there is behind the general statement.

Very sincerely yours,

909 Walnut St.,
Philada., Pa.

July 24th 1908.

Prof. E. W. B. Du Bois
Atlanta University,
Atlanta Ga.,

Dear Sir:-

I am in search of information, statistics etc., concerning Insurance and Beneficial Associations conducted by Negroes throughout the country.

I am informed that you are the person most likely to have such information at hand.

If you have any compilation on this subject at a cost less than one dolla

otherwise kindly advise
me regarding the same and,
Oblige,
Very truly yours,
O. D. Nilson.

1/4/92

Washington D. C. Sept. 7. 1908.

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois.

Dear Sir having read Your Cabinet
little pamplet little the Horizon I cannot
but write You for the wise stand You have
taken for the betterment of the condition of
a down trodden Race The Colard Man. of the
So Called free America. who are only freed
from bondage by Jefferson Davises. refusal
to accept the Proclamation of Arahan Lincoln
to Lay down his armies and come back
into the union and Slavey Should Exist as it
was by this refusal of Jefferson Davis.
The War went on and the Colard Man was
put into the union army to help free himself
from bondage which he did willingly to gain
his freedom from yoke of bondage to Exercise
his rights to vote for this union The Now So
Called Republican party who have held us under
political bondage for the Last 40 Years without

enjoying the rights as American Citizans only
to Vote the Republican Ticket - This is our
Situation to day Political Bondsman

Yours Respt
Joseph R. Winters
420 Louden st - Chambersburg
Pa

The Woman's Club of Worcester

Invites you to be present at a meeting in the interest of the Sociological Work of Atlanta University, at

Association Hall, Monday Evening, March 27,

AT 8 O'CLOCK.

❧❧❧

Mr. PAUL LAURENCE DUNBAR,

Of the Congressional Library at Washington, will read selections from his poems—"The only Negro of pure African blood" (in the words of William D. Howells) " to feel the Negro life aesthetically and express it typically" . . . who has "made the strongest claim for the Negro in English literature that the Negro has yet made."

Dr. W. E. BURGHARDT DuBOIS,

Professor of Economics and History in Atlanta University, pronounced by a prominent Harvard professor to be "probably the finest Negro scholar in America," will speak of The Social Developement of the Negro Race, from the African village to the American plantation and down to the more recent organization of their life through churches, societies, newspapers, social classes, etc.

1/20/2

Dr. HORACE BUMSTEAD,

President of Atlanta University, will speak of the work of the Atlanta Conferences, whose valuable investigations of the Negro problems by Negroes themselves have been published by the U. S. Government and received widespread and favorable comment from the public press. He will also exhibit stereopticon veiws showing Negro slums, improved homes, etc., bearing on the conference work.

Membership tickets will admit club members; others may procure them at the Boston Store and Putnam & Davis.

Or from the Committee,

Mrs. A. McCULLAGH, 83 Elm St.
Mrs. C. C. BALDWIN, 11 Cedar St.
Mrs. O. F. RAWSON, 19 Irving St.

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON, PRINCIPAL

WARREN LOGAN, TREASURER

THE ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT
TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE
J. R. E. LEE, DIRECTOR

CARNEGIE LIBRARY
CHARLES WINTER WOOD
LIBRARIAN

Feb 14th 08.

1149/101

Dear Dr Du Bois:-

A Lady friend of mine in Chicago wrote me today and asked me, if I could tell her where she could get a story which you wrote sometime ago entitled "A Negro School Master of the Old South" which appeared in a magazine. She wants to read it before the Woman's Club. She is a lady deeply interested in the Negro and has read much from your Pen. Could you tell me where I can get this for her.

Very Sincerely Yours

C W Wood

BOOKER T WASHINGTON, PRINCIPAL

WARREN LOGAN, TREASURER

THE ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT
TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE
J. R. E. LEE, DIRECTOR

CARNEGIE LIBRARY
CHARLES WINTER WOOD
LIBRARIAN

October 24, 1908.

Doctor W. E. Burghardt Du Bois,
Professor in Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

My dear Doctor Du Bois: Several years ago, you published an article in which you gave an account of several Negro insurrections which took place in different States of the Union in behalf of his own freedom. And, I think, you included the insurrection in Louisiana.

Please let me know where I can find that article.

By so doing, you will do me a great personal favor.

Very gratefully yours,

Charles Winter Wood

Librarian.

V.

#706 East 4th Street Brooklyn N.Y. Dec 27 1906

For

Mr. W. E.B. Dubois

Atlanta Ga.

Dear Sir:

41-15C-28

Thank you very sincerely for your appreciation of " A Christmas Thought." It is the only opportunity, and that a very small one, that has been given to me to say a word on a subject that I feel very strongly about, the shameful behavior of my race to yours. So far as I am able to apologize for my race and so far as you are abèe to accept the apology for your race let it be as we wish. The inward longing for righteousness will have this much to do : That it will bring about the day when the outward conditions will permit and encourage righteousness. But more and more I am coming to believe that the soul of man is less ~~curel~~ cruel than the conditions with which he has permitted himself to be surrounded. By and by we shall come to see that the life is more than meat and the body than raiment, and we shall set ourselves to the task of organizing a society that shall encourage life rather than wealth. More and more I am convinced that in the last analysis that there isn't any Race Problem but only the same old Poverty Problem. If to be a negro were to be ex officio a member of the owning class, and not exofficio a member of the working class there wouldn't be any race hatred . It is now only the combined contempt of those who idle for those who work, and the fear of the high-prided worker of the low-priced worker. The way out of this trouble is the way out of most of our troubles: S cialism.

SOcialism is the Hope of the World!

Yours very truly

Eugene Wood

1/5-7/65

September 30, 1910.

Mr. Robert A. Wood,
202 E. 99th St.,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Sir:

This association is going to publish a monthly paper as follows: It is to be sixteen pages, including the cover, and each page is to be somewhere between 7 x 10 inches or possibly a little larger. It should be printed on paper of good quality, and the pages of the cover should be capable of taking half-tone cuts; most of the type should be ten point but some of it smaller. There will be one or two pages of standing advertisements and, of course, the first cover page would be changed only partly from month to month. The edition will begin with a thousand copies and the paper will go to press between the 15th and 20th of each month.

Could you give me a rough preliminary estimate of the cost of such a paper and send me specimens of paper and print?

Very sincerely yours,

[Woodridge?]

Columbia University
in the City of New York

DEPARTMENTS OF PHILOSOPHY AND PSYCHOLOGY

December 21, 1908.

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois,

Atlanta University,

Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Sir:

In reply to your inquiry of December 18, I beg to state that the "Ethics" by Dewey and Tufts, published in the American Science Series of Holt, is probably the best college text-book in ethics now available.

Respectfully yours,

Frederick J. E. Woodbridge

1/49/107

[Granville T Woods]

176 Broadway
New York.
May 16-1903

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Sir:

Yours of the 16th inst. is at hand. No other letter from you has been received by me.

In answer to your request I have to say that as I have been quite ill for some time I have a large amount of work clear away now, but will mail you some data within a few days.

Yours truly
G. T. Woods.

Mr. Granville T. Woods
176 Broadway, New York

~~Dear~~:

Dr. DuBois says,

Your letter received. Kindly send particulars as to life and inventions immediately if possible.

~~W. E. B. Du Bois~~

M. W. Adams

(Sent promptly)

176 Broadway.
New York.
May 24-1903.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,

Atlanta. Ga.

My dear Sir:

Enclosed herewith please find a news clipping which will give you all of the information that I can afford to make public at this time. I have quite a number of very important inventions pending in the patent office, but of course I cannot now say anything about the character of such inventions.

Yours truly

G. T. Woods.

Granville T Woods

File

1/32/66

Chicago, Ill., Feb. 15, 1908

Prof. W. E. DuBois, Ph.D.,
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Sir:

I have the honor to say that I am a Negro student of the University of Chicago where I hope to appear in June for examination as a candidate for the degree of Master of Arts. The subject of my thesis is the Negro Church. Knowing that for a long time you have studied the different institutions of the race, I believe that you can give me much information on this subject. Surely you are in position to tell me where such information may be found. Whatever you may be able to do to help me will be most gratefully acknowledged and any expense incurred in so doing will be borne by him who reluctantly asks for so much of your valuable time.

It should be stated, also, that I am anxious to get statistics as to the number of churches in each state, their wealth, membership, intellectual status, and general aspects; in short all such facts as will show what the Church has contributed to progress or regress of the race.

Begging your indulgence for this bold request I subscribe myself

Yours very respectfully,

C. G. Woodson,
Room 107 Middle Divinity Hall,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill.

21-5-12

Send me bill

TOUGALOO UNIVERSITY.

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE
AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION.

REV. FRANK G. WOODWORTH, D. D.,
President.
REV. CYRUS HAMLIN, D. D.,
Dean.
W. H. HAMLIN,
Treasurer.

1136/142

Tougaloo, Miss., April 14th 1905.

17

Prof. W.E. Burghardt Du Bois,
Atlanta University.

My dear Sir: I have ah heard your courteous invitation to attend the tenth meeting of your annual conference. I hope to be able to do so, and thank you for the invitation with Mr. Woodworth.

Very truly yours.
Frank G. Woodworth.

We are delighted to learn that we may expect you & Miss Wordsworth at our Conference. Kindly let us know the date of your arrival when you can.

TOUGALOO UNIVERSITY.

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE
AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION.

REV. FRANK G. WOODWORTH, D. D.,
President.
REV. CYRUS HAMLIN, D. D.,
Dean.
W. H. HAMLIN,
Treasurer.

1136144

Tougaloo, Miss., May 19th 1905. 190

Dear Professor DuBois:-

The rush of our Commencement, which is just over, has prevented my answering sooner your invitation to speak at the Conference on Tuesday morning. It will give me pleasure so to do, and yet I am not sure that it will be safe to put me on a printed program. Since I wrote that I hoped to attend the Conference matters have come up that may make it impossible for me to get away at the time I planned, but if I can come I will, and expect to reach Atlanta early on Tuesday morning.

Sincerely yours,

Frank G. Woodworth

TOUGALOO UNIVERSITY.

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE

AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION.

REV. FRANK G. WOODWORTH, D. D.,
President.
REV. CYRUS HAMLIN, D. D.,
Dean.
W. H. HAMLIN,
Treasurer.

File

1136/43

Tougaloo, Miss., May 26th 1905.

My dear Prof. DuBois:

I greatly regret that I must give up the Conference. We are unexpectedly starting on a new building that must be rushed, and are remodelling another. My Treasurer was married two days ago and will be away until next week, my building superintendent has a go to day for a week, and I must stay here until one of them is back. The earliest I can get away will be Tuesday p.m. and so the Conference must be given up,

I greatly regret it, for I think these Conferences are of great value. They are giving, through systematic study, a mass of real information that is extremely useful as a corrective of false impressions and as a basis for intelligent action.

Wishing you all success and regretting my inability to be present,

I am,

Sincerely yours,

Frank G. Woodworth

[Wooster]

Rev. Edward T. Ware, A. M.
President

Rev. Myron W. Adams, Ph. D.
Dean and Treasurer

Atlanta University

Atlanta, Ga.

11

Dec. 12, 1907.

Dear Cousin Lucinda:-

How are you? I want to ask you something about Uncle Harlow's father, your garnd-father. His name was I believe Jackor Jacob, but who and what was his mother's name? Jack's father was Tom and I've found the record of his service in the Revolutionary War, in Captain Spoor's company. Do you know any thing of his wife? Was she the litiee old balck woman who used to sing"Do bana Coba, gene me"? Do you know where Tom was born or where he lived or any thigg about his father? He had a daughter, Nancy Pratt, did henot, a sister of Jack? Have you ever heard ofyMam Bett of Stockbridge- was she related to us? Is there any one else that knows of our people? I hope this will find you and Florence well. Nina and I join in best regards.

Can you give me DeWitt's address? (over)

Very sincerely yours,

G. H. Barrington

Dec 16th 1907

33-3-47

Dear Cousen William

I received your kind letter this morning and was very much pleased to hear from you & hear that you are well I am glad you are finding a clue to the services of our ancestry in the Revolution war I don't remember ever hearing any thing said about his wife Did you hear of him under the name of Thomas Olson or Edson or was it Burghardt or nothing

[illegible] Son must excuse
this big blot - Jack I heard father
say as far as they knew was born
in Africa & was brought to this
country when he was a boy After
a time he went into the Revolu-
tionary war I suppose he was
single when he went into the service
Grandfather Jack was taken I sup-
pose by a Burghard when he was
a boy It seems to me that his first
wifes name was Maria after her
death he married a woman they
called Another Betsey I think her
last name was Vosburg There was
a woman by the name of Nancy
Pratt that pretended to be half Sister
to grandfather but they
doubtfull about it I guess although
it might be so I have heard of Mary
Bett of Stockbridge I dont know
as she was any Kin of yours I
have no remembrance of their call
ing her an Aunt or cousen but she
might have been May Gods blessing
attend your efforts in looking
this matter up Father & some of
the others tried to have it looked up
by a Mr Crane but they failed in
finding his Captains name I think
Florence is quite well I think she
has a son goes to school & a daughter
born New Years day De Witts address
address is No 10 Johnsons Court,

[illegible] at R.I. I saw your
uncle Jim this morning he will
soon write I often think of you &
your dear ones Remember my
best love to your wife & little
one I believe you have one living
& accept my best regards yourself
Don't forget to write again
Yours very Sincerely & with
much love
L M Wessler

P.S I have sold the old home
& a cool place & am living on
Wessler St up town
LW

one of our properties on Egremont Plain

F.

Gt. Barrington.

Dec. 16th 1907

Dear Cousin William

I received your kind letter this morning and was very much pleased to hear from you and hear that you are well. I am glad you are finding a clue to the services of our ancestry in the Revolution War. I don't remember ever hearing anything said about his wife. Did you hear of him under the name of Thomas Etson or Edson or was it Burghardt or nothing but Tom. You must excuse this big blot. Tom I heard father say as far as they knew was born in Africa and was brought to this country when he was a boy. After a time he went into the Revolutionary War. I suppose he was single when he went into the service. Grandfather Jackson was taken I suppose by a Burghardt when he was a boy. It seems to me that his first wife's name was Maria after her death he married a woman they called Mother Betsey. I think her last name was Vosburg. There was a woman by the name of Nancy Pratt that pretended to be half-sister to Grandfather but they were very doubtful about it. I guess although it might be so. I have heard of Mars Bett of Stockbridge. I don't know as she was any kin of ours. I have no remembrance of their calling her an aunt or cousin but she might have been. May God's blessing attend your efforts in looking this matter up. Father and some of the others tried to have it looked up by a Mr. Crane but they failed in finding his Captain's name. I think Florence is quite well. I think she has a son goes to school and a daughter born New Years Day. DeWitt's address

is No. 10 Johnson's Court, Newport, R.I. I saw your Uncle Jim this morning. He will soon write. I often think of you and your dear ones. Remember my best love to your wife and little one. I believe you have one living and accept my best regards yourself.

Don't forget to write again.

Yours very sincerely and with much love.

L. M. Wooster

P.S. I have sold the old home (one of our properties on Egremont Plain) and Root place and am living on Rossiter St. up town.

L.

1/42/12

Mrs. Hoosier, Great Barrington, Mass. 1145/5

Rev. Edward T. Ware, A. M.
President

Atlanta University

Atlanta, Ga.

Rev. Myron W. Adams, Ph. D.
Dean and Treasurer

Dec. 30, 1907.

Dear Cousin Lucinda:-

The name of grand-father Tom's regiment as I find it was Col. Ashley's Berkshire County regiment, and the company was commanded by Captain John Spoor. Do you know any thing of John Spoor? It seems that the regiment was raised in Sheffield or Egremont. Grandfather is simply enrolled as Tom without any surname what so ever. I should like very much when you have time to have a record of the names and the time of birth of all your brothers and sisters so that I can keep it. I trust this will find you well as it leaves us. Merry Christmas.

Very sincerely yours,

33-3-64

Gl- Barrington

Jan. 27th 1908

My Dear Cousen

I presume you think I am slow to hope to have the reputation of being sure in answering my letters received. I wrote to my brothers & asked them if they could remember of ever seeing our Grand Father Jack Burghardt I received a letter from John my eldest brother about your uncle Jims age saying he could only remember hearing the name but was as well as usual himself but on the 17th of Jan I received a letter from the Mayor of Decorah saying he was dead passed away with dropsey of the heart on the 18th of Jan I

was so thankful that God had permitted me to hear from him so recently I have not seen him for over 30 years & it seemed a great comfort to hear a few words from him I have not heard yet from Willhe is one of the kind that never writes if he can avoid it but I dont think he remembers anything Sister Martha says she remembers hearing Aunt Malinda Freeman say to her tell your father that Nancy Pratt (father's half sister has come & Laura Senna & I both remember of seeing her in Conn after she married a Powers. We dont remember anything about your Grandfather his first wifes name was Violet & his second wifes name was Betsey Humphrey. Your uncle James has been quite sick with the La grippe I heard from him a short time ago he is better but dont go out much I will send you a list of my brothers & Sisters & For the children & your wife & little one well please remember one & her I am hoping to hear is one of the redeemed in heaven Years ago perhaps 35 he was a member of the white Methodist church here & I sincerely hope he died a Christian Harlan died the 5th of last July in Springfield Ill I think he was a true Christian I have such a blessed hope of meeting him & Albert as they wrote to me that he shouted with about the last breath & Louesa & Julia were such humble & true followers of Christ & I effect to meet them soon with your mother & Aunt Lucinda & Aunt Jane & Aunt Sally. My father & mother died

I hope to clap glad hands with many more of my relatives & yours & yours among the number Good Bye

With Love Yours truly

Lucinda M. Wooster

Gt. Barrington

Jan. 27th, 1908.

My Dear Cousin:

I presume you think I am slow and I hope to have the reputation of being sure in answering any letters received. I wrote to my brother and asked them if they could remember of ever seeing our Grandfather Jack Burghardt. I received a letter from John my eldest brother about your Uncle Jim age saying he could only remember hearing the name but was so well as usual himself, but on the 17th of Jan. I received a letter from the Mayor of Decorab saying he was dead. Passed away with dropsey of the heart on the 15th of Jan. I was so thankful that God had permitted me to hear from him so recently. I have not seen him for over 30 years and it seemed a great comfort to hear a few words from him. I haven't heard yet from Will. He is one of the kind that never writes if he can avoid it, but I don't think he remembers anything. Sister Martha says she remembers hearing Aunt Lucinda Freeman say to her tell your father that Nancy Pratt's father's half sister has come and Laura Bima and I both remember of seeing her in Conn. after she married a Powers. We don't remember anything about our Grandfather. His first wife's name was Violet or his second wife's name was Betsey Humphrey. Your uncle James has been quite sick with the La Grippe. I heard from him a short time ago. He is better but don't go out much. I will send you a list of my brothers and sisters births. Is your wife and little one well. Please remember me to her. I am hoping to hear John is one of the redeemed in heaven. Years ago perhaps 55 he was a member of the white

Methodist Church here and I sincerely hope he died a Christian. Harlow died the 5th of last July in Springfield, Ill. I think he was a true Christian. I have such a blessed hope of meeting him and Albert as they wrote to me that he shouted with about the last breath and Louisa and Julia were such humble and true followers of Christ and I expect to meet them soon with your mother and Aunt Lucinda and Aunt Jane and Aunt Sally. My father and mother. I hope to clap glad hands with many more of my relatives and you and yours among the number. Good bye.

With love.

Yours truly,

Lucinda M. Wooster.

33-3-61

[1906]

Dear Work:

Could you give me your services during the month of September at $2½ per day plus board & travelling expences & help in the Lowndes Co., Ala., study? ~~I may be able to better this offer but I have to figure very closely & I hope you can afford this.~~ I shall probably begin work either Sep 3rd or 8th ~~Will write that later.~~

Address me % Storer College, Harper's Ferry. Va

do & Wright

11/11/49

THE GEORGIA STATE INDUSTRIAL COLLEGE

DEPARTMENT OF PEDAGOGY

MONROE N. WORK,

INSTRUCTOR IN CHARGE.

SAVANNAH, GA. Oct. 1, 1906. 190

Prof. W.E.B. DuBois,

Dear Sir: We finished the land record for 1902. I saw a lawyer, recommended by Easterly, about the remaining records. He made the following propositions. He would be responsible for the work for $75.00; He would let his clerk, a woman, work for $2.00 per day; or she could do the work for $5.00 per book. She is competent as she does a great deal of copying of land records. The last proposition is the best one. You could reserve the right to reject any or all copies of books. Consult with Miss Thorn about this as she has a suggestion to make before you make any agreement with Hayneville. This lawyer's name in Paul McGaugh. We copied several Mortgages, and the count court dockett for several years. I attended the Sunday School convention. There are only three C.M.E. churches in county. I got record of two, and conference minutes. The registration list is pasted in Government and voting book. I saw the Justice at Calhoun Monday, the gin was being repared and he did not have time to show his books. It will not be difficult to get them as he is proud of being Justice and likes to talk about his court. A little flattery will get him. I am sorry that I could not remain longer. The work was very interesting and we have got some of the most valuable material that has been collected in a study of this sort. If there is any further assistance I can render you in this study I shall be pleased to do so. I will help to work out any phase you might wish. I trust that the Situation is better in Atlanta.

Sincerely yours,

M. N. Work

Dec 26

THE WORLD TO-DAY

EDITORIAL ROOMS
CHICAGO

December 21, 1903.

Prof. W.E.B. DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Ga.

My Dear Prof. DuBois:-

Would you not consent to write out a brief statement of your general position as regards the Race Question so that I could use it in The World To-Day. I am hoping to have in the March number four papers representing the negro point of view of the Negro question. We have a circulation of 50,000 or 60,000 and I think that some of the things you said in answer to my questions at the University should be said to a wider audience.

Permit me to express to you my appreciation of your kindness in giving me information on points where I had only one side.

Trusting that you can do us and our readers this favor, and that the manuscript may reach me by January 15th, I am,

Very truly yours,

Shailer Mathews

Editor.

Mrs ———

Dear Sir:

I shall be glad to write a short article as suggested to be in your hands Jan 15.

THE WORLD TO-DAY

EDITORIAL ROOMS
CHICAGO

February 10, 1904.

13

Prof. W.E.B. DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Ga.

My Dear Prof. DuBois:-

You were kind enough some time ago to promise an article for "The World To-Day" of about 1500 words in length for the symposium upon the Negro question from the Negro's point of view. We have already articles in hand from President Booker T. Washington and Mr. Jesse Lawson, and the promise for another from Prof. Miller. These with yours will constitute the group. I hope that you will send this to us at your earliest possible opportunity.

Sincerely Shailer Mathews

1135/9

I found it impossible
to prepare the article promised
on time & thought it best
better. I can send you
one by Nov 22 if that
will suit

1884
1776

108

(WORLD'S FAIR)

DAVID R. FRANCIS, PRESIDENT
WM. H. THOMPSON, TREASURER

WALTER B. STEVENS, SECRETARY
JAMES L. BLAIR, GENERAL COUNSEL

WORLD'S FAIR, ST. LOUIS
1904
LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION

FREDERICK J. V. SKIFF, DIRECTOR OF EXHIBITS

SOCIAL ECONOMY

HOWARD J. ROGERS,
CHIEF OF DEPARTMENT
CARROLL D. WRIGHT,
SUPERINTENDENT, GROUPS 129-138

GROUPS 129-138 INCLUDE: LABOR AND INDUSTRY, CO-OPERATION, BANKING, INSURANCE, HOUSING CONDITIONS, EXCISE QUESTION, BETTERMENT MOVEMENTS.

~~St. Louis, U. S. A.~~
Washington, D.C.
Aug. 22, 1903.

1/33/95

My dear Professor Du Bois:

Your letter of the 11th with reference to an exhibit of sociological work at St. Louis came duly to hand. I am sorry to say that the exposition management are not in any way assisting in the preparation of exhibits. Beyond the provision of buildings, etc, they cannot go. I believe this is the custom of the country giving the exhibit in every case of which I know.

The State Commissions are in many States assisting exhibitors in the way you mention. I am not able to say

whether the Georgia Commission has been organized or whether, if so, it would be able to help you.

Nevertheless, I hope that you will be able to make what I believe would be a most valuable exhibit. Please notify me at as early a date as possible how much floor or wall space will be required. You will then be notified later as to method of shipping.

Hoping to hear from you favorably

I am, Very Truly Yours,

Carroll D. Wright

ST

1429 N.Y. Av., N.W.,
Washington, D.C.

THE WORLD'S WORK
DOUBLEDAY, PAGE & COMPANY-PUBLISHERS
133-137 EAST SIXTEENTH STREET, NEW YORK

WALTER H. PAGE, EDITOR

1/57/22

Dec. 1st, 1908.

Dear Mr. DuBois:

I think we can use the article you are kind enough to write about if you will bring it down to date. I thank you very much for proposing it; send it right along, for we shall make an early use of it. Make it as specific as possible.

Sincerely yours,

Walter H. Page

Prof. W. E. B. DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Ga.

CARROLL D. WRIGHT,
CLARK COLLEGE.

Dr Burghardt

WORCESTER, MASS. May 14, 1907.

My dear Dr. Dubois;-

I received your note relative to the Sage Foundation and a work you would like to have subsidized.

I was fortunate enough to meet one of the trustees of the Sage Foundation and consulted him about your request. He said the proper thing for you to do was to make a formal application for a grant of a specific sum, naming the specific purpose for which you desire it, and send it to the secretary. He also remarked that on the face of it he did not think your work came within the scope of the Foundation.

I send you aclipping which will show you the officers. The Secretary is John M. Glenn, and the temporary office of the Foundation is at 30 Broad street, New York.

I am,

Sincerely yours,

Carroll D. Wright

Dr. W. E. B. Dubois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Ga.

1/4867

Fisk University,

Nashville, Tenn.

REV. J. G. MERRILL, D.D., PRESIDENT.
I. V. COBLEIGH, TREASURER

1/49/106

W. E. B. DuBois - Ph.D.

My Dear Dr. DuBois:

I am acknowledging herewith the appreciation My wife and I have for all those kind friends who contributed towards the toilet set presented to us on commencement day.

We hold as of even higher value than the gifts the expression of friendship and good will on the part of those to whom we have known during the quarter of a century we have labored at Fisk.

Very Cordially Yours

H. H. Wright

July 1908.

91/45/1

My dear Professor Du Bois,

I thank you for your letter. I should like to attend the meeting of the Niagara Movement; and may be able to do so; tho it looks doubtful at present.

Hope you are well, and that the meeting may be a success.

Sincerely,
R. R. Wright, Jr.

1822 Wharton St.,
Phila., 8/18/08

Recitals by

J. ERNESTINE WYATT

DRAMATIC READER AND POETESS

A STAR OF RARE AND PARTICULAR BRIGHTNESS

Miscellaneous Programs, Scenes from Plays, Stories and Verse Dialect and Otherwise. Interpretation of Dunbar a Specialty

32-7-5

Uni

Page

110-W- Millan ave Statesboro Ga

Opinions of Public and Press

HER VOICE WAS CHARMING AND HER INTERPRETATION TRUE THROUGHOUT

Memphis, Tenn.

That was a delightful evening spent in listening to Miss J. Ernestine Wyatt. Her simple, pleasant manners and her attractive face wearing a modest smile put the audiance on good terms with her at once. Her voice was charming and her interpretation true throughout. Her auditors were glad to be present to enjoy the varied program which she so entertainingly presented.

SUTTON E. GRIGGS, A. M. B. D.

AS FREE FROM ARTIFICE AS NATURE ITSELF"

Everyone who appreciates an entertainment in which good literature is honestly interpreted, in which its depths are sounded and reflected by the reader, should hear Miss J. Ernestine Wyatt. She is able to couple dignity with intensity, and power with simplicity in such a manner as to raise her work above the sham elocution of the stage, and put it in a place by itself. She is as free from artifice as nature itself. A reader of rare charm and beauty. Hear her and be convinced.

KELLY MILLER,
Dean of Howard University, Washington. D. C.

CHARMING AND MAGNETIC

My Dear Miss Wyatt:

I am glad to know that you are to accept Chautauqua and Lyceum engagements. Your work is strong, sympathetic and natural, and your personality is charming and magnetic; your art is mature and your experience extended. I have often wondered why you did not give more time to public work. Let me know where any word of mine will further your interest. I will gladly commend you.

Sincerely yours,
BOOKER T. WASHINGTON,
President Tuskogee College,
Tuskogee, Ala.

MEMPHIS COMMERCIAL APPEAL

Miss J. Ernestine Wyatt appeared in recital last evening at Home Institute, notwithstanding the steady fall of the rain. She had a large and enthusiastic audience. Her personality is charming and her work natural and sympathetic.

A READER OF REMARKABLE INTELLIGENCE AND FINISH

To whom it may concern:

Miss J. Ernestine Wyatt is a reader of remarkable intelligence and finish. A young woman of good scholarship, of correct dramatic instincts, of lofty aims and ambitions, she brings to her work a combination that insures the highest order of success. I confidently recommend Miss Wyatt to lecture committees and to organizations desiring the service of a public reader of usperior ability.

C. W. MENELEY,
Meneley Lyceum Bureau, Chicago, Ill.

HAS A REPERTOIRE SECOND TO NONE

To whom it may concern:

I wish to say that Miss J. Ernestine Wyatt gave a recital at the Mt. Liberty Baptist, Church, Booneville, Ind. She has a repertoire second to none that I have ever heard, white or colored. In her line she is way above the average. Her entertainment is high class in every particular, entertaining, instructive and ennobling. I hereby recommend her to the confidence of any one needing her services, and feel assured that such persons will be more than pleased with her work.

C. H. MORPIN,
Trustee Mount Liberty Baptist Church, Principal Colored Booneville, Ind.; President Northern District Sunday School Convention of Indiana Baptists.

CAIRO (ILL.) NEWS-ITEM

Miss J. Ernestine Wyatt in readings and recitals made a decided hit. She is a talented young woman and will always be welcomed in Cairo.

Comments of Press and Public

RENDERED EXCELLENT SERVICES

National Religious Training School and Chautauqua
Durham, N. C.

To Whom It May Concern:

This is to certify that Miss J. Ernestine Wyatt was employed at our Chautauqua for several weeks during the past summer and rendered excellent services.

Yours very truly,
JAMES E. SHEPARD,
President.

SHE IS SPARKLING TERSE AND INSTRUCTIVE

Madame J. Ernestine Wyatt is without a doubt the very foremost elocutionist of her race. As a speaker she is sparkling, terse and instructive. The people of the Second Baptist Church were delightfully entertained by the charming Miss Wyatt, who has a knack of making a program to interest her audience.—Princeton (Ind.) Clarion-News.

A STAR OF RARE AND PARTICULAR BRIGHTNESS

Every one who appreciates an entertainment in which good literature is honestly interpreted, should hear Madame J. Ernestine Wyatt. Her readings are natural, unique, eloquent and delivered in a style altogether her own. She is a star of rare and particular brightness.

DAVID V. BOHANNON,
Editor The Negro Educational Review, Vincennes, Ind.

Mound City, Ill.

My Dear Miss Wyatt:

No doubt you will be surprised to receive a letter from me, but I feel it my duty to commend you for the beautiful program rendered to the people of Mound City last Thursday evening. No reader has ever given the people such genuine pleasure. I am not saying this in a spirit of flattery, but it is the unanimous opinion of all who heard you that you are the superior of any reader, white or colored, that has ever recited here.

Yours sincerely,
CHARLES H. RICE,
Attorney-at-Law, Master Chancery.

DELIGHTS LARGE CROWD

Colored Reader Renders Old Favorites at Christian Church

The large audience that filled the Christian church to capacity last evening to hear Madame J. Ernestine Wyatt in recital, was well repaid by the very high excellence of her performance, as she is easily the most talented colored dramatic reader that has visited San Jose.

She combines a very real stage presence and perfect enunciation with a well-modulated voice of wonderful carrying quality. Her gestures, too, were almost always free from any sign of being stilted.

Madame Wyatt rendered several old favorites, including "Little Orphan Annie," and when she spoke of the goblins and about "way up stairs" the audience caught a glimpse of the vivid imagination that seems to be a special attribute of her race.

But it was in her interpretations of some of the dialect poems of Paul Laurence Dunbar, the negro poet, that she was at her best and reached her true metier. She managed to make her audience feel with her all the pathos, fun and philosophy of the master poet of her race. On the whole she proved to be delightfully different.—San Jose Mercury Herald.

SHE CAPTURED OKLAHOMA CITY

Madame J. Ernestine Wyatt, the talented dramatic artist, captured Oklahoma City last evening with her wonderfud charm and power of interpretation. From the moment of her appearance to the close of the delightful program, Madame Wyatt easily held her audience in the hollow of her hand. All those who heard her agree that she is in a class by herself. Oklahoma City will not soon forget her.

ROSCOE DUNJEE,
Editor of the Black Dispatch. Oklahoma City, Okla.

WATERLOO (IA.) TIMES-TRIBUNE

Miss J. Ernestine Wyatt, of Cumnock School of Oratory, Chicago, Ill., delighted the party with some of her very excellent readings.

Opinions of Public and Press

SHE IS THE EQUAL, IF NOT THE SUPERIOR, OF ANY READER THAT HAS EVER VISITED OUR CITY

Des Moines, Iowa.

Madame J. Ernestine Wyatt gave a recital at the St. Paul A. M. E. Church to a large audience, among whom were some of the most critical people of the city. It was the opinion of all who heard her, as well as my own personal opinion, that she is the equal if not the superior of any reader that has ever visited our city.

S. JOE BROWN,
Attorney-at-Law.

SHE HELD HER LARGE AUDIENCE SPELLBOUND FROM START TO FINISH

Miss J. Ernestine Wyatt gave a recital under the auspices of the A. M. E. Church last Monday evening, to a very appreciative audience. Her interpretation of the sleep-walking scene from Macbeth, and the scene from Leah, her Negro-dialect work and child impersonation show dramatic ability enough, versatility enough to soothe and amuse for more than two hours. She held her large audience spellbound from start to finish.

BISHOP W. SAMPSON BROOKS,
D. D.

Baltimore, Md.

Arkansas Baptist College

To whom it may concern:

I have had the pleasure of listening to one of the recitals of Miss J. Ernestine Wyatt and I readily and willingly stamp my personal approval upon her work as a fine artist her appearance is both moderate and modest. As she wears both a smile and a gown befitting her task, she is intellectual and versatile as she turns from folk love to classic without the loss of interest to her audience or without fear or interruption in the growing process of her plays Miss Wyatt can entertain Churches Schools or mixed crowds with the same increasing effect. I can commend her to either or all three without mental reservation and with the grestest of pleasure.

JOSEPH A. BOOKER

LOS ANGELES (CAL.) EAGLE

J. Ernestine Wyatt Recital at A. M. E. Church, H. C. Gant, Pastor

One of the most unique entertainments ever given in the A. M. E. Zion Church was given last Thursday evening, April 28th.

Miss J. Ernestine Wyatt gave a recital and she is one of the most natural and forceful artists it has been our pleasure to hear. Try to hear her ere she leaves Los Angeles if you have not as yet.

THE CHANDLER NEWS PUBLICIST DELIGHTS LARGE CROWDS AT DOUGLASS

Miss J. Ernestine Wyatt dramatic reader and enactor of plays. A talented and dramatic artist of Waterloo, Iowa, with many years of successful experience in her chosen work captured the large and enthusiastic audience which met her at the Douglass School Auditorium last Wednesday evening with her wonderful power of interpretation and dramatic charm. This reader has a most natural stage presence with a voice peculiarly well modulated and almost perfect anunciation she gives the true interpretation of dialect stories as well as the most dramatic in literature. Her program on this occasion was varied and most interesting. All those who heard her agree that Douglass High School was was given a treat that seldom comes to a town of this size and felt that Douglas school is to be congratulated on her choice of talent to place before her school.—The Chandler News Publicist.

Dear Prof. La Fargue:

I understand that Madame Wyatt who entertained our students in Matinee today will be with you on the 5th instant. Permit me to say that she is excellent in her work and I hope you will spare no pains in getting a large audience for they certainly will be entertained and thrilled with her charming expression and wonderful manner. You may give yourself no uneasiness to her ability and art in entertaining.

Very truly yours,
J. S. CLARK,
President.

MRS. JOSEPHINE SILONE-YATES, A. M., PRESIDENT.
Lincoln Institute, Jefferson City, Mo.

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Waugh, Alabama.

MISS E. C. CARTER, RECORDING SECRETARY,
211 Park Street, New Bedford, Mass.

MISS JOSEPHINE HOLMES, REC. SEC.,
Central College, Birmingham, Alabama.

MRS. M. E. STEWARD, REC. SEC.,
825 8th Street, Louisville, Kentucky.

MRS. L. C. ANTHONY, TREASURER,
Lincoln Institute, Jefferson City, Missouri.

"LIFTING AS WE CLIMB"

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF COLORED WOMEN

ORGANIZED 1896.

AFFILIATED WITH

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN 1900.

INCORPORATED 1904.

MRS. MARY CHURCH-TERRELL, Honorary President.

Office of the President, JOSEPHINE SILONE-YATES,
Lincoln Institute, Jefferson City, Mo.

MRS. BOOKER T. WASHINGTON,
VICE-PRESIDENT AT LARGE, Tuskegee, Alabama.

MRS. L. A. DAVIS, NATIONAL ORGANIZER,
3226 Prairie Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

MRS. JOSEPHINE B. BRUCE,
CHAIRMAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
1639 College Avenue, Indianapolis, Indiana.

MRS. LUCY THURMAN,
CHAIRMAN WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE,
Jackson, Michigan.

JEFFERSON CITY, MO., 5-1-1906.

5/4

49-12-1

Dr. DuBois,

Dear Sir,—

Yours received with pleasure. Always glad to do anything within my power that will be helpful to my race.

Have read the "attack" carefully and thoughtfully, and since the author ~~closes~~ his statement with the parenthetical statement "not in all cases etc.," I am wondering whether he has not ~~fortified~~ his position. Some things I have seen and heard in my life time, cause me to feel that there may be some colored women with these "perverted tastes." I am speaking or rather writing to a member of the race, and not to the white race. And I have too much race pride to be willing to admit the existence of such tastes on the part of any Negro woman, outside of our race. I am quite willing to write the gentleman (?) a letter and

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Jackson, Michigan.

[2]

49-12-2

JEFFERSON CITY, MO., _____ 190__

score him for thus holding up to scorn any woman of our race. I have already written to several of our women urging them to give the matter careful attention and to take it up in public print and otherwise, if they consider it best.

May I write a little more freely, and ask whether in your judgment the party who went up and down this continent denouncing lynching lessened by as much as one the number of lynchings? Have these women who scored Thomas Dixon's assault upon the virtue of negro women changed the opinion of any one white man or woman? etc. etc. — I do not write this in any spirit of contempt, but simply because having given the matter close thought, without being able to reach a decided conclusion, I would

[3]

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Jackson, Michigan.

40-12-3

JEFFERSON CITY, MO., _____ 190__

be pleased to have the opinion of one who like yourself is studying these questions from a sociological point of view and otherwise, and why it is, in my estimation, prepared to draw a more logical conclusion than I can relative to this matter.

To sum it up, is anyone of these women doing as much to stop lynching or any of the other evils that threaten to engulf us, as is your wife, or any other wife and mother who is striving to teach both her boy and her girl the principles of virtue. This may seem to you strange talk from a club woman, but I fear I am not "that woman" in the more advanced or usual acceptance of the term.

Can you send several more copies of the "Attack," and I will see that they reach the eye of our women. I have already written them about it.

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[1]

49-12-4

JEFFERSON CITY, MO., _____ 190__

I am sure you will wonder in what way you have incurred the wrath of Heaven that four pages of written matter came to you in answer to the few lines you have written. Pardon me.

Very truly yours for the cause
Josephine Silone Yates.

But if you honestly think any good will be accomplished I will help to "keep the pot boiling", although at present very much rushed with Commencement work and preparation for our approaching Biennial meeting in Detroit in July.

#44

Dear Mrs Yates:

You miss Bates found; he is not talking about Colored women in general — even in that case the statement is not bad taste; he is talking of such women as attend the Student Volunteer Movement — educated Christian girls of the new generation. Shall he go unanswered? I think you women ought to raise the banners. Already my friend has heard from out of Fisk Univ as a teacher

Send 10 others

Wilberforce University, Ohio,

June 29, 1907.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
~~Editor.~~

Dear Sir :

Dr. Davis W. Clark, 222 W. 4th St., Cincinnati, Ohio, is Treasurer of the Monument Fund for marking the grave of the Poet, Paul L. Dunbar, at Dayton, Ohio.

$500 have been contributed already to this fund; mostly by whites, but it is believed that the colored people of the United States desire to aid in this movement.

Will you ~~insert this notice in your valued publication and either~~ undertake to receive collections for this fund yourself or interest some other trustworthy person in your community to do so?

All contributions are to be sent to Dr. Davis W. Clark, 222 W. 4th St., Cincinnati, Ohio, on or about Emancipation Day. Even penny contributions from school children will greatly help.

Will you not aid in the work of honoring our dead Poet?

Very sincerely,

Chas. Young.
Capt. U.S. Army.

(89/28-1)

Sent a card saying that you were abroad.

[N. B. Young]

Florida State Normal and Industrial School

"Colored Normal School"

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE.

3/31

TALLAHASSEE.

Mar. 24, 1906.

Prof. W. E. B. DuBois,

Atlanta University,

Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Prof. DuBois:

1/41/54

This is to acknowledge receipt of yours of the 22nd inst., and to say, that I am in perfect accord with the Niagara Movement. I have kept track of its movement from its inceptiontill now, and if ever a meeting is held with in range of my pocket-book capacity, as to distance, I will attend the meeting.

Wishing the movement a success and standing ready to do what I can, in my little corner, to further its influence, I am

Yours truly,

N B Young

NBY-RAH

Send blank + 5 + C

[Y.M.C.A., West Side]

WILLIAM M KINGSLEY
CHAIRMAN

FRANCIS LOUIS SLADE
CHAIRMAN FINANCE COMMITTEE

GILBERT COLGATE
TREASURER

WALTER T DIACK
SECRETARY

WEST SIDE
YOVNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION
318 WEST 57TH STREET
NEW YORK

TELEPHONE
3800 COLUMBUS

RELIGIOVS WORK
CHARLES F POWLISON SPECIAL SECRETARY
WILLIAM B HILLS RELIGIOVS EDVCATION
CHARLES H. FISHER SHOP MEETINGS
C. HENRY HOLBROOK BIG BROTHERS MOVEMENT

Jan. 4, 1908.

Prof. W. E. B. DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Ga.

My dear Prof. DuBois:-

I thank you very much for letting me know that it may be possible for you to speak for us late in February. If you will, kindly let me know the exact date of your coming and the subject upon which you would prefer to speak so that we may properly advertise you.

Gratefully yours,

Charles F. Powlison

[Y.M.C.A, West Side]

1/51/33

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Feb. 25, 1908.

Prof. E. B. DuBois,

Atlanta University,

Atlanta, Ga.

My dear Dr. DuBois:-

I inferred from your long silence that you were finding it impossible to come to New York at this time so at the last moment made other arrangements for the date I had in mind.

Hoping you may find it possible at some future time to be with us, I am,

Very cordially yours,

Charles F. Powlison

[ZIMMERMAN]

M.v.Z.
EDENDENE
BEACONS, N. J.

Dear Mr. Dubois:

I was a Republican
when your people were held
in slavery by the men
who will vote for Bryan
this year; I have been a
Republican all the inter-
vening years, and I am
still a Republican

Whenever the colored
people become convinced

that the Democrats can,
and will, do more for
them than the Republicans, it
is their privilege to vote
the Democratic ticket, and
I sincerely hope they will
do so.

As for the discharged
battalion, I fail to see a
just cause of complaint.
Had the members of the
three companies been white,
they would have merited,

and would have received,
identically the same
treatment.

If you, and your peo-
ple can find a more
comfortable political
home with the Democrats,
God speed you in your
flight.

Yours for Republican-
ism, now and ever,

H. V. Zimmerman

249-253 Grand st.,
New York, Mar. 27, 1908.

Rev. Edward T. Ware, A. M.
President

Atlanta University

Atlanta, Ga.

Rev. Myron W. Adams, Ph. D.
Dean and Treasurer

Mar. 31, 1908.

Mr. M. O. Zimmerman,

349-353 Grand St.,

New York.

My Dear Sir:-

Replying to your favor of March 27 permit me to say that I also am a Republican, and that I believe in Republican principles but when the Republican Party is false to those principles then I think it is time for me and you too to bring it to senses by refusing to vote for the canidates who stand especially for injustice and wrong. For that reason I shall and I have publicly announced vote against Taft if he is nominated by the Republican Party, even if I have to vote for Bryan.

Very sincerely yours,

August 18th, 8908.

My dear Dr. DuBois,

The enclosed clipping shows a step in the right direction at last. You and your people MUST condemn the acts of the vicious among your people, instead of denying that these crimes do occur; this irritates white people all the more.

It's GOODNESS AND SERVICE that's NEEDED, not Latin and Greek.

Next to the vicious colored man comes the fresh, bumptious one in hurting your race; he wants to shove himself where he is not wanted.

Sincerely yours,

An Observer.

BLOODHOUNDS TRAIL A NEGRO.

Baton Rouge, La., Aug. 17.—Bloodhounds have been sent from here to Burton, La., where a posse is in pursuit of a negro who attacked a 12 year old white girl. A mob is gathering and if captured the negro probably will be lynched.

Call for Arkansas Troops.

Jonesboro, Ark., Aug. 17.—Gov. Pindall has been asked to send troops to Truman, near here, to protect negro employés of the Springfield Lumber and Cooperage company.

J. B. Briggs, a white employé of the company, forced twelve negroes, clearing land near the plant, to leave at the point of a pistol. On the way to Truman the party was overtaken by one of the company's foremen, who overpowered Briggs and gave him into the custody of deputy sheriffs. An attempt was made by several hundred friends to rescue Briggs, and more trouble is threatened.

Rescue Negro from Mob.

Huntington, L. I., Aug. 17.—A negro who attacked a white woman is under heavy guard in the county jail, after having been rescued from a crowd of angry citizens. The negro will be removed from the jail to Riverhead. The attack was made upon Mrs. Louis Gerdesiene.

Florida Negro Menaced.

Pensacola, Fla., Aug. 17.—Preparations are being made to take from the authorities a negro arrested for assault upon Mrs. Edward Mociair. The excitement ceased on the sheriff's announcement that the identification was not complete.

Mob Searches for Negro.

Paducah, Ky., Aug. 17.—A mob of seventy-five secured the keys to the city jail early today and with weapons and a rope searched for Will Hornsby, a negro, who is charged with attempting to assault Nita Powell. They were shown through the county jail by the jailer, but did not find the negro.

STAMP OUT VICE, AIM OF NEGROES.

Race Leaders in Chicago to Make War on Colored People's Dens.

WILL ORGANIZE A LEAGUE

Law and Order Organization to Be Formed Tonight; Police Take Precautions.

"Lynchings are caused by the prevalence of vice, and it is our intention to stamp out vice in our neighborhood by a negro law and order league. We desire to clean the Second and Third wards of negro dives and resorts and make the colored districts of Chicago, at least on the south side, as respectable as any white section of the city."

This was the statement made last night by the Rev. H. E. Stewart, pastor of the Institutional African M. E. church, 3825 Dearborn street. The Rev. Mr. White is the promoter of a negro law and order league, which will be organized tonight at his church by members of his congregation and the negro residents of the Third ward.

Capital's Riots Hurry Action.

"We have contemplated for a long time the organization of a law and order league in Chicago, but the situation in Springfield hurries us to immediate action," he said. "We are going to work and build up a strong league and make it an effective weapon against lawlessness, viciousness, and crime in this part of Chicago.

"We are working on the theory lynchings are caused by vice and to prevent lynchings we are going to prevent vice. So the first thing to be done after organizing is to go after the dens of viciousness in this ward and also in the Second ward. There are many of these as we only too well know. Having succeeded in cleaning up our neighborhood, we hope to extend our organization to other cities and to other states. This league is not being formed because we fear any outbreak in Chicago. I cannot imagine any uprising here either on the part of the negroes or the whites.

Pleased with Governor's Work.

"Most of the negro race in Chicago are well pleased at the way the governor has handled the situation, although there have been an attempt or two to get us to say we were displeased. Of course, here and there it is possible to find a negro strongly biased by politics taking Mr. Deneen to task.

"We believe the negroes are too often blamed as a race for the things the vicious negroes do. I have found it true also that vice among the negro race affects the negro race worse than vice among the whites does the whites."

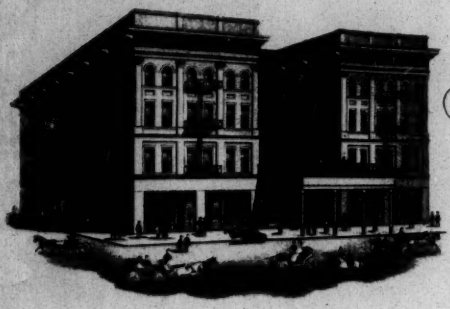
In the belief of Eugene W. Chafin, prohibition candidate for president, Chicago is in great danger of being thrown into the same condition Springfield is. He fears the city is likely to suffer the worst race war the country ever has seen. Mr. Chafin sees in whisky the cause of the possible outbreak here.

Open Town Attracts Negroes.

"It is the open town that is bringing the bad negroes up from the south," he said, last night. "They want to get where the saloons are wide open. They have been flocking here ever since the south struck so hard at the saloons. In Chicago, where everything is so wide open on Sunday and every other day, the situation is fearful, and no one can tell how soon the smoldering fire of lawlessness will burst forth."

Chief Shippy conferred during the day with Inspectors Hunt and Wheeler concerning the possibility of an outbreak in the "black belt." It was decided to send extra policemen into the region as a precaution, although the chief stated he believed there was no possibility of an uprising.

[FRAGMENT]



THE EDWARDS
JACKSON, MISS.
B. J. SMITH,
MANAGER.

Feby 22 1907

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I want very much to get a photograph of A. F. Herndon for publication with some others of prominent colored men. I did not meet him; and Lee recommended if I could not ask you to telephone him & say the proofs were so that he would send it to me — or rather to A. A. Boyden, care Phillips Publishing Co. 141 5th avenue New York. (with his name on the back)

I had you tell him the biographical data - just what I want. I shall not try to get the interview into shape until I reach the north.

1/46/61

Hd Booker T. Washington

1903 June 18.

Dear Sir

I am exceedingly sorry to learn that you are responsible for that very unfortunate review in the Independent. How any honest reader can discover "personal bias" in my criticism of Mr. Washington, or how any sane man can say that Mr. W. has not opposed the higher education of Negroes seems very incomprehensible. I have lived in the South 10 years in all — this may be called "sudden" enough but it is not nearly so sudden as your reading of my book is so it is a strange use of the word. Criticism is always welcome for it helps growth but careless misrepresentation is very annoying.

W E B DuBois

1/32/9

Startling Statement by Colored University Professor.

From the New York Times.

Dr. W. E. Burghardt Du Bois, professor in Atlanta University and author of "Souls of Black Folk," addressed the Society of Ethical Culture at Carnegie Hall yesterday morning. He said, in part:

"We are put beyond the pale of brotherhood. I mean nothing sentimental, but the fact that the things for our advantage are regarded as negligible. We are beyond the pale in the simple matter of protection of human life. And generally the life of the negro is as little or nothing. That which is more than life, the virtue of negro women, is left with little protection in law and less in custom.

"But, above all, the thing the black man needs most is sympathy. I do not mean maudlin sympathy—not the goody-goody talk which supposes I am sorry I am black and ashamed of being a negro—and they want to express as delicately as they can my shame in their words, forgetting that my shame lies not in my face, but in theirs, and that the complaint I have voiced is not that God has made me black, but that He has made you blind. We want the sympathy which realizes our difficult task and tries to make the road we have to travel as smooth as possible.

"How do we expect to get these things? We expect to get our freedom by having the right to vote. There will be no real progress without that. We expect to get knowledge by means of public schools, the elemental training for every colored child, and beyond that industrial training and higher education for the few. You must not forget Alexander Dumas, Toussaint l'Ouverture, Ira Aldridge, or Frederick Douglass, and that veiled from your knowledge stood a dozen other black men of unusual ability and accomplishment.

"Not only that, but as a subtle and far-reaching blend of blood, you have in many great white men this negro element coming into color and make wonderful the genius which they had—a fact which was as true of Robert Browning and Alexander Hamilton as it was of Lew Wallace and a great many other Americans who may wish to have it forgotten. To train this talent we need colleges. We ask these things not because we want to be helped, but that we may help ourselves."

[enc.?] c 1905

What monumental news is denoted by this kind of talk. Of course you are aware that even while you were talking your cousins in the jungles of africa were devouring the flesh of their own kind - as they have been doing from time immemorial - just as your cousins, and their cousin Du Bois, were in america, would be doing at this moment but for the restraining influence of the white environment

a negro - anyone with the taint of negro in his veins - should esteem it a high privilege to serve the white man in any capacity & should thank his stars that he is tolerated around even for the purpose of service.

To the jungle with you, Du Bois - and there find your proper vocation.

Booker

12177

49-12-21

Prof Dubois
Wvu

Before you make your Niger (you spell it wrong) Movement Work, you must get the old Bous smell off you, and the Niger grease that makes it

Be content with yo Possum and Yo Sweet tater and do not want among white folks we do not want Contraband

[1902]

From Kansas Feby 8. 08

1/53/1

Mr W. E. B. Du Bois.
Atlantic City N.J.

In regard to your Statement in the Kansas City Star of Feby 7. Will take the liberty to say a few Words

I am a Business man and find the greatest trouble With the negro generaly is that he is not honest he is generaly lazy that is he does not like Steady Work for that reason he is allways hard up and actualy imagine that he has a right to take advantage of his White neighbor

If I accidentaly owe a negro a little money for Work he Will not give me peace unless I pay him

1.312

at once; but on the other hand should I trust the negro With goods or loan him any cash he Will at once forget all about it. His policily seems to Work only one Way.

While I find 10 % of the Whites dead beats I find 90 % of the negros in that class That is the trouble With the negro and that is the reason Why so many Whites despise him Teach them to Work study and pay their debts and depend on their own energy they Will be treated right

Very Respectfully
a Hansen

7/11

Dear Robert

Many congratulations on your appointment. I think it an excellent opportunity. Be very careful of the heart — don't eat too much & avoid alcohol — get a good book on tropical life. Study up some Spanish & while you are there keep your eye out for good investments. Best regard

32-9-12

11/15 (INCOMPLETE)

Conshohocken Pa.

Nov. 2 1906

Prof.

Dear Sir

permit me to say that I am interested in the race problem and my mind has dwelt somewhat upon the correction of abuses thro the courts.

I am informed by Dr. Trimble of Wash. D.C. that you can tell me about results in the "Niagara" movement a plan. on page 11 of Dr. Trimbles sermon on the Roosevelt-Booker Wash. incident he says = no justice in the courts. I have been told that negroes at least Judges guard the rights of negroes

1/42/1

(3) of a friend of his throwing a rock & hitting a negro on the head. The man stooped & picked up a brick when a policeman took him & in spite of. he was sentenced & 30 days in chain gang. my friend rebuked his friend who probably took it a joke.

My idea how been that foreign Irishmen in this county under similar conditions would by some kind ways of taking care of themselves. Now by questioning in Each of the three difficulties mentioned above the courts had been appealed & witnesses testify etc. would not at least such method

(3/1)

(2)

e.g. for wages withheld & &c like.

A former jury; porter (colored) of Macon Ga. told me he & his wife a remarkably fine looking couple couldn't walk along the street together without the chance of minor insults & annoyances by street corner loafers & &c like. He told me of a negro farmer permitting men & come into his melon patch & eat melons. They soon began & pull up vines, smash melons etc. Result = that four + small white men dead. Owner a fugitive who could never return & his land & property.

A white man for Chattanooga a Republ. + a Scotsman told me

prove educational & wld not
justice be obtained, if not severe
punishment inflicted at least
publicity given to outrages
& in case of loss & damage
money recompense be had.

I personally think that we
all & us must face our way
& happiness & success & it is a
test of manhood for the negro.
He will be respected or he com-
pels respect. If rowdies or an
thers carries away my wife
I wld find a way not merely
to get into trouble but to carry
the carriage & care. etc. etc.

I do no right to take your
time but I am desirous of
getting real information.

[Fragment]

324 South Hicks Street,
Philadelphia, Nov. 6, 1908.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Esq.,
Editor The Horizon.

My dear Sir:-

In the name of that manhood which is so conspicuously lacking in too large an element of colored people, I desire to thank you from the bottom of my heart for the high and unwavering stand which you have maintained throughout the political campaign which has just closed. I cannot but believe that this struggle of the Negro for more independent manhood, which would have won from his white neighbors greater respect and sympathy, North and South, has received a severe set-back by the result of this election. But it might have been much worse. Every Negro of intelligence (and those without intelligence) might have set his stamp of approval upon the manifest and studied injustices which the race has suffered at the hands of the party in power, by working and voting for those by whom these injustices have been inflicted, thereby inviting still graver injustices for the future, and proclaiming to the world that the race does not possess, in common with all other races, those qualities which insist upon being treated with common humanity.

Still, you should find strength and courage in the fact that whatever restraint is in the future placed upon what has come to be the set policy of the dominant element of the party in power of riding rough-shod over the most simple rights and interests of Negroes, where political capital is to be gained--you should gather strength and courage from the fact that whatever restraint is placed upon this tendency of the dominant party will be due to the great lesson which you have helped to teach them, that there are a few Negro worms who will turn. Of course, we cannot ignore the fact that there were many really intelligent and high-minded Negroes who failed to grasp the fact that the race would be benefitted by ceasing to be the chattel and tool of the Republican party, or of any other party, for that matter. But, on the other hand, there were so many Negroes who had given such logical and outspoken reasons as to why ~~Negroes~~ the race should at this time declare its independence of the Republican party, that there is no foregoing the conclusion that in their sudden shifting from this position they were (for considerations known only to themselves) going against ~~want~~ what they believed to be the best interests of their race and of the country.

The campaign developed two striking situations, however: For the past few weeks certain race publications and individuals have been unearthing and heralding to the world, most of the disagreeable things which have recently been said or done against the Negro by the disagreeable men of the South (one of the foremost publications recently holding up to ridicule and branding as insincere, the solicitous attitude of so noble a man as Col. Henry Waterson) and trying to make it appear that this misanthropic attitude of Southern radicals is typical of the South and the Democratic party; while independent Negroes have given Southern people and the Democratic party full credit for all they have said and done for the race, and pointed to the fact that much that they have said and done against them have been inspired by the stubborn hostility of Negroes to the South and to the Democratic party. I submit that a child will be able to decide as to which of these respective attitudes of Negroes is the more likely to win the toleration and respect of Southern people.

1/s-243

389 Greenwood Ave.
Room 11, Barstow School,
Detroit, June 3, 1906.

6/7

Prof. Du Bois,
Dear Sir,

I am reading "The Souls of Black Folk," and wish to thank you for the new spiritual impulse it has given me. The fact that the book is powerfully dramatic and its literary style noble and beautiful would hardly justify my taking up your time reading a letter of appreciation; you have had that

1142/12

in abundance. 2 But when a
sincere woman who loves justice
and desires to be of use to her
kind reads a book like yours
she gains a new vision. It is
being baptized anew by the
tears of those whom her heart
cries out to help.

I have taught school in
Detroit 30 years and have true
warm friends among cultured
colored women who teach in
the public schools and in the
Conservatories of music. I
wish you would tell me
how I can be of most
service to the people whose

P. D.

Negro Race in America

June 14" 1903.

Dear Sir: Since writing the above I have misplaced part of an article I saved for you - and hoped to find it. Lest you may not see these articles it may be well for you to see the drift of public sentiment North as it is being shaped by Southern sentiment and Politicians. On the one hand - the Colored race reminds me of children paying over a volcano: On the other hand, the North reminds me of Sampson in the hands of Delilah. The South outwitted the North in the adoption of the Constitution - pretended to favor a plan for the uprooting of slavery, at the same time making sure of it to stay - after the fashion of the old English kings in making laws with loop holes for getting around them. The South never fathered any great political principle since Jefferson lived. She has lived, & prospered upon flattery, intrigue oppression and blood. The results of the War checked her a little while - then she set up the cry of a white man's Country - but the loyal spirit abroad on the land checked the cry - would not stand

such a sentiment -, but the South went to work silently at her old trade ("catch thief") of making sentiment for the cringing North - especially just prior to Presidential Elections - by wholesale murder of black men on made up Charges, and exaggerated accounts of outrages on white woman: how well they have succeed in convincing the North, is evidenced by the boldness of the Cry - "White man's land" in to days paper. That sentiment and determination is shared in by the masses South. While Colored men and their friends have been building air-castles - this extermination crusade has gone on Spreading until it has nearly covered the entire Country. Its entire record is cowardly, but the most cowardly of all, is the attempt to shift to the savage African's shoulders the responsibility for the depraved morality of the South - which is the direct result of Southern slavery and Southern Masters. "Southern Society" tolerated a Colored mistress but will not a wife -. This year it seems that the "white woman outrage" Cry. is too stale, and contrary to its pretended claim to superior chivalry toward woman-kind - the South had to attack an honorable Colored woman (Postmistress) to furnish material for the next Campaign; and thus it was defiantly opened (as in 1868) by boldly proclaiming death to Negro citizenship - while the Negro & his friends are on the run and dodging. The President did his part manfully, but his backers dodged. Colored leaders like the Irish leaders, were bought off with office. All methods are too slow for Southern trickery. Yes they will go as the Indians did, if a halt is not called.

RACE PROBLEM IS HERE.

Professor

32-39-25

Negro Educator Says New York Doesn't Give His People a Chance.

"The Northern Negro Problem" was discussed by Professor W. E. B. Dubois, of Atlanta University, a negro, last night, at the Art Gallery, No. 174 Montague street, Brooklyn, under the auspices of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences and the Committee for Improving the Industrial Condition of Negroes in New York. He said that the more spirited and advanced negroes were leaving the South and coming to the North, and that, while the race problem does not seem pressing here, time will make it so.

"People ask why the negroes leave the work of the South, when they are not supplied with work in the North to which they flee," he said. "They have become dissatisfied with the social conditions of the South. When they arrive in New York they are simply untrained immigrants, ignorant of the city's ways and open to all the allurements of the slums. New York has a duty to perform toward these people, not only for its own sake, but also for the sake of the South and all the rest of the country. How can the problem be solved? By giving the negroes decent homes, the possibility of bringing their children up decently, proper schooling and opportunities for work.

"In New York to-day it is a matter of great difficulty for a decent negro family to hire a house in a respectable community at a reasonable price. Again, the city is remiss so far as its negro children are concerned. There are too many schools in this city where negro children receive such outrageous treatment from their teachers that they become discouraged. But the most serious problem is the work problem.

"If you are interested in the South and its problems, if you want to help settle them according to justice and decency, your first step should be to clear your own skirts. So long as you are unjust, so long as I find difficulty in getting a simple meal of victuals in New York, you can hardly cavil at Atlanta."

44-3-372

1910 [illegible]

[SOME BLANK PAGES]

THE CRISIS

A Record of the Darker Races

Vol I November, 1910 No 1

Edited by W. E. Burghardt Du Bois, with the cooperation of Oswald Garrison Villard, J. Max Barber, Charles Edward Russell, Kelly Miller, W. S. Braithwaite and M. D. Maclean

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News Notes
The N.A.A.C.P.
Editorial
Opinions
The Burden
What To Read
Disfranchisement and the Courts by Moorfield Storey, Esq.

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N.A.A.C.P.

The Crisis

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33-3-28

1889-1899.
1900-7

The Outlook Club

Montclair, N. J.

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1901.

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Vice Presidents,

JOHN REYNOLDS,

CHARLES D. THOMPSON.

Secretary and Treasurer,

CORNELIUS D. DU BOIS.

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To serve two years,

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PAUL WILCOX,

ELBERT F. BALDWIN.

To serve three years,

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CORNELIUS D. DU BOIS,

WILLIAM B. HOWLAND.

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THE

OUTLOOK CLUB

OF MONTCLAIR, NEW JERSEY

Organized December, 1889

MONTCLAIR, N. J.
1899

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OFFICERS.

1899.

President,

STARR J. MURPHY.

Vice-Presidents,

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H. H. SPIES.

Secretary and Treasurer,

CORNELIUS D. DU BOIS.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

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ALEXANDER DANA NOYES,

REV. LOUIS F. BERRY.

To serve three years,

REV. A. H. BRADFORD, D. D.,

JOHN R. HOWARD,

JOHN REYNOLDS.

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Including all who have served between December, 1889, and December, 1899.

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Rev. W. F. Junkin, D. D.,
Rev. Fredk. B. Carter,
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T. Wilcox Stephens,
Randall Spaulding,
Rev. Louis F. Berry,
Starr J. Murphy,
Wm. B. Howland,
Henry H. Spies,
John Reynolds.

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THE OUTLOOK CLUB

OF

MONTCLAIR, NEW JERSEY

THE OBJECT of this association is to hear the discussion of themes of current and vital interest by prominent thinkers in various fields, and especially to enlarge the views of its members by the wholesome process of hearing "the other side,"—and this not so much for debate as for discussion from different points of view.

From the first, the meetings have been largely attended, and full of interest. It became necessary to enlarge the membership from 200 to 250, then to 275, and finally to 300. This was the largest possible limit, for the members receive each two tickets to every public meeting, and the Montclair Club Hall, in which all meetings after the first have been held, seats but 500. There are rarely less than 400 present, and generally the hall is full.

Montclair is practically a suburb of New York, fifty minutes distant from the city (by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western R. R.: ferries at foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets). The Club's membership is composed chiefly of New York professional and business men and their families. Meetings occur on the fourth Friday evening of each month, from October to May inclusive (excepting in December, when, on account of the crowded Holiday season, the Club meets on the third Friday). Many well-known speakers have taken part in the discussions before the Club, as will appear from the list of Topics and Speakers (pp. 13–21). With observance of all the courtesies of debate, varied and opposing views have been presented with freedom; and the educational value of this is so highly appreciated, not only by the members, but by the community, that there is generally a considerable "waiting list" of applicants for membership.

The time allotted to the opening Paper or Address is thirty-five minutes; a brief abstract of its positions to be furnished in advance for the information of the other speakers. If there be but one opposing speaker, he has thirty–five minutes; if two, they have twenty minutes each; the opening speaker having ten minutes for a closing reply.

With a few changes, the Constitution stands as at first. It follows hereafter.

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.

NAME.

The name of this association shall be "The Outlook Club of Montclair, New Jersey."

ARTICLE II.

OBJECT.

Its object is the discussion of themes of current interest in literature, philosophy, politics, science, art, industry, and religion. It does not commit its members to any theories or dogmas. It will seek not only to develop home talent, but also to bring to the thoughtful people in our community prominent thinkers and workers in various fields of human research.

ARTICLE III.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

SECTION 1. There shall be an Executive Committee of nine members, three of whom shall retire each year, and their successors, to serve three years, shall be

elected by ballot at each Annual Meeting of the Club. This Committee shall have the conduct of the affairs of the Club, subject to the Club's action.

SEC. 2. Retiring members of the Executive Committee shall be ineligible for re-election until one year after their retirement.

SEC. 3. Vacancies in the Executive Committee, occurring at any other time than the Annual Meeting, may be filled, for the unexpired term, by the Committee.

ARTICLE IV.

OFFICERS.

SECTION 1. The Officers of the Club shall be: a President, two Vice-Presidents, and a Secretary and Treasurer, whose duties shall be those usually appertaining to like offices.

SEC. 2. These Officers shall be elected annually, by ballot, by the Executive Committee, from among their own number, and shall hold their offices until their successors are chosen.

ARTICLE V.

MEMBERSHIP.

SECTION 1. The membership of the Club shall be limited to 300.

SEC. 2. Applications for membership shall be made to the Secretary, who shall present the same to the Executive Committee in the order of their reception by him. The Executive Committee shall pass upon the applications, two negative votes being sufficient to reject.

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ARTICLE VI.

DUES.

Each member shall pay four dollars annual dues, which shall be paid in advance, annually or semi-annually, at the option of the members.

ARTICLE VII.

MEETINGS.

The Regular Meetings of the Club shall be held on the fourth Friday evening of each month excepting June, July, August, and September. The Annual Meeting shall be held in December, when the Treasurer shall present his financial statement, and the three new members of the Executive Committee for the ensuing year shall be elected by the Club.

ARTICLE VIII.

AMENDMENTS.

This Constitution may be altered at any Regular Meeting by a vote of two thirds of the members present, notice of the intended alteration having been given at the meeting one month previous

LIST OF TOPICS AND SPEAKERS

BEFORE

THE OUTLOOK CLUB

OF MONTCLAIR.

1889

December—THE SENSUOUS AND THE SPIRITUAL IN MODERN LITERATURE:

Dr. Wm. Hayes Ward; Miss Agnes McC. Hallock; Rev. Wm. F. Junkin, D. D.

1890

January—THE PRESS—ITS POWERS AND RESPONSIBILITIES:

Rev. Chas. H. Eaton, D. D.; Joseph Howard, Jr.; Alexander D. Noyes.

February—LOOKING BACKWARD (NATIONALISM):

Rev. W. D. P. Bliss; Jno. R. Livermore; Clarence W. Butler, M. D.; Prof. D. De Leon; Chas. H. Johnson, Jr.

March—PROHIBITION OR—WHAT?

E. C. Wheeler; Robert Graham; D. F. Merritt; Starr J. Murphy.

April—THE NEGRO PROBLEM—PART I.:

George W. Cable; Rev. J. C. Price, D. D.

May—SHELLEY—POET AND MAN:

Rev. J. H. Ecob; Hamilton W. Mabie; *Readings:* Miss Josephine Rand.

1890

October—THE ECONOMIC THEORY OF PROTECTION:

Prof. Van Buren Denslow: Henry George.

November—THE NEGRO PROBLEM—PART II.:

Thomas Nelson Page; Rev. Wm. F. Junkin, D. D

December—THE HIGHER EDUCATION OF WOMAN:

Mrs. Alice Freeman Palmer: Mrs. Ella Dietz Clymer; Rev. A. J. McVicar, D. D.: President James W. Taylor.

1891

January—THE SILVER QUESTION:

Hon A. J. Warner; Prof. J. Laurence Laughlin.

February—THE AMERICAN NEWSPAPER:

Chas. R. Williams Paul Wilcox: A. H Siegfried.

March—LOOKING FORWARD (CHRISTIAN SOCIALISM):

Thomas G. Shearman; Hon. Albion W. Tourgee.

April—THE THEOLOGICAL OUTLOOK:

Rev. David Waters, D. D.; Rev. Francis G. Peabody, D. D.; Rev. Charles F. Deems, D. D.; Rev. Chas. H. Hall, D. D.

May—THE IMPULSE BEHIND LITERATURE:

Hamilton W. Mabie; Robert Niven.

October—THE GOLDEN AGE—CAN IT BE REALIZED?

Rev. William Lloyd; Starr Hoyt Nichols

November—THE PULPIT AND POLITICS:

Rev. B. B. Tyler, D. D.; Rev. Chas. H. Hall, D. D.

December—IDEAL ANARCHY:

Daniel Greenleaf Thompson; Edwin B. Goodell: John R. Livermore.

1892

January—ECONOMIC VS. POLITICAL UNION AMONG ENGLISH-SPEAKING PEOPLES (THE QUESTION OF CANADA):
Hon. Erastus Wiman; Wm. H. McElroy.

February—SHOULD IMMIGRATION BE RESTRICTED?
Prof. Hjalmar Hjorth Boyesen; Hon. A. B. Nettleton

March—THE NEW EDUCATION:
Prof Geo. H. Palmer; Prof. A. C. Perkins; Pres't Geo A. Gates; Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler.

April—WOMAN'S PLACE IN THE LABOR FIELD:
Moncure D. Conway; Miss Kate Field.

May—DID LORD BACON WRITE THE SO-CALLED SHAKESPEARE PLAYS?
Starr Hoyt Nichols; Roger Foster.

October—RELATIVE VALUE OF ARCTIC AND TROPICAL EXPLORATION:
Gen. A. W. Greely; Cyrus C. Adams.

November—THE TREATMENT OF CRIMINALS:
Prof. Chas L. Collin; W. M. F. Round; P. T. Quinn.

December—DID LORD BACON WRITE THE SO-CALLED SHAKESPEARE PLAYS? PART II:
Starr Hoyt Nichols; Hamilton W. Mabie.

1893

January—EVOLUTION:
Prof. W. B. Scott of Princeton College; followed by discussion and questions from the audience.

1893

February—SPIRIT APPARITION AND A FUTURE LIFE:

Rev. Minot J. Savage, D. D.; Prof. Jas. H. Hyslop.

March—A DISCOURSE ON THE DRAMA:

Joseph Jefferson; followed by discussion and questions from the audience.

April—SUNDAY AND THE WORLD'S FAIR:

Rev. Arthur Brooks, D. D.; Rev. Wm. Lloyd.

May—REALISM AND IDEALISM:

F. Hopkinson Smith.

October—(*a*) BI-METALISM IS NECESSARY TO A SOUND CURRENCY:

(*b*) A SYSTEM OF STATE BANKS OF ISSUE IS PREFERABLE TO ANY NATIONAL SYSTEM:

(*c*) WHAT MEASURES SHOULD BE TAKEN TO PREVENT PANICS:

Hon. R. P. Bland; Hon. M. D. Harter.

November—LABOR AND LAW:

Rossiter W. Raymond, Ph. D.; J. W. Sullivan.

December—BUSINESS GOVERNMENT FOR CITIES:

St. Clair McKelway; Dr. Lewis G. Janes.

1894

January—DO PARENTS TRANSMIT ACQUIRED CHARACTERISTICS TO THEIR CHILDREN?

Prof. H. F. Osborn; Prof. W. K. Brooks.

February—THE GOTHENBURG PLAN—A SOLUTION OF THE LIQUOR PROBLEM:

Prof. E. R. S. Gould; Axel Gustafson.

1894

March—ETHICAL CULTURE.
Dr. Felix Adler.

April—THE INCOME TAX:
Hon. Wm. J. Bryan; Hon. J. H. Walker.

May—THE QUALITY OF THE PICTURESQUE:
F. Hopkinson Smith.

October—POPULISM:
Jos. R. Buchanan; Starr J. Murphy.

November—STRIKES AND ARBITRATION:
Samuel Gompers; Theodore Voorhees.

December—HEREDITY, IN ITS RELATION TO THE INDIVIDUAL AND TO SOCIETY:
Rev. A. H. Bradford, D. D.; followed by discussion and questions from the audience.

1895

January—THEOSOPHY, AND ITS RELATION TO CHRISTIANITY:
H. A. Patterson; Chas. H. A. Bjerregaard.

February—THE MORAL LAW IN THE DOMAIN OF ART:
Rev. Henry Van Dyke, D. D.; Kenyon Cox.

March—IS MONEY THE ROOT OF MORALITY?
Starr Hoyt Nichols; Raymond S. Perrin.

April—MODERN EDUCATIONAL IDEAS:
Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler; Dr. G. Stanley Hall.

May—THE SPADE AND THE BOOK: OR, THE MONUMENTS AND THE SCRIPTURES
Rev. Wm. Hayes Ward; Rev. Wm. F. Crowe.

1895

October—MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT; LONDON AND NEW YORK:

Prof. Geo. L. Fox; Col. Geo. E. Waring, Jr.

November—THE REFERENDUM:

Jos. R. Buchanan; F. William Holls.

December—THE MYSTERIES OF THE FLOWERS:

William Hamilton Gibson.

1896

January—TWENTY YEARS WITH OTHER MEN'S BRAINS:

Major James B. Pond; with stereopticon portraits.

February—VENEZUELA AND THE MONROE DOCTRINE:

Prof. John Bassett Moore; John W. Kellar.

March—PUBLIC OWNERSHIP OF MUNICIPAL FRANCHISES:

Prof. Edw. W. Bemis; Allen Ripley Foote.

April—ROBERT BROWNING; THE POET AND THE MAN:

Address, Rev Reuen Thomas, D. D.; *Readings* Prof. J. W. Churchill.

May—KNOWING, FEELING, WILLING, IN THE LOWER ANIMALS; WITH A QUESTION AS TO THEIR FUTURE:

Rev. Chas. Josiah A. Adams; followed by questions and discussion from the audience.

October—PLACE AND POWER OF MUSIC IN CHRISTIAN WORSHIP:

Address, Rev. Chas. Cuthbert Hall, D. D.; illustrative *Music*, Quartette and Chorus of Forty Voices under direction of Charles Taylor Ives.

1896

November—THE TURKISH QUESTION:

F. Hopkinson Smith; Dr. M. M. Mangasarian.

December—THE PILGRIM AND THE DUTCH IN THE HISTORY OF AMERICA:

Dr. Edwin D. Mead; Rev. Wm. Elliott Griffis, D. D.

1897

January—ASTRONOMICAL NEWS OF THE LAST FOUR OR FIVE YEARS—SOLAR, LUNAR, STELLAR, AND PLANETARY:

Professor Charles A. Young.

February—THE CUBAN QUESTION: INTERFERENCE BY THE UNITED STATES:

Dr. Henry Lincoln De Zayas; Charles A. Conant.

March—AN EVENING WITH TENNYSON:

Address, with *Readings*—Dr. Henry Van Dyke; *Songs*—Miss Lienau and Double Quartette.

April—BUDDHISM; CHRISTIANITY: TWO EXPOSITIONS:

The Anagarika H. Dharmapala; Prof. George H. Palmer.

May—ROBERT BURNS:

Address, Rev. Geo. B. Lorimer, D. D.—*Songs*, Mrs. Logie and Quartette; *Readings*, Frank W. Littlejohn.

October—THE ANNEXATION OF HAWAII—WOULD IT BE TO THE INTEREST OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA?

Hon. Lorin A. Thurston; Rollo Ogden.

1897

November—COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY LIFE IN AMERICA:

Pres't Merrill E. Gates: Pres't Francis L. Patton.

December—PERSONAL REMINISCENCES OF JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

Rev. Edward Everett Hale, D. D.

1898

January—(1) THE NEW PSYCHOLOGY—AIMS AND METHODS OF THE SCIENCE.

(2) ADOLESCENCE.

Prof. Edward W. Scripture; Pres't G. Stanley Hall.

February—THREE HISTORIC CHARACTERS—PERSONAL MEMORIES OF JOHN C. FREMONT, HARRIET BEECHER STOWE, HENRY WARD BEECHER.

John R. Howard.

March—SOME CURRENT FALLACIES UPON NAVAL MATTERS.

Capt. A. T. Mahan, U. S. N.

April—THE CIVIL SERVICE MOVEMENT AND LAWS.

General C. H. Grosvenor; Geo. McAneny.

May—AN EVENING WITH ETHELBERT NIVEN:

Piano recital, Ethelbert Niven; *Songs*, Miss Genevieve Weaver: Mr. Walter S. Young.

1898

October—AMERICA'S COLONIAL RESPONSIBILITIES:

Benjamin Kidd; Hon. Geo. F. Seward.

November—THE FUTURE OF EUROPE IN THE LIGHT OF THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Prof. Edwin A. Grosvenor.

December—IS A FOREIGN EXPANSION POLICY WISE FOR THE UNITED STATES?

Prof. Franklin H. Giddings; Rev. W. H. P. Faunce, D. D.

1899

January—THE FUTURE OF THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Gen. Avery D. Andrews; Col. Wm. C. Church.

February—THE RACE QUESTION AT THE SOUTH.

Senator Benj. H. Tillman; Rev. Amory H. Bradford, D. D.

March—NOVELS AND NOVEL WRITING:

William Dean Howells.

April—IS THE LABORER WORTHY OF HIS HIRE?

Mayor Samuel M. Jones.

May—OMAR KHAYYAM:

Address, "Persian Poetry," Hamilton Wright Mabie; *Songs*, and the *Song Cycle* "In a Persian Garden:" Miss Hilke, Mrs. Baldwin, Mr. McKinley, Mr. Dufft.

October—SHALL AMERICA ENFORCE AND MAINTAIN SOVEREIGNTY OVER THE PHILIPPINES?

Rev. Lyman Abbott, D. D.; Rev. A. A. Berle, D. D.

November—THE PEACE CONFERENCE AT THE HAGUE, AND ITS RESULTS:

Frederic William Holls.

December—ELY CATHEDRAL:

Very Rev. Charles William Stubbs, D. D., Dean of Ely.

1900

January—THE TRANSVAAL QUESTION:

Sydney Brooks; General James F. O'Beirne.

February—GEORGE WASHINGTON:

"Some Conservative Ideals of the age of Washington," Prof. Edward G. Bourne; "Washington as a Literary Man," Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart.

March—SCIENCE TO DATE:

Prof. W. B. Scott; Prof. John B. Tyler.

April—AMERICAN ORATORS AND ORATORY:

Colonel Thomas Wentworth Higginson.

May—ENGLISH GLEES AND MADRIGALS:

Address, Dr. Hamilton Wright Mabie; *Illustrative Singing*, Miss Ryan, Mrs. Dobbins, Mrs. Hoyez, Miss Moyle, Mr. Hardy, Mr. Mellor, Mr. Tryon, Mr. Moyle.

October—THE WORLD'S ARMAMENTS: *Illustrated.*

Lieutenant Godfrey L. Carden, U. S. Revenue Service.

November—COLLEGE EDUCATION AS PREPARATION FOR A BUSINESS CAREER:

Charles R. Flint; Pres't Francis L. Patton.

December—THE FOREIGNER IN CHINA:

His Excellency, Wu Ting Fang.

1901

January—THE CITY OF NEW YORK:

Hon. Bird S. Coler.

February—IDEALS FOR THE NEW CENTURY.

1. *Commercialism and Idealism:* Professor Francis G. Peabody. 2. *National Development:* General Stewart L. Woodford. 3. *Nippur and New York—Retrospect and Prospect:* Edward P. Mitchell.

March—THE ENGLISH LAKES AND THEIR POETS:

Professor C. T. Winchester.

April—THE PUBLIC LIBRARY:

1. *In Relation to the Schools and the Children*, Arthur E. Bostwick; 2. *In Relation to the Community*, Frank P. Hill.

May—THE RELATION OF MUSIC TO LIFE:

Thomas Whitney Surette *With Musical Illustrations:* Mr. Surette. *pianist;* Miss Anna Otten, *violiniste;* Robert Reitz, *violoncellist.*

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON

JANUARY 21, 1838 — SEPTEMBER 12, 1909

MEMORIAL MEETING
AT PARK STREET CHURCH, BOSTON
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1909

ADDRESSES BY
REV. CHARLES F. DOLE (Presiding)
PROFESSOR W. E. B. DUBOIS, OF ATLANTA
REV. CHARLES G. AMES, OF BOSTON
MR. LOUIS F. POST, OF CHICAGO
REV. ANNA H. SHAW, OF NEW YORK
MR. FRANK STEPHENS, OF PHILADELPHIA

ORGANIST: WALTER E. YOUNG

Who work for freedom win not in an hour;
The seed of that great truth from which shall spring
The forest of the future, and give shade
To those that reap the harvest, must be watched
With faith that fails not, fed with rain of tears,
And walled around with life that fought and fell.

Gerald Massey.

48-2-107

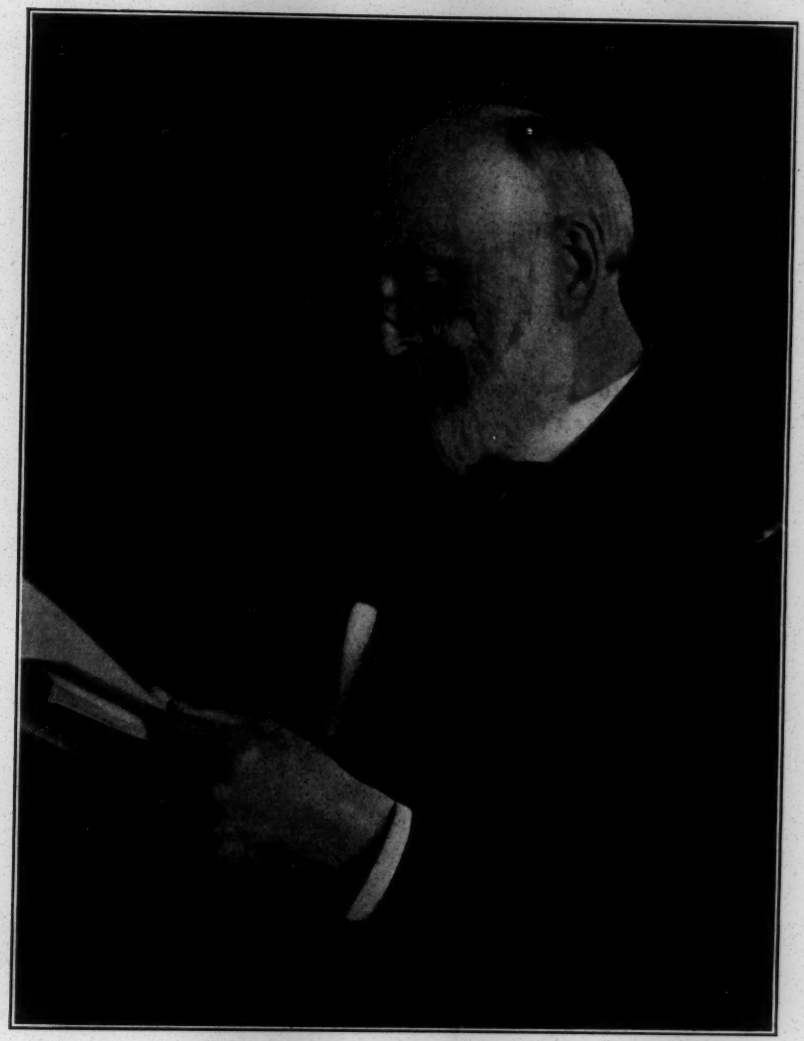
TO WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON

ON HIS BIRTHDAY

Thou who art ours and all men's friend,
Whom Nature gave to be and spend
Her dearest treasure, love and truth,
And justice joined with tender ruth,
When now returns thy natal day,
What for thee should our wishes pray?
What wish we for the silver star
Whose beam doth kiss our eyes from far?
Enough for it a star to be,
Enough for us its light to see.
What wish we for the breathing rose
That, filled with grace and sweetness, blows,
And its fair petals spreads about
To let the fragrant spirit out?
Its being is its blessing best;
And we in it are also blest,
If often we may hither come
To taste its fragrance, see its bloom.
O friend! we wish thee naught to-day,
Thy presence takes the power away;
And, joyous while that grace is lent,
We hail the hour, and are content.

DAVID A. WASSON

January 21, 1884.



Wm. Lloyd Garrison.

Aet. 65

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TO HENRY GEORGE

By William Lloyd Garrison

Would thou wert able to revisit earth
  And note the bounteous crop that from thy seed
  Cheers the wide world, sown by thy word and deed
In days of sorrow and of parching dearth.
Unceasing wonder that from humble birth
  Come the Messiahs who mankind have freed,
  Recasting human thought, subduing greed,
Through revelations of life's priceless worth!

If death ends all, which thy belief denied,
  Sleep sweetly in the arms of dreamless death,
  Content with immortality of pen.
But if, with an imperishable breath,
Thou in another sentient realm abide,
  O may'st thou feel the gratitude of men!

Lexington, Mass., March 8, 1908.

[1905]

The new officers of the State Association are: president, A. L. Sanford, Ames; vice-president, Mr. Baker, Des Moines college. The privilege of electing a secretary and treasurer was given to Drake.

S W. W.

Some Comment and a Little General News.

WE EXPECTED victory and were not disappointed. Fred J. Clark will again represent the colleges of Iowa in the inter-state oratorical contest. He was again victor both in thought and composition and in delivery, having a total lead over his next competitor of eighteen points. It is certainly a record to be gloried in. All Iowans and especially all Cornellians will follow him into the inter-state event with pride and full confidence.

BY NO means the least important feature of an event like the State contest is the social feature. It furnishes an opportunity for the students of the different colleges to come in closer touch with each other. The keen, friendly rivalry only adds to the cementing quality of the gathering. It helps us to get away from a narrow view of school life. Learning what our sister colleges are doing, we become more broad-minded in our estimates of them. The state contest is a rare occasion for delightful and beneficial social intermingling. Cornell has certainly appreciated the opportunity afforded her to act as hostess to the representative college men and women of Iowa.

Besides the orators and delegates, there were many old Cornellians, out of town friends of Cornell people, and old graduates of other schools who drafted in for the big event. A very conservative estimate of the visitors in attendance would place the number at about one hundred and fifty.

The Coe, Ames and Lenox delegations were the largest. Twenty Amesites were here to root for Tenner. Twenty-five Coe people came down from Cedar Rapids. Lenox's delegation numbered thirteen. No wonder their orator lostout. Iowa Wesleyan had one delegate and A. B. Minear, state secretary of the Y. M. C. A. who is an old Wesleyan man, to support their orator.

To Leo H. Paulger, vice-president of the State Association and ex officio chairman of the local committee, is due in large part the smoothness with which the details of the contest sessions have been carried out. He has been indefatigable in looking after the local arrangements.

THE DUBOIS LECTURE.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, professor of sociology in Atlanta University, one of the foremost negroes in this country, will present the next number in the Cornell College Lecture and Entertainment course. He will speak in the Auditorium Wednesday evening, March 1, on the subject, "The Development of a Peo le." This will be a fine lecture on the negro race by an able man. Professor DuBois has enjoyed the advantages of Harvard university and the university of Berlin and is a highly educated gentleman. His book, "The Souls of Black Folk," is a superior literary production and has attracted great attention.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

On next Tuesday evening, February 28, occurs the annual meeting for the election of officers for the coming year. The nominees for the various offices are as follows: For president—Jennie Rieke, Angie Fussell, Clara Rollins; for vice president—Hazel Runkle, Eva Ormrod; for secretary—Isabel Graham, Vanna Elliott; for treasurer—Allie McElrath, Clara Northway. The members of the Association are asked to think very prayerfully over the matter and bring their ballots already filled out to the Association meeting on next Tuesday evening. Ballots can not be accepted unless brought in person for in case that there is no majority for the president the vote will have to be retaken at the meeting.

32-5-27

FRED J. CLARK
Cornell College, Mount Vernon, Iowa
Winner of the Contest

to rest upon the basis of honesty? That is indeed a question. When we see the powerful tendencies at work, when we see the gigantic forces which have usurped control of affairs, well might we ponder that question. We have made repeated attempts to dislodge this foe and failed. Time after time we have attacked the political ring and corrupt machine and brushed them away only to see them spring up again with even a more powerful force. What can we do? Is there not, somewhere in this time of darkness, a faint ray of hope to lead us from the difficulty? Is there not a guiding star to pilot us through the storm?

Must we lose faith in the American people, and if we lose faith in the American people where shall we turn to find a people in whom we can confide? We are not going to despair of humanity. No! We connot believe this black picture to portray the sentiment of the true American. We know that he is passionate and impulsive and that he has been led astray by his ambition. We know that he has grown careless and allowed the government of his people to be placed in unworthy hands but never, for one instant, will be believe that he has laid aside that noble purpose which has always been his guide. The American patriotism still lives and there is not an American today, who when awakened to the fact that his country is in danger, would not respond with an enthusiasm as great as that displayed at Bunker Hill or Bull Run. Yes! The alarm can be sounded It has already been sounded. Governor LaFollette has already sounded it from Wisconsin. Joseph W. Folk has spread the alarm from St. Louis. Theodore Roosevelt echoes it back loud and long from Washington and through newspapers and magazines it reverberates throughout the entire land. The alarm has been sounded and the American people are awakening.

The conscientious American can command a power. There is just one power sufficient to overcome this foe and America commands that power. We might spend our lives by directly attacking the outward forms of corruption without causing it the slightest inconvenience. The only effective way of attacking this curse is by going to its very roots and removing its support. We may find and punish the bribe taker and temporarily injure his profession but so long as there is someone to offer the bribe, the practice will continue. The bribe taker is not the man who supports the machine. It is the bribe-giver. The whole secret of the origin of corruption can be traced back to the bribe giver, to the individual man, and there is where corruption must be attacked. We must strenghten the individual character. If the American would win this conflict he must do an individual work. He must enter our legislative assemblies; he must enter our offices of public trust and stand for honesty. Honesty is the power that will win this conflict and that power is within the command of our people.

The questions confronting us are momentous ones They are questions which involve all that is dear to us, our peace, our liberty and our honor. We must decide whether the history of our country is to be the history of the "Standard Oil" or of a "Frenzied Finance," or of a people who valued honesty above all else and held to its teaching when in doubt. Shall we face these problems as we have all others, as men, or shall we yield in disgrace? It is indeed a time of trial and severe temptation, but temptation alone does not destroy; it only tests the strength. It leads to disgrace or it leads to glory. Yonder in that Hall of fame hang the portraits of American heroes,—statesmen and generals, who have given their lives and their intellects to make this the greatest nation on earth. Tomorrow let us hang by their sides the pictures of the LaFollettes and the Folks and the Roosevelts as heroes who have attained the height of that ambition by ridding America of the curse of curses,—corruption.

The Philosophy of the Race Problem

FRED J. CLARK, Cornell College, Mount Vernon, Iowa

The most unique and tragic figure in history is the American negro. No other race has plunged so deeply in despair, or been exalted to such heights of hope; no other race has viewed so black a night, or been dazzled by such a flash of promise; no other race has grasped so eagerly the prize, to see its substance turn to ashes. "The

bright ideals of the past,—physical freedom, political power,—both these in turn have waxed and waned, until even the last grows dim and overcast." Thus has ended the negro's dream of freedom. Yet it was not dreamed in vain; it served to lighten the task of the tired slave and to bring hope to his aching heart—it did more than that; it gave place to a dogged determination, based upon a knowledge of reality, to somehow, somewhere, find something in this world akin to the visions of the past.—A background darkened by slavery; a foreground clouded by prejudice; in the center, a weary people struggling on, their gaze fixed far in the future. A path that is dim; a way that is steep and stony. But over all, lighting up the dusky faces of the plodders, darting its rays here and there through the clouded foreground,—silver cords of promise reaching out into the future,—Hope shines like the sun. And through it all, the mystery of struggle, inspiring, uplifting, ennobling.

Why has the negro failed so miserably in the realization of his ideals? What is the nature of the force that binds him still to the lot of an inferior? It is the gulf between the races,—the two-fold difference of race and culture. The ages past, so crowded with the landmarks of Caucasian progress, still stretch before the negro,—a vast, unexplored wilderness. Through two centuries of bondage the negro learned to regard slavery as the source of all his woes, freedom as the fount of perfect joy. Emancipation came at last—in a holocaust of blood and war. Since then forty years have passed—the dream of freedom is still a dream, and the negro rests under the shadow of a great disappointment. That gulf between the races, emancipation could not bridge; the ballot could not span its yawning depths. Standing on its verge, striving with longing eyes to pierce its mysteries is a man. As he looks and wonders, he has a strange vision,—a cloud of doubt rises before him, and in it he sees his own soul, "darkly, as through a veil," and in that soul he sees reflected a faint revelation of inborn power, of a mission all its own. Suddenly, round about him shines a radiance of rare glory. Under its rays doubt vanishes and the innermost recesses of that gulf show forth their secrets. His heart leaps under the inspiration of a great conception. He can never cross that gulf, he can never be white, but he can be himself. And so in half-awakened consciousness he stands trembling upon the threshold of self-realization. The negro for the first time sees and knows himself. And so comes the third ideal that has possessed the negro race: education,—culture of hand, intellect and soul.

The racial strife of today is the logical outcome of present day conditions. Two different peoples of varying degrees of culture are seeking to progress under the same institutions. The government, laws and educational system of a people and their social and industrial organization are the result of a growth, an evolution out of lower forms, which keeps pace with the development of a nation; and to be suited to a people, they must be an expression of the particular stage of civilization attained by that people. Language, laws and institutions are mile-posts in the evolution of a race, telling how far it has advanced and pointing the way onward and upward. And for a nation to ignore this evident truth, and to expect to lift a child race up to the plane of civilization occupied by itself in a day, or a year, or a century is to ignore the teachings of experience and to fly in the face of law. Liberty is from within; it can only exist as the product of character, and character is a gem which holds in the mysterious beauty of crystallization all the good, the noble, and the true that has enriched a race's past We cannot take an African savage, cast him for over two centuries in the mold of slavery, and then, in a day, implant within his bosom that transcendent brilliancy, those radiant hues that can only shine forth from a nature cut, ground, and polished in God's workshop of the ages. Shall we then despair because many have failed to grasp the new conditions of their suddenly changed environment, and have deteriorated? Already the leaders have seized the issues, and out of the gigantic struggle for race existence emerge the names of DuBois, Council, Hoffman, Morris, Lyons, Dunbar, Booker Washington, and a host of others—names that stand for ability, industry and worth,—and the better element is already building the foundation for a new, fit, enduring negro race, and even now the listening ear can catch the clanging of their hammers and the buzzing of their saws echoed back from the walls of Tuskegee, Howard, Atlanta, and a hundred similar institutions, and the feeling soul may count the heart beats as they throb their hope and yearning to the One Kind Tender Heart above,

which answers throb for throb for every pain and every striving of the human breast. Oh! the negro is human; he is human in that divine element of yearning for something better which separates him from the beast, and links his heart of desire to the great, over-ruling Heart of Pity above.

A son of the South, a United States senator, holds up the shrinking form of negro civilization—"more sinned against than sinning"—and in a spirit of derision compares it with the manly beauty of our own; then trampling it in the dirt, and standing with his foot upon its neck, calls upon it to instantly arise and prove its fitness, or forever consent to grovel in the filth of slavery,—this he does in the heart of the North—and a maudlin people applaud his spirit. I would ask this gentleman, What is it you compare? You point to the highest civilization the world has yet produced, the product and pride of all the ages, and compare it with the civilization of an infant race. How old is the civilization of America? Over three centuries. Who fathered it? The proudest blood, the sturdiest sinew of Europe. What sought they thus afar? Freedom. Who now comprise it? Americans. How old is the civilization of the black American? Forty years. Who fathered it? A savage. How came he here? In chains. Who now comprise it? Negroes, —debased, demoralized by over two centuries of slavery.

In the light of these facts, my hand would wither in the writing and my tongue in the speaking, had I to confess that our civilization was no further advanced than one conceived in injustice, and thrown out forty short years ago—a very child—to battle with an unkind world. All praise to that child race who, simple and unversed in the ways of the world, unused to the powers of freedom, given thus suddenly the choice of good or evil, have so largely chosen the better part. Small wonder, if, under the conditions which surrounded its first taste of the sweet cup of freedom, it drank too deeply of that intoxicating cup Small wonder that many have in the face of opposition and injustice and prejudice failed to measure up to the standards of the average white citizen. And though many in their weakness have fallen; though many have been crushed under their burden of passion and prejudice, and have gone astray, yet, I say it with head bowed in humiliation, and with the blush of shame burning my cheek, the hand that piles fagots around a human being, the hand that covers him with oil that he may burn the fiercer, the hand that lights the match of hellish revenge, the hand that prostitutes the very name of civilization and brotherhood and even manhood—turn away your faces, ye seeing nations—that hand is white. The facts that prove—the necessary inferiority of the negroes are not all in. When their civilization has been weighed in the balance for over three centuries and found wanting; when, after two thousand years of Christ, they outrage the name, not alone of civilization but of God and humanity, planting the seeds of murder, anarchy, and hell in the hearts of their children, if then they be charged with the possession of an inferior manhood, they may well stand dumb before an indignant age, from whose stern lips falls the verdict, Guilty! guilty! guilty!

There is that in an immortal soul which defies limitation. I come with no theory of equality other than the inborn right of every human being to the fullest development possible of every God given power. There are those who, looking into the future, imagine a night when two racial giants shall stand face to face on American soil and struggle for the mastery. Prompted by some such dread fear, weak men would sacrifice principle and justice and continue to blur with the marks of ignorance and degradation the image of the Almighty, stamped in ineffaceable outline on nine million souls. How mean a philosophy! How narrow a policy! Close your eyes to it if you will, rail against it as you will, call it mischance or call it Providence, the fact yet remains that the future of the black race is indissolubly linked with the future of the white. Their country is our country; their growth, our growth; their sin, our sin. Weak, they limit us; diseased, they pollute us; degraded, they lower us; virtuous, they ennoble us. Leave the broader plane of human rights, and justice to the negro becomes a simple question of expediency. The negro race exists today as the test and measure of the moral strength of our civilization. She stands as an orphan child trembling before great America's power. With no father nation to protect her; weak, ignorant, debased, yet feeling within herself the nobler promptings of a true womanhood, she stands in the full light of American principles, in the sight of all the nations, pleading for the right to

live, to strive, to hope. Let us then pursue a broad policy, one that, holding the races as separate socially as the castes of India, will still give this people every opportunity for development. Let us seek as our ideal, not the merging of two racial identities; rather let us strive to bring all that is truly negro into grand harmony with all that is truly American. Let us remain in all things purely racial "as separate as the fingers," and yet be "one as the hand" in all things purely national.

When this new century shall have passed away and another is born, may it not enter into a heritage of some thirty million degraded human beings, into which some foe can reach his hand, and, holding one up to the ridicule of the nations, say with the tongue of scorn, Behold an American citizen! Rather may it find a race uplifted, ennobled, into which our countrymen can reach, and, pointing with one hand to a savage, and with the other to an American negro, say to the monarchies of the Old World: Behold the power of freedom and the triumph of American principles. Yesterday, we took from Africa's shores a savage; today, we hold up to the view of all the nations a blackman without one vestige of savagery—a negro and an American!

The Mission of Savonarola

E. C. FINTEL, Simpson College, Indianola, Iowa

Seven hundred years have rolled into histery since the noonday of papal power. The contest between Constantinople and Rome for the home of the "Triple Crown" had long since been ended. Rome was mistress of the world and inspired all the terror of her ancient name. With thunderous tread the church was marching toward unity and universal power. Spiritual and temporal supremacy was her goal. The assumption of heavenly authority was her mighty weapon.

When the wave of northern barbarism destroyed forever the glory of Rome, it seemed about to crush the church, but the Church did not fall. God had for her a mighty mission. Barbarism broke harmlessly at her feet. Then followed a period of revolution which enabled the bishop of Rome to place his supremacy for centuries beyond the reach of kings and he quickly claimed divine authority. He was no longer simply archbishop but "Successor to Peter, Prince of Apostles and Vicar of Christ."

Behold the mighty splendor as the Church advanced in the five centuries that followed. The prestige of Rome was favored in an imperial edict which decreed the preeminence of the Roman bishop forever. In the seventh century she had gained spiritual supremacy, in the eighth, temporal sovereignty. The one remaining power that would raise the pope supreme above kings must yet be obtained. Slowly but surely she advanced toward this end. Germany, France, Spain and even England as they grew into nations lent their mighty support Finally the kings of Bulgaria and Armenia acknowledged the supremacy of the pope and submitted to his interference with their ecclesiastical affairs. The Church had won and the pope was king of kings. Wealth poured into Rome from every nation. Jewels decked her "Triple Crown," but the brilliant noonday of papal power was the dark midnight of civilization.

Unlimited power in temporal affairs brought with it vice and hypocrisy. Corruption and selfishness polluted every function of the Church. Under the guise of truth and the pretense of divine authority institutions flourished which were opposed to every teaching of the word of God. The people were kept in ignorance. Their credulity enabled the priests to live in voluptuousness and ease. The very sins which primitive monasticism denounced were fostered in every convent and monastery. Truth seemed to be upon the scaffold, wrong upon the throne; but behind the dim unknown, God was keeping watch. Here and there, throughout the nations, true hearts sent forth their secret prayers. Consciences were being awakened. Souls were being stirred. Men were beginning to think.

Suddenly in Italy were heard the thunders that were to be followed in swift succession by the storm of reformation in Germany. It was the preaching of Savonarola, statesman and reformer the man who was to shake the very center of papal dominion. This instrument of God in the awakening of Europe had a marvelous personality.

[n.d.]

and black races, it is certain that physical slavery was a failure,

not because it mistook altogether the relative endowment of most of

the men who were enslavers and most of those who were the enslaved,

but because it denied growth or exception on the part of the enslaved

and kept up that denial by physical force.

(B)

Testimonials from Students of Social Conditions.

(Others will follow)

1/4/15

RECEIVED
FEB
11
1871
A. F. & A. L., D. O. Missouri.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
Washington, D. C., February 7, 1871.

CIRCULAR No. 2.

In accordance with the provisions of General Orders No. 60, War Department, A. G. O., Washington, D. C., May 14, 1870, returns and reports of all property, *i. e.* "Stores pertaining to the Bureau Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands," will be made *quarterly* to this office instead of monthly as heretofore. The first returns to be for the quarter ending March 31, 1871.

By order of General O. O. HOWARD:

E. WHITTLESEY,
A. A. A. Gen'l.

OFFICIAL:

A. A. G.

Emma A. Benson, Teacher Howard Normal School,	Cuthbert
Esther M. Brockett, Peace Haven Institute,	Blackville, S. C.
Minnie B, Dyer,	Atlanta
Ella A. U. Ford, Teacher,	Atlanta
Leila M. Golden, Teacher,	Atlanta
Lillie A. Harris, Teacher,	Gabbettville
May Belle D. Houstoun, Kindergarten Teacher,	Bluefield, W. Va.
Callie M. Jackson, Teacher,	Summerville
Annie L. Jones, Teacher,	Athens
Maude I. Lamar, Teacher,	Dublin
Bessie M. Laster, Tutor Oglethorpe School,	Atlanta
Rosa L. Martin, Tutor Oglethorpe School,	Atlanta
Louise N. Maxwell, Teacher City School,	Decatur
Grace W. Penney, Teacher,	Muskogee, Okla.
Vivian L. Saunders, Secretary,	Atlanta
T. Ethel Smith, Teacher,	Meansville
Josephine B. Stiles, Teacher,	Milledgeville
Sarah W. Thompson, Teacher,	Athens
Edwina M. Wright, Milliner,	Savannah
Elizabeth L. Wynn, Tutor Oglethorpe School,	Atlanta

[illegible] E. Latson (Mrs. [illegible]. Peterson),	Deceased, 1908
Nellie D. Lewis, Teacher City School,	Atlanta
Ellen C. Maynor (Mrs. William H. Greenwood),	Atlanta
Bessie L. C. Miles, Teacher City School,	Atlanta
Rachel L. O'Neal, Teacher City School,	Atlanta
G. Virginia Perry, Teacher Atlanta University,	Atlanta
Beulah L. Reid, Teacher City School,	Athens
Minnie L. Reid, Teacher City School,	Atlanta
Locie A. Robinson, Teacher,	Dublin
Lottie E. Smith, Teacher City School,	Atlanta

1905

Gussie E. Beeks, Teacher,	Summerville
Charlotte D. Bowen, Teacher,	Atlanta
Isabel K. Glenn, Student Atlanta University,	Atlanta
Mabel Hurt, Teacher City School,	Atlanta
Susie B. Hutchings, Teacher City School,	Macon
Lucile M. McLendon, Teacher Lamson School,	Marshallville
Ola Perry, Teacher Free Kindergarten,	Atlanta
Clifford E. Smith, Teacher Oglethorpe School,	Atlanta
Eliza E. Tiller (Mrs. Alexander L. Garrett),	Bessemer, Ala.
Minnie L. Tripp, Teacher City School,	Atlanta

44-3-28

1903

43-3-235

Topics involving a summary of the results of prior investigations.

The attitude of trade unions towards the negroes.

The two dietary studies made by the Department of Agriculture.

The educational status of the negro, with some consideration of his progress since emancipation.

The negroes of the West Indies.

The saving societies of the negroes.

The mercantile enterprises of the negroes.

Economic condition of negroes in certain typical localities.

The present amount of intermixture of blood between the races and the question whether it is increasing or decreasing.

Topics for independent investigations not based on census data.

The negro church as a social institution.

The political life of the negro as bearing upon his economic condition.

State legislation as affecting his economic condition.

The attitude of the courts towards his property and personal rights.

Negro owenership of property and payment of taxes in 1900.

Negro public opinion as reflected in typical negro newspapers.

Topics for investigation based on actual or prospective publications of the Twelfth Census.

Age composition of the negro population.

The migrations of the negro as shown by birth place and residence statistics.

The vital statistics of the negro in our cities.

Negro crime as indicated by the prison population.

Agriculture among the negroes, including land tenure.

Occupations of the negroes.

Marital condition of the negroes.

K. U. Academy, Meriden, NH
1914

Bat 32.32.33 85

TWO VIEWS OF THE RACE PROBLEM.

DANA HOLMAN FERRIN.

Perhaps the greatest problem of the century is that of the negro, how to make three millions of people self supporting, intelligent, economical and valuable citizens, as well as how to bring about the right relation between them and the white race.

It has been said that it is a problem of ignorance, not simply of illiteracy but a deeper ignorance of the world and its ways, of the thought and experience of men, an ignorance of self and the possibilities of the human soul.

In trying to get rid of these conditions, two men have come to the front, the leaders of the race, Booker T. Washington and Prof. W. E. B. DuBois. All of us are, without doubt, familiar with the former and his great work at Tuskegee, and as a compromiser between the North, South and the negro. He is a graduate of Hampton, so therefore a disciple of General Armstrong, believing strongly in industrial training.

The second one, Professor DuBois, who has come into prominence lately, is generally recognized as the foremost scholar of his race. Upon graduating from Harvard, he was awarded a fellowship, which enabled him to continue the study of his specialty at the University of Berlin. Since returning to this country he has occupied the chair of history and economics in Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga., and having served as secretary at the annual Atlanta Conference, which is devoted to the study of the negro, Mr. DuBois is very well informed as to the race problem in the South.

In the past decade, Mr. Washington has shaped the public opinion almost entirely, but now Professor DuBois, principally by means of his book, "The Souls of Black Folk," has begun to swing public sentiment in another direction.

This book appeared last year and is a worthy companion of Booker Washington's "Up from Slavery." It is, perhaps, one of the most moving pleas for justice and fair play ever written. No one can read the book without feeling deeply the greatness and seriousness of the problem with which it deals and the author's powers of thought and understanding.

Professor DuBois, briefly expressed, contends for the spiritual uplifting of the negro, for right and justice.

He believes that if the black race is to be developed, it must have three things. First, it should have political rights. Second, civil equality. Third, that industrial schools and a broad system of negro common schools should be supported and encouraged, but not to such an extent that the higher schools of learning, the colleges and universities, will be depreciated. And he defends these needs in this way.

comed with such lively interest. It has a broad field before it, the development of the social life among the fellows, and the increase of their interest in the religious life in the school. And with its present well defined beginning a great work is expected.

Now with the incentive for the future given us from the examples of those who have preceded, by still adhering to the first principles of the school, to train the student in every branch of his life, to develop the all-around man thoroughly equipped for his life-work, and above all under the careful and wise leadership of our present Principal, Ernest Roliston Woodbury, we can foresee days of unmeasured influence for the old academy.

The man who wishes to make a success of life realizes this fact, that he must spend his time in the thorough preparation for his life-work. This is what this school has endeavored to give us. Many and pleasant have been the days that we have lived in the old school, gaining strength and inspiration from these rugged hills about us and living in the atmosphere of life and work that was building the characters with which our future must be made. Now the time is fast drawing near when we must all leave this school and its associations which have become so dear to us. We shall go out to enter upon a course far different from the one we have pursued here. Some of us will carry our school work still farther, but most of us go out to meet at once the real struggles of life. Here we have ever been carefully guided on our course and our difficulties have been partially overcome for us. Now we leave this kindly and helpful influence and must meet the battles of life for ourselves. The overcoming of these hardships or the submission to them will be the test of our work here, whether or not we have made the most of our opportunities.

Members of the faculty, It is to your careful and considerate attention that the class of 1904 owes much of the success it has acquired here. You have not only made our work of great value to us but you have made it a pleasure and we, the class of 1904, shall ever hold you in dear remembrance.

Classmates, Do you realize how much we owe to this dear old school? Do you realize that we are soon to leave its tender care and be tossed about by the unkindly waves of life's great sea? Doctor Clark said of the school, "It must send out those who enter it, but it sends them out different men and different women. It has brought out their genuine earnestness of purpose. It has revealed them to themselves." So we have spent our time here in studying that we may know our best selves. And so may we ever look back with joy to our days here, to the pleasures and helpfulness of this dear old school and may we often return in spirit if not in body to the academy on the hill and remember that it gave to us the keynote of a successful life in the words of our motto, "Know Thyself."

ALLAN LINE.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

LIST

OF

Second Cabin Passengers.

ALLAN LINE.

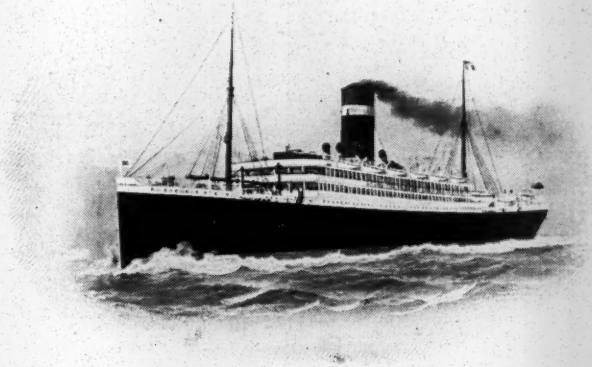
LIST OF
Second Cabin Passengers.

TURBINE TRIPLE-SCREW STEAMER

"VIRGINIAN,"

12.000 TONS,

CAPTAIN A. H. VIPOND.



LIVERPOOL

TO

QUEBEC AND MONTREAL,

FRIDAY, AUGUST 16th, 1907.

LIST OF

SECOND CABIN PASSENGERS

PER

R.M.S. "VIRGINIAN,"

(TURBINE TRIPLE-SCREW).

12,000 TONS,

CAPTAIN A. H. VIPOND.

LIVERPOOL TO QUEBEC AND MONTREAL,

FRIDAY, AUGUST 16th, 1907.

Room	Berth	
158	1	Mrs. Adamson
123	4	Mr. Adcock
121	2	Miss M. Allan
113	7	Miss P. Allen
144	1	Miss H. Allen
144	2	Miss W. T. Allen
156	5	Mr. H. T. Allen
160	3	Mr. L. Armstrong
148	5	Rev. Bro. Aucellin
131A	3	Miss J. E. Bailey
121	1	Mrs. M. J. Bannan
155	3	Mr. Geo. Bannan
155	2	Mr. J. Barber
124A	1	Mr. J. Bauchop
135	6	Mrs. J. Bell
133	—	Mr. F. N. Bentley Mrs Bentley
150	3	Miss J. Bissett
124A	3	Mr. G. Black
136	4	Mrs. Black
113	3	Mrs. Blackburn
113	4	and Child
111	4	Mr. W. Blaikie
133A	4	Mr. A. E. Blomfold
155	4	Mr. D. Borradaile
134	1	Mrs. W. G. Bowyer
150	4	Miss J. Brown
132	—	Mr. Bunting Mrs. Bunting Miss M. Bunting and Child

Room	Berth	
127A	1	Mrs. Calgey
128A	1	Mr. M. J. Calgey
141	4	Mr. L. Cannon
150	6	Miss S. J. Carr
135	2	Mrs. E. Cartwright
157	1 2 3 4	Mrs. J. Clarke Four Children and Infant
129	1	Mr. J. Clegg
148	3	Rev. Bro. Clement
126	1	Mrs. D. Collie
126	2	Miss A. Collie
116A	1	Mr. F. Collins
114	6	Mrs. Cook and Child
142	6	Mrs. Cowell and Infant
130A		Mr. J. Craig Mrs. Craig and Three Children
151	1	Mrs. G. Dawe
151	2	and Child
156	1	Mr. W. Day
156	2	Mr. H. Day
141	3	Rev. C. Decy
128A	3	Mr. E. Devine
136	2	Miss Dodd
150	5	Mrs. Dobson
142	1	Mrs. J. Dodson
142	2	Miss S. Dodson
115	3	Mr. A. R. Doudhue
141	2	Rev. L. Le Dore
128	1	Mr. G. D. Dubois
111	2	Mr. T. M. Edwards
160	1	Mr. V. P. Fayle
129	4	Mr. E. Fidler
114	7	Mrs. Ford
114	8	and Child
146	1	Rev. C. J. Fox
136	3	Mrs. Fox
147	2	Mr. Fry
131A	1	Mrs. E. Gagaski
156	6	Mr. W. T. Geary
128A	4	Mr. R. Gifford
154	1	Mr. D Gow
111	1	Mr. R. A. Green
133A	3	Mr. S. Green
124	4	Miss B. Greening
111	6	Mr. G. Grisdale
112	2	Mr J. Gunn
119	1	Miss E. Harding
154	2	Mr. R. Harrison
138	3	Miss M. J. Hartley
138	4	Miss O. Hartley
123	1	Mr. Harvey
134	4	Mrs. Harvey
127	2	Capt. B. Haslor

Room	Berth	
131A	4	Mrs. Heatherington
130	—	Miss A. Henderson Miss J. Henderson
148	2	Rev. Bro. Henri
124	3	Miss K. C. Hill
161	2	Mrs. B. Hinde
161	3	and Infant
112	3	Rev. G. W. Hinman
131	2	Mrs. G. W. Hinman
148	6	Rev. Bro. Hipparque
127	1	Mr. T. A. Hoidahl
114	1	Mrs. H. Hodgson
114	2	Three Children
114	3	and
114	4	Infant
117	4	Mr. D. Hoflund
163	2	Mrs. Hopkins
163	3	and Two Children
149	4	Mrs. Hunter
149	5	and Child
126	3	Mrs. Ingham
131	—	Mr. J. R. Inkaatster Mrs. Inkaatster
150	1	Mrs. H. Islanb
150	2	and Child
119	3	Mrs. S. Jackson
119	4	and Child
114	5	Mrs. Jameson
162	3	Miss L. Jaques
124A	4	Mr. J. W. R. Johnson
154	4	Mr. H. S. Johnson
153	1	Mrs. O. G. Johnston
153	2	and Two Children
127	3	Mr. A. F. Johnstone
145	1	Mrs. Jones
145	2	Miss Jones
138	1	Miss Kerr
134	2	Mrs. Key
134	3	Miss Key
116A	2	Mr. King
149	6	Mrs. Kirkham and Infant
125	3	Rev. J. Kvanmen
140	2	Mrs. Kyde
140	3	and Two Children
152	1	Mr. T. G. Lawrence
152	2	Mr. G. Lawrence
117	2	Mr. Lefeaux
146	4	Mr. W. Legate
146	2	Mr. J. Legate
135	1	Miss M. M. Lewis
155	6	Mr. F. Linden
162	4	Mrs. Linden
142	3	Miss Littleton
126	4	Miss E. Lloyd

Room	Berth	
119	5	Mrs. S. Maish
138	2	Miss M. K. Mann
127A	3	Mrs. Marginson
133A	2	Mr. W. J. Marsh
147	4	Mr. Marshall
135	4	Mrs. Marshall
127A	2	Miss Mathers
137	3	Mrs. P. McDonald
137	4	and Child
145	4	Mrs. J. McGladdery and Infant
137	2	Miss A. McKenna
145	3	Mrs. McNaught
147	1	Mr. McNaught
119	6	Miss M. Membury
127	4	Mr. J. Miller
121	4	Mrs. A. Miller
111	3	Mr. H. J. Mills
129	3	Mr. H. D. Mills
125	1	Dr. Montgomery
113	2	Miss A. J. Moore
116	4	Miss Mordan
143	—	Mr. T. Morrison Mrs. Morrison
116	1	Mrs. Morrison
116	2	Miss Morrison
135	5	Miss E. Morrow
117	1	Mr. G. Mortimer
151	3	Mrs. Mortimer
140	1	Mrs. Morton
140	4	and Child
141	1	Rev. O. de La Motte
137	1	Miss E. Mutch
115	4	Mr. C. Nagle
117A	2	Miss M. B. Newberry
117A	4	Miss H. M. Newberry
112	4	Mr. C. H. Newham
161	4	Mrs. B. Neve
161	3	and Child
121	3	Miss S. O'Brien
121	2	Mrs. O'Brien
159	3	Mrs. E. J. Oldham
159	4	and Two Children
125	4	Rev. O. A. Opseth
129	2	Mr. R. J. Osborne
128	2	Mr. L. M. Palmer
115	1	Mr. Persoll
135	3	Mrs. S. J. Pickles
165	1	Miss A. Pittsbury
125	2	Mr. E. A. Purkis
158	2	Mrs. Raven and Infant
158	3	Mrs. Revill
158	4	Miss Revill
146	3	Mr. A. H. Reyner
152	3	Mr. Richardson
153	3	Mrs. Richardson
148	1	Mr. J. K. Rigg

Room	Berth	
142	4	Mrs. W. Robinson and Infant
120	—	Mr. D. Ross Mrs. Ross Mr. D. Ross, Jun.
155	1	Mr. F. Ross
149	1	Mrs. M. Ryding
149	2	and Three
149	3	Children
118	—	Miss E. H. Ryrie Miss J. W. Ryrie Miss R. R. Ryrie Miss H. C. R. R. Ryrie
122A	1	Mrs. Sache
122A	2	Miss Sache
119	8	Miss M. Sanderson
154	6	Mr. G. Sawyer
154	5	Mr. S. Schwarz
151	5	Mrs. Seward
111	5	Mr. S. Sharp
113	5	Mrs. Sharp
113	6	and Two Children
151	4	Mrs. T. W. Shaw
128A	2	Mr. J. Sigurdsson
117A	3	Mrs. J. Sigurdsson
156	4	Mr. H. Simpson
119	7	Miss E. Spensley
127A	4	Miss M. Stanley
159	1	Mrs. B. A. Start
159	2	and Two Children
116	3	Mrs. Tatlow
124A	2	Mr. F. Tattersall
115	2	Mr. J. Taylor
162	2	Mrs. M. J. Taylor and Child
122	—	Mr. J. R. Taylor Mrs. J. R. Taylor
116A	3	Mr. Taube
148	4	Rev. Bro. Theogone
117	3	Mr. J. Thompson
156	3	Mr. H. Tompkins
125A		Mr. Townsend Mrs. Townsend
160	2	Mr. Tremgrove
161	1	Mrs. Tremgrove
151	6	Miss E. Tyson
163	4	Mrs. M. Unicumne
157	5	Mrs. Upper
157	6	Miss Upper
136	1	Miss E. Varley
112	1	Mr. J. H. Verner
154	3	Mr. R. Vernon
124	1	Mrs. Vickers
133A	1	Mr. A. E. Wade
152	4	Mr. W. R. Wager
153	4	Mrs. Wager

Room	Berth	
123	2	Mr. D. R. Wallace
144	4	Mrs. Wallace
119	2	Mrs. A. Walton
142	5	Miss F. Watson
116A	4	Mr. G. Watt
117A	1	Mrs. G. Watt
122A	3	Mrs. A. J. Wells
123	3	Mr. J. E. West
139		Rev. J. Westwood Mrs. E. Westwood Miss E. Westwood Miss G. Westwood

Room	Berth	
122A	4	Miss F. Williamson
144	4	Miss Wilson
160	4	Mr. E. Wood
113	1	Miss S. Woolner
147	3	Mr. Wyley
155	5	Mr. L. F. Zink

OFFICERS OF R.M.S. "VIRGINIAN."

Chief Officer	A. Ogilvie.
Surgeon	Dr. J. Trumbull.
Purser	J. Stewart.
Chief Engineer	W. G. Martin.
Chief Steward	H. Rogers.
Stewardess	Mrs. Roberts.

Second Cabin Steward	C. Sullivan.
Second Cabin Stewardess	Miss Harris.

ALLAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS

SAILING BETWEEN

LIVERPOOL,

1907. QUEBEC & MONTREAL. 1907.

‡ Via LONDONDERRY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.		STEAMER.		*FROM MONTREAL.	
Thurs.,	Aug. 8	‡ CORSICAN		Friday,	Aug. 23
Fri.,	Aug. 16	VIRGINIAN		Friday,	Aug. 30
Thurs.,	Aug. 22	‡ TUNISIAN		Friday,	Sept 6
Fri.,	Aug. 30	VICTORIAN		Friday,	Sept 13
Thurs.,	Sept 5	‡ CORSICAN		Friday,	Sept 20
Fri.,	Sept 13	VIRGINIAN		Friday,	Sept 27
Thurs.,	Sept. 19	‡ TUNISIAN		Friday,	Oct. 4
Fri.,	Sept. 27	VICTORIAN		Friday,	Oct. 11
Thurs.,	Oct. 3	‡ CORSICAN		Friday,	Oct. 18
Fri.,	Oct. 11	VIRGINIAN		Friday,	Oct. 25
Thurs.,	Oct. 17	‡ TUNISIAN		Friday,	Nov. 1
Fri.,	Oct. 25	VICTORIAN		Friday,	Nov. 8
Thurs.,	Oct. 31	‡ CORSICAN		Friday,	Nov. 15
Fri.,	Nov. 8	IONIAN		Friday,	Nov. 22

* Steamers Sail from Quebec later on same day.

Trains from and to London run in connection with these Steamers.

Deck Chairs for use on the Voyage can be hired on board at a charge of 3/ each.

PRINCIPAL EUROPEAN AGENCIES.

ALLAN BROS. & CO., Ltd., 19, James Street	LIVERPOOL.
103, Leadenhall Street	LONDON.
5½, Pall Mall, and 1, Royal Opera Arcade	LONDON, S.W.
50, Foyle Street	LONDONDERRY.
JAMES & ALEXANDER ALLAN, 25, Bothwell Street	GLASGOW.
PITT & SCOTT, 47, Rue Cambon	PARIS.
J. M. CURRIE & CO., 36, Rue d'Hauteville	PARIS.
2, Rue de Pleuvry	HAVRE.
H. & A. ALLAN	MONTREAL.

Third Annual Peace Celebration

Atlanta University, May 20, 1908

Scripture: Micah IV, 1-4; St. Matthew V, 38-48

Hymn No. 234

The Causes of War	A. J. Elkins
War and Death	Miss M. E. Sams
War and Suffering	J. T. Cater
War and Manners	Miss R. R. Craig

Hymn No. 238

The Cost of Preparation	Miss B. V. McDowell
The Cost of War	W. E. Gray
The Gains of War	J. M. Baker
Universal Peace	W. R. Banks

Hymn No. 239

1/52/26

1908 (?)

Atlanta University for the Carnegie Institution of Washington

Report on Co-operative Business among Negro Americans

(All answers held strictly confidential)

Name of business.

Address (No., street, city, state).

Number of partners or members.

Cooperative

Names of chief officials.

Location of branch establishments.

Kind and character of business.

Methods of operation.

Total business done in 1906 and 1907 (and for previous years if possible).

Total paid up capital.

Real estate owned (with location).

History of enterprise.

(Put further remarks and explanations on the back of this sheet.)

Proceedings of the National Negro Conference, 1909

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ADDRESSES BY:

Mr. William Hayes Ward, Editor of "The Independent," New York City.

Livingston Farrand, M. D., Professor of Anthropology, Columbia University, New York. "Race Differentiation—Race Characteristics."

Burt G. Wilder, Professor of Anthropology, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y. "The Negro Brain."

Edwin R. A. Seligman, Professor of Political Economy, Columbia University, New York.

John Dewey, Professor of Philosophy, Columbia University, New York.

Mrs. Celia Parker Woolley, Head Worker, Frederick Douglass Centre, Chicago, Ill. "Race Reconciliation."

W. E. B. DuBois, Professor of Economics and History, Atlanta, Ga., "Politics and Industry" and "Evolution of the Race Problem."

Dr. William L. Bulkley, Principal in the Public Schools, New York City. "Race Prejudice as Viewed from an Economic Standpoint."

Mr. Wm. English Walling, Secretary of the Committee, New York City, "The Negro and the South."

Hon. Wendell Phillips Stafford, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.

Mr. John T. Milholland, of the Constitution League, New York City.

Rev. Jenkins Lloyd Jones, Chicago, Ill.

John Spencer Bassett, Professor of History, Smith College, Northampton, Mass.

J. Milton Waldron, D. D., President of the National Negro-American Political League, Washington, D. C.

Bishop A. Walters, A.M., D.D., New York City. "Civil and Political Status of the Negro."

Mrs. Ida Wells Barnett, Chicago, Ill. "Lynching Our National Crime."

Hon. Albert E. Pillsbury, ex-Attorney-General of Massachusetts. "The Constitutionality of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments."

Hon. Joseph C. Manning, of Alabama. "Effect on Poor Whites of Discrimination against Negroes."

Dr. William A. Sinclair, of Philadelphia, Pa. "The Negro and the Nation."

Rev. E. W. Moore, of Philadelphia, Pa.

General Discussion on Organization.

Mr. Oswald Garrison Villard, Publisher of the "Evening Post," New York City. "The Need of Organization."

RESOLUTIONS:

Appointment of Committee to Prepare for Future Conferences and Permanent Organization.

Bx+ 32, 32-38, 36

found with 1909 material

Outstanding bills.

Sent	Name	Amount
5/27/10	The John Grerar Library Chicago	75
5/27/10	Rev. R. F. Carter Southington, Conn	75
5/27/10	Rev. B¾ N. Murrell	75
5/28/10	Harvard Co-operative Society	50
5/23/10	The St. Louis News Co.	60
2/7/10	Mr. Ernest Hall, Bloomington, Ill.	75
1/8/10	The Burrows Brothers Co., Cleveland.	20
2/17/10	Mr. E. C. Walker, New York	$44.00
3/24/10	Rev. R. W. Mance, Beaufort, S. C.	1. 00
4/9/10	Mr. Albert Schtlz, Paris, France	5.25
	Total ----------	$54. 55

1/54/68

Total receipts for the year	$53. 66
Amount taken from card	36.83
Balance on hand	$ 16.83

Inv. Jean Hugo
St. Paul

30-30 -3

33-3-52

Formerly the property of

John D. Davis.

Nov 28th 18[illegible]

by gift of

W. E. B. Du Bois.

Cambridge.

Mass.

1890.

Booth 5

Book case.

Table & chair

0 – 6

Booth 6

Charts

0 – 2.

Concession Booths

No 1 — 0-9, 14" - 2 12" 1

2 — 0-9 12" - 2 14" - 1

3 — 0-8 8" - 1 12" - 1 14" - 1

4 — 0-9 14" - 2 12' - 1

10

Charts 0-8

Photos

Aquaculture

Animals (Meesmore)

No. 1.

The Unreasonable White Man.

If you were an American, free, black and 21, what would be your attitude toward life?

Would you listen to the Unreasonable White as to the sort of education you need?

Would you follow his advice as to migration and where would you go?

Would you cease striving for your rights, or would you pretend to cease or would you fight and how would you fight?

If you did cease striving or pretend to cease would this be fair to the Unreasonable White Man?

Has he a right to be led to suppose that this world is ever going to consist of White masters and Colored serfs?

Would not your taciturnity deceive him as to the real trend of inter-racial relations and thus lead him to miss his own advantage?

If self-assertion is then for his advantage as well as yours ought you assert yourself?

Shall you keep quiet and deserve well, or shall you agitate and complain?

Did you ever know a group of people who achieved success without agitation and complaint?

If attacked mobbed or lynched should you fight back?

Is it wise now to be prepared to resist mob-violence?

Is this for your own benefit or for the benefit of the mob and the American citizens who compose it?

No. 1.

The Unreasonable White Man.

(Continued)

If all this is true why are there white men so unreasonable as not to see it's truth?

The initial assumption - it is an assumption, I am black.

Suggestive illustrations: Types of American Negroes and their homes.

or

A Negro School; Monrovia, Liberia; Scene of Atlanta riot, the "Niagara Movement", etc.

3-22-25

Negro Progress

No. 2.

Great Negro Organizations.

Why doesn't the Negro help himself?

Why does he imitate, etc.

Such questions are asked by persons who do not know and do not care to know.

The uplift of the American Negro is mainly his own work: fought for freedom, taught his schools and paid largely, organized his life.

Witness the great Negro organizations of to-day:

The A. M. E. Church	. . . . .	750,000 members etc.
" A. M. E. Z "	. . . . .	500,000 "
" Baptists	. . . . .	2,000,000 "
	etc. etc.	

The secret societies -

Recent efforts to mob and outlaw them.
The Masons - two centuries old
The Odd Fellows - older than the whites'.
The K of P)
) etc, etc.
The Elks)

The Beneficial orders -

These are original and cannot be changed with copying.

True Reformers - with bank and co-operative stores
St. Luke's - woman as head.

Other organizations -

The Business League.
The Niagara Movement.
The Negro Medical Association.
etc, etc.

Business and economic organization.

The trend of organization.

It's meaning for the race Problem.

Illustrations: Leading Negro Church, Masonic homes, Odd Fellows headquarters, True Reformers' bank, groups of secret order men, etc.

W. E. B. DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Ga.

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Illustrations: Leading Negro Church, Masonic homes, Odd Fellows headquarters, True Reformers' bank, groups of secret order men, etc.

No. 3.

The Political Status of Blacks.

Prevalent idea that the Negro is "out of politics".

How Negroes voted in Colonial days, even in the South.

Early disfranchisement laws.

The Negro vote in Reconstruction was less than is supposed.

Present disfranchisement (Map.)

Number and distribution of Negro voters.

Their power: presidents etc. whom they have elected.

Offices they hold in civil service; National, state and municipal.

Offices they hold in the South.

How long can present laws be effective.

Organizing the Negro vote.

The Negro as an issue even when disfranchised.

"Deals" with the Negroes for office.

"Record of Negro officials.

Future of the Negro vote.

Illustrations

Two maps.

Several diagrams.

Pictures of prominent Negro office holders.

W. E. B. DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Ga.

undated

No. 4.

Miscegenation

38-13-258

Social Intermingling of Blacks and Whites.

The necessity of frankness.

The number of mulattoes.

The inevitability of racial contact made necessary by the "Open Door" policy.

Can White races insist on entering the Colored man's country ad libitum and yet bar colored races from their ~~own~~ White man's country?

If then there is at present a large contact of white and colored races in Asia, Africa and America, how shall they meet socially?

If this contact must increase in the future, what of social amenities?

Can the contact be restricted to that of master and servant, concubinage etc?

What of the problem of the white who sinks and the black who rises - this is the crucial point - how shall they be treated?

This is the present social problem of the races in America.

The solution is simple:

All admit that wholesale intermarriage of groups of widely differing standards of culture is disastrous.

Many believe that intermarriage of groups of widely differing races is unwise.

Therefore

It is permissible that people should group themselves socially according to their standards of culture.

W. E. B. DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Ga.

No. 4. Miscegenation

Social Intermingling of Blacks and Whites.

(Continued)

It is permissible that those who think that racial intermarriage is unwise should refrain from such marriages.

It is not decent for the cultured to ostracise others equally cultured because they do not wish to marry them.

It is barbarous for the cultured to ostracise the cultured because certain ones do not share their antipathy to colored people.

In other words, a man may choose his own wife but he <u>may not</u> choose wives for his friends.

24-13-257

<u>Illustrations</u>

Pictures of mulattoes; typical and actual.

Student No.

Name

Sex.

Birthday

Birthplace

Residence.

Length of residence.

Education.

Time of entrance.

Class entered.

Time of leaving.

Grade on leaving.

Physical measurements.

Picture.

1-9-19

Family of Student.

Relationship to head.

Sex.

Age

Birthplace.

Read and write.

Education.

Occupation.

Home of Student.

Situation	owned	rented	length of residence
material	land owned	land rented	chief crops
No. of rooms.	assessed value	rent paid.	annual taxes.
total occupants.			

Record.

As student.

in department

3. Home life.

(changes in family and home, etc.)

4. Remarks.

(general impressions.)

1. William Edward Burghardt Du Bois

2. Feb. 23, 1868

3. Great Barrington, Massachusetts

4. Great Barrington High School, Fisk University, Harvard University, University of Berlin

5. Fisk, A.B., '88; Harvard A.B., '90; A.M. '91; Ph.D., '95

6. Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, 1905.

7. Fellow of Harvard in Sociology 1890-92
~~Professor of Ancient Law~~
Assistant instructor in Sociology, Univ. of Penna. 1896-97
Professor of Economics & History, Atlanta University 1897—

8. General Secretary of the Niagara Movement 1905-1908.

9. I am a communicant of the Episcopal Church but I interpret its creed very broadly, so broadly in fact that I ought not, perhaps to be considered as a member.

10. Suppressions of the Slave Trade 1896 New York
Philadelphia Negro Phil.
Souls of Black Folk Chicago
Negro in the South Phila
Publications of A.U. — 9 numbers 1897-1907. Atlanta

11/47/50

1216 Bayard

Davenport

SW

6 — 7:30 [illegible]

9 — 10 [illegible]

8-3-08

Negro Drug Stores

1. Owners.

2. Year established.

3. Capital invested.

4. Number persons who devote all their time to the business.

5. Number who devote part of their time.

6. What lines do you carry beside drugs and medicines?

7. Remarks.

8. Please, if possible, send us a picture of the store.

Address

W. E. B. DuBois,

Atlanta University,

Atlanta, Ga.

...ons Are Adopted at Cooper Union Meeting Urging Congress to Take Action.

32-39-24

Protesting against the action of eleven Southern States in virtually defying the Constitution of the United States by depriving the negroes of their civic privileges, the Constitutional League held a lively meeting last evening in Cooper Union. The speakers deplored the "Jim Crow" legislation, the "lynch" law, and the attempt to keep the negro in political servitude in spite of his legal rights. They asserted that the hour is at hand when Congress must step in and compel the delinquent nations to give the negroes entire freedom; otherwise the country will face to-morrow more sinister problems than it does to-day.

The note of warning was sounded first by Dr. W. E. Du Bois, educator and author of "Souls of Black Folk." He ended a powerful address by saying:

"If you do not strike at this subversion of republican government thus energetically and decisively, believe me, my friends, you will face an infinitely more sinister problem to-morrw than you are facing to-day. The forces that are gathering and girding themselves in the land to crush the black man helpless to the earth are growing in strength daily. Demagogues and charlatans are rising to lead them. This is the time for the Nation to speak for that better conscience of the South which is to-day so prisoned as to be almost unable to speak for itself."

Dr. Du Bois said the negro and his friends have pursued a policy of silence in the hope of conciliating the Southern whites, and added:

"In the last twenty-five years at least fifty new radical statutes have been passed in the Southern States creating a caste system for negro Americans. Consequently, the country is in grave danger because in a third of this land there is no true republican government—the will of the whole people there cannot be fearlessly and honestly and intelligently expressed; that, instead of being able to study the great national questions and divide upon them according to their merits, this part of the land is voting blindly on one question, stirring up the worst human passions to keep that question burning and continually and repeatedly thrusting it to the fro... Whether it be a question of money, tariffs, or railway rates, or expan... there is in the South but one interpre... of it, one question—will it help or h... negro?"

In a speech, in which he told of ... ferings of the negro, John E. M... presiding officer at the meetin...

"We want to know why the ... of this Nation can be so eas... rescue from Macedonian ca... thy American missionary c... yet cannot be made availa... of hundreds, if not thous... citizens who are to-d... official records, held ... actual physical ...

TELEPHONE 1118-18TH ST.

Intended for Prof. Du Bois

"O wad some power the giftie gi'e us
To see ourse'l's as ithers see us."

HENRY ROMEIKE, Inc.

33 UNION SQUARE, BROADWAY

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From Unity

Address CHICAGO, ILL.

Date OCT 20 1904

32 26 59

We reprint in another column Dr. Du Bois' "Creed of a Negro," from the pages of the *New York Independent*, October 6th. The Doctor's own contention is verified in the title. This "Creed of a Negro" will do very well for a white man. The common creed for both white and black should be the creed that not only believes in manliness but commits the believer to an honest recognition of the same, wherever found, whether encased in black, yellow, or white. Theologically, sociologically, and ethnologically, as physically, color is but skin-deep; when the skin is removed you come to the plain man, just man, each individual of which must be judged on his own merit and go for just what he is worth.

...nitt aus:

Fremdenblatt, Wien

vom 1/8 1903

1/28/96

(Die Kulturfortschritte der amerikanischen Neger.) Zu für die Entwicklung der Vereinigten Staaten so bedeutsamen Frage, ob Neger zu kulturellen Fortschritten fähig sind, bringt das Buch eines Negers, das unter dem Titel „The Souls of Black Folk" kürzlich veröffentlicht wurde, sehr beachtenswerthes Material bei. Der Verfasser ist Professor W. E. Burghardt Du Bois, ein Neger, der seit 1896 den Lehrstuhl der Soziologie an der Atlanta-Universität inne hat. Der fast allgemein herrschenden amerikanischen Meinung gegenüber muß schon diese Thatsache überraschend erscheinen. Gleichwohl steht Dr. Du Bois als ein Neger, der die amerikanische Bildung ganz beherrscht, durchaus nicht allein da. In der Avantgarde der Negerrace stehen Leute, die sich im Geschäftswesen und Handel, in Politik, in wissenschaftlichen Berufen, Literatur und Kunst fast durchwegs als den Weißen ebenbürtig bewähren. Hunderte von Patenten sind schon Negern in allen Abtheilungen der Mechanik ertheilt worden. Die „Bell Telephone Company" verdankt ihre Uebertragungsapparate der Erfindung eines schwarzen Ingenieurs, Granville P. Woods, dessen elektrisches Kontrolirsystem auf der Manhattan-Hochbahn verwendet wird. Er ist nur etwas über 40 Jahre alt und hat sich schon 43 bedeutende Erfindungen patentiren lassen, darunter vier Arten Telegraphenapparate, vier Verbesserungen für elektrische Bahnen, zwei elektrische Bremsen, ein Telephonsystem, eine Batterie und eine Tunnelkonstruktion für elektrische Bahnen. Ein anderer Neger, Mac Coy, hat das beste Maschinenöl Amerikas erfunden. Vor zwanzig Jahren hat ein Neger aus Virginien eine Versicherungsgesellschaft für gegenseitige Unterstützung in Richmond gegründet, mit dem bescheidenen Kapital von 600 Kronen und kaum 100 Mitgliedern. Jetzt hat ebendieselbe Organisation 50.000 Mitglieder und 1,000.000 Kronen in Immobilien; sie hat 8,000.000 Kronen an Versicherungssummen gezahlt, und nebenbei eine Bank, eine Immobiliengesellschaft, eine wöchentliche Zeitung, fünf Läden für Materialwaaren, ein Hotel und ein Altenhaus gegründet. Einer der bedeutendsten amerikanischen Politiker ist bekanntlich Booker T. Washington; besonders hat dieser bei seinen Stammesgenossen großen Einfluß. Als Präsident Roosevelt ihn in das Weiße Haus lud, erkannte er damit nur die Stellung an, die Washington sich selbst geschaffen hat. Ein Führer von neun Millionen — einem Achtel der Gesammtbevölkerung Amerikas — ist ein Mann, mit dem man rechnen muß. Eines der tüchtigsten Mitglieder der letzten Legislatur in Illinois war ein Negeradvokat, Edward H. Morris, der den reichsten Distrikt des Staates repräsentirte und Mitglied von fünf oder sechs Kommissionen gewesen war. Sein Einkommen als Rechtsanwalt soll 80.000 Kronen im Jahre betragen. Der Fortschritt der Negersache wird besonders durch die Ausbildung von Negern als Aerzte bezeichnet. Auch in der Mathematik nimmt Professor Kelly Miller von der Howard-Universität (einer Negeruniversität) einen hohen Rang ein; er ist zudem publizistisch thätig. Unter den theologischen Kräften zeichnet sich augenblicklich Francis J. Grimke von der „African Church" aus; sein fast historisches „rothes Haus" in der Fifteenth Street in Washington ist der moralische Mittelpunkt der Neger Washingtons. Ein so hoch entwickelter Neger wie Professor Du Bois meint jedoch, daß das Hauptgebiet seiner Race nicht die Thätigkeit des Politikers, Ingenieurs, Handwerkers oder Geschäftsmannes sein wird, sondern die K u n s t. „Der Neger ist, wie die Welt noch sehen wird, ein Kind des Gefühls, trotzdem seiner Abstammung und seiner Phantasie nach, und tief empfänglich für alle Luft, für Schmerz und Schönheit des Lebens."

...Beschluß-
...für eine Ausdehnung der Handelsvertragsrechte, für die Organisation des Konsulardienstes mit Rücksicht auf die Förderung des Handels des Reiches und für eine Verbilligung des Portos periodischer Zeitschriften zwischen Großbritannien und den Kolonien aussprechen. Der Kongreß verhandelte ferner über einen Beschlußantrag, der für die Annahme einer Handelspolitik eintritt, die auf den gegenseitigen Nutzen der in Betracht kommenden Theile des Reiches gegründet ist. Ferner [illegible]

des Architekten Faßbender, als Vergißmeinnicht gekleidet, mit mehreren anderen Mädchen, die Waldblumen allegorisirten, den Gefeierten begrüßte. Die lieben Kinder streuten Blumen auf den Weg und die kleine Elsa sprach ein herziges Gedicht, das mit den Versen begann:

„Vergißmeinnicht am Waldesrand,
Bin heute ich hiehergesandt,
Zu grüßen Dich, Du edler Mann,
Am hellen Quell' im dunklen Tann."

Unter Böllerschüssen betrat nun Dr. Fleischanderl und die Gäste den wohlgepflegten Weg, an welchem die Feuerwehrleute von Markt Kreuzen ein Spalier gebildet hatten. Der Weg, der früher nur bis zum prächtigen schäumenden Wasserfall führte, zieht durch eine Klamm theils über Felsen, Brücken und Stege längs des rauschenden Waldbaches dahin, bis zu einem freien Waldplatze, der sogenannten „Waldandacht", welche durch ein hohes Holzkreuz und einem Betschemel davor markirt ist. Auf dem halben Wege ist in eine Felswand eine Marmorgedenktafel eingelassen, auf der in Goldschrift zu lesen ist: „Zum immerwährenden Andenken an den ausgezeichneten Arzt und edlen Menschenfreund Dr. Otto Fleischanderl wurde dieser Weg von den dankbaren Kurgästen zu seinem 25. Jubiläum als Kurarzt von Kreuzen eröffnet und nach ihm benannt." Man passirte nun den „Doktorsitz", dann den „Faßbendersitz" und schloß die Wanderung bei der Waldandacht, wo dem Eigenthümer des Waldgrundes das schöne Kruzifix in Obhut übergeben wurde. Ein gemischter Chor, zusammengestellt aus Einwohnern von Markt Kreuzen, sang unter Leitung des Oberlehrers Dirnberger Beethoven's Chor „Ehre Gottes" und Mendelssohn's „Wer hat Dich Du schöner Wald" in erhebender Weise. Die würdige Feier schloß mit einem dreimaligen Hoch auf den Gefeierten, in das alle Anwesenden einstimmten.

—

* **(Schwimmtour im Zeller See.)** Aus Zell am See, 18. d., wird uns geschrieben: Am 15. d. unternahmen die dort zum Sommeraufenthalt weilenden Gäste Herr Direktor Heim aus Wien mit seinem Sohn, dem Fräulein Stummer v. Traunfels und Herrn Ettij eine Schwimmtour vom Hotel Kaiserin Elisabeth über den See nach Tumersbach, wo dieselben in der Villa des Herrn Regierungsrathes Härtle von den Damen der Familie in der liebenswürdigsten Weise mit

address a colored man as Mr. or a colored woman as Mrs. or Miss, they would give something to think by reminding them of the stateliest gentleman ever produced by America, a man universally reverenced, a Virginian, who, when a negress, and a slave, too, had dedicated to him some complimentary verses, wrote her an elaborate and gravely polite letter of thanks, addressing her as "Miss Phyllis" and subscribing himself "with great respect, your obedient humble servant, George Washington."

They will appeal to Southern chivalry, a sentiment which does not consist merely in the impulse to rush with knightly ardor to the rescue of well-born ladies in distress, but rather in a constant readiness to embrace the cause of right and justice in behalf of the lowliest as well as the highest, in defense of the weak against the strong, and this all the more willingly as the lowliest stand most in need of knightly help; and as in the service of justice the spirit of chivalry will shine all the more brightly, the harder the task and the more unselfish the effort.

In this way such a body of high-minded and enlightened Southerners may gradually succeed in convincing even many of the most prejudiced of their people, that white ignorance and lawlessness are just as bad and dangerous as black ignorance and lawlessness; that black patriotism, integrity, ability, industry, usefulness, good citizenship, and public spirit are just as good and as much entitled to respect and reward as capabilities and virtues of the same name among whites; that the rights of the white man under the Constitution are no more sacred than those of the black man; that neither white nor black can override the rights of the other without eventually endangering his own; and that the negro question can finally be settled so as to stay settled only on the basis of the fundamental law of the land as it stands, by fair observance of that law and not by any tricky circumvention of it. Such a campaign for truth and justice, carried on by the high-minded and enlightened Southerners without any party spirit — rather favoring the view that whites as well as blacks should divide their votes according to their inclinations between different political parties — would in the desired result in the same measure as it is carried on with gentle, patient, and persuasive dignity, but also with that unflinching courage which is, above all things, needed to assert that most important freedom: — the freedom of inquiry and discussion against traditional and deep-rooted prejudice — a courage which can be daunted neither by the hootings of the mob nor by the supercilious jeers of fashionable society, but goes steadily on doing its work with indomitable tenacity of purpose.

These suggestions are submitted for candid consideration, as pointing out one of the ways in which the South may solve the most difficult of her problems entirely by her own efforts; and thus reach the only solution that will stand in accord with the fundamental principles of democratic government.

Will it be said that what I offer is more a diagnosis than a definite remedy? It may appear so. But this is one of the problems which defy complete solution and can only be rendered less troublesome. It can certainly not be quickly and conclusively solved by drastic legislative treatment, which might rather prove apt to irritate than to cure. What is done by legislation can usually be undone by legislation, and is therefore liable to become subject to the chances of party warfare. The slow process of propitiating public sentiment, while trying our patience, promises after all the most durable results.

Prejudice [1908]

of moral forces at work which, if well organized and directed, will be strong enough effectually to curb the reactionary spirit, and gradually to establish in the South with regard to the negro problem, an order of things founded on right and justice, delivering Southern society of the constant irritations and alarms springing from wrongful and untenable conditions, giving it a much needed rest in the assurances of righteousness, and animating it with a new spirit of progress.

No doubt the most essential work will have to be done in and by the South itself. And it can be. There are in the South a great many enlightened and high-minded men and women eminently fit for it. Let them get together and organize for the task of preparing the public mind in the South by a systematic campaign of education, for a solution of the problem in harmony with our free institutions. It may be a long and arduous campaign for them, but certainly a patriotic, meritorious, and hopeful one. They will have to fight traditional notions and prejudices of extraordinary stubbornness, but they will also have generous impulses and sound common sense to appeal to. They will not indulge in the delusion that they can ignore or altogether obliterate the existing race-antipathy, but they can effectively combat every effort to cultivate and inflame it. They will be able to show that it is the interest of the South, as it is that of the North, not to degrade the laboring force, but to elevate it by making it more intelligent and capable, and that if we mean thus to elevate it and to make it more efficient, we must not kill its ambitions, but stimulate those ambitions by opening to them all possible opportunities. Their example will demonstrate that no man debases himself by lifting up his neighbor from ever so low a level.

They will also be able to show that, even supposing the average negro not to be able to reach the level of the average white man, the negro may reach a much higher level than he now occupies, and that, for his own good as well as the good of society, he should be brought up to as high a level as he can reach; and further, that the negro race has not only, since emancipation, accumulated an astonishing amount of property — nearly $800,000,000 worth of farms, houses, and various business establishments — but has also produced not a few eminent men, eminent in literature, in medicine, in law, in mathematics, in theology, in educational work, in art, in mechanics — exceptional colored men, to be sure, but eminent men are exceptional in any race — who have achieved their successes under conditions so difficult and disheartening as to encourage the belief that they might have accomplished much more, and that many more such men would have come forth, had their environment been more just and the opportunities more favorable.

They would be able to banish the preposterous bugbear of "social equality" which frightens so many otherwise sensible persons, in spite of the evident truth of Abraham Lincoln's famous saying that if he respected and advocated the just rights of the black man it did not follow that he must therefore take a black woman for his wife.

They might at the same time puncture those curious exaggerations of that dread of "social equality" which exhibit themselves in such childish follies as the attempt to make a heroine out of a silly hotel chambermaid who thought she did a proud thing in refusing to make Booker T. Washington's bed.

They may expose to the proper pathological light the hysterics which seemed to unsettle the minds of a great many people when the President greeted at his table the same distinguished citizen, who had already been received by Queen Victoria at tea at Windsor Castle, and who is known and admired throughout the civilized world as a man of extraordinary merit, but whose presence at the President's board was frantically denounced as an insult to every white citizen of this republic, and as a dangerous blow at American civilization.

They may with great effect describe how civilized mankind would have laughed at the American gentleman who might have refused to sit at table with Alexander Dumas, the elder, one of the greatest novelists of all ages and a most charming conversationalist and companion, for the reason that Dumas' grandmother had been a negress and Dumas himself must therefore be sternly excluded from polite society as a "nigger."

To the lofty people who, for fear of compromising their own dignity, scorn to

except the year of the Democratic Greenback fusion (1880) as the following comparison shows:

Year.	Republican.	Democratic.	Plurality.
1872	71,888	55,343	16,545
1876	75,867	60,423	15,444
1880	73,544	73,713	169
1884	78,318	58,503	19,815
1888	79,401	61,348	18,053
1892	67,900	55,397	12,503
1896	82,596	34,350	48,246
1900	73,955	39,823	34,132
1904	76,962	50,146	26,816

The reported result on the 14th is as follows for Governor:

Republican	73,482
Democrats	65,683
Republican plurality	7,799

This amounts to a Republican loss since 1904 of about 4 per cent and a Democratic gain of about 32 per cent in a vote larger by 12,000 than the vote of 1904. It will be observed that the Democratic percentage was very nearly the same from 1872, until 1896. In 1872, 43 per cent; in 1876, 44 per cent; in 1884 (omitting fusion year of 1880 when Republicans were defeated), 43 per cent; in 1888, 44 per cent, and in 1892, 45 per cent. The slight rise in Democratic percentage in 1892 preceded even if it did not foreshadow the election of Mr. Cleveland. In 1896, the Democratic percentage dropped to 29, rising in 1900 to 35 and in 1904 to 40. It has now shot up to 48. Whether or not this rise so far above the normal is significant must be left to the political prophets to forecast and to the November elections to decide.

✣ ✣

Election in Arkansas.

The pre-Presidential election of Arkansas has never been regarded as of national significance, it is so overwhelmingly Democratic. As in most of the other southern States the contests are usually at the Democratic primaries, the elections going by default in consequence of the practical disfranchisement of Negroes. But on the 14th the Prohibitionists made a contest at the election. It was without notable effect, however, for the Democrats carried the State by their usual majority of about 60,000.

✣ ✣

New York State Conventions.

The Republican convention assembled at Saratoga on the 14th, and on the 15th nominated Governor Hughes for re-election. Strong opposition to Mr. Hughes had developed in the party, but a pointed hint from President Roosevelt settled the result in his favor.

✣

The Democratic convention met at Rochester on the 15th. Nominations were deferred until the 16th. Lieutenant Governor Chanler was in the lead for the gubernatorial nomination.

✣ ✣

The Campaign in Cleveland.

Mayor Johnson opened the political compaign in Cleveland on the 9th in one of his big campaigning tents to an audience of 8,000 people. The meeting was presided over by John H. Clarke, and the principal speakers were Mayor Johnson and the candidate for governor, Judson Harmon. As reported in the Plain Dealer of the 10th, Mayor Johnson discussed both national and local as well as State issues. On national and State issues his speech was an elaboration of the following points:

> Bryan's campaign centers on one thought, and that is that the people take back the government and not allow it to remain any longer in the hands of monopoly interests. The platform adopted at the Denver convention is the most radical—not as radical as some of us here—but the most advanced and progressive we have had in a lifetime. As to State politics, our platform is probably the best Democratic platform Ohio has ever had. It represents progressive democracy. Judson Harmon was not my choice for governor, but as I have already said, my fights are made before and not after conventions. He stands on the platform and I shall support him most heartily.

On local issues Mayor Johnson is described by the Plain Dealer as having "discussed street railway questions in his old time form and completely swayed his immense audience." He "expressed his absolute faith in the belief that the people of Cleveland will uphold the street railway settlement entered into last April, at the referendum election in October, and promised that the Democratic delegation nominated for the State legislature from this county will be pledged to the enactment of a law that will permit the city to become a direct party in the lease that has been made between the Cleveland Railway Co. and the Municipal. He said that this law would permit the city itself, rather than the traction company, to become the trustee holding the property for the people." The greeting extended the Mayor and his address, says the Plain Dealer, "together with the wild ovation given the mention of William J. Bryan's name, were by all odds the feature of the meeting."

✣ ✣

The Independent Negro Movement.

The so-called "Niagara Movement" (vol. ix, p. 517) in which Prof. W. E. B. DuBois of Georgia and Dr. Charles E. Bentley of Illinois are leaders, and which held its fourth annual meeting early this month in Oberlin, Ohio, has issued an address to the Negroes of the United States which—

> congratulates ten million Negro Americans on their unparalleled opportunity to lead the greatest moral battle of modern times—the fight for the abolition

of the color line. . . . . Nowhere has the fearful cost of using crime and lies as a weapon to force races into subjection been so apparent as right here in the United States. . . . . Once we were told: Be worthy and fit and the ways are open. To-day the avenues of advancement in the army, navy and civil service, and even in business and professional life, are continually closed to black applicants of proven fitness, simply on the bald excuse of race and color. This is the spirit and practice which the Niagara Movement is fighting, and will never cease to fight. First: We say to our own: Obey the law; defend no crime, conceal no criminal, seek no quarrel; but arm yourselves, and when the mob invades your home, shoot, and shoot to kill. Secondly: We say to voters: Register and vote whenever and wherever you have a right. Vote, not in the past, but in the present. Remember that the conduct of the Republican party toward Negroes has been a disgraceful failure to keep its promises, and the dominant Roosevelt faction in this respect beyond forgiveness. We therefore trust that every black voter will uphold men like Joseph Benson Foraker, and will leave no stone unturned to defeat William H. Taft. Remember Brownsville, and establish next November the principle of Negro independence in voting, not only for punishing enemies, but for rebuking false friends. Let no bribe of money, office nor influence seduce the Negro American to betray the great principles of liberty, equality and opportunity.

✣ ✣

Distress of the Unemployed in Glasgow.

A remarkable scene was witnessed in Glasgow on the 10th, according to the press reports. While crowds of the unemployed (p. 566) waited in the streets, a delegation of twelve of their representatives was admitted to the city council, who received them standing. The spokesman for the delegation declared that never before had there been such distress in Glasgow. "Every human unit," he said, "is entitled to food. We make no outrageous request; we are only here to plead for the souls of men and women. They demand work." The chancellor replying with deep emotion, said the council had received the delegation in a spirit of brotherhood and that it would do all in its power to help those who needed work.

✣ ✣

England and the Roman Catholic Church.

The question of the present status of the Roman Catholic Church in England was raised on two points during the sessions of the Eucharistic congress which closed its first meeting in England on the 13th (p. 566). During the sessions protest was made by English Catholics to the declaration against Catholicism which by law the English sovereign is required to make upon his accession to the throne. Another point came up when it became publicly known that the leaders of the congress had arranged for a procession through the streets in the neighborhood of Westminster Cathedral on Sunday, the 13th, in which the "host" should be borne on high for veneration. The extreme Protestants of England protested to the Government that such a ceremony would be in violation of the Catholic Emancipation act of 1829, which prohibited Catholic religious ceremonies from being held outside of the precincts of a church or private house. So great was the public agitation over the matter that the Government felt obliged to intervene, and request that the elements of an ecclesiastical ceremonial should be eliminated from the procession. The request was complied with, and without the eucharistic feature the procession passed through crowds greater than had assembled in London since the funeral of Queen Victoria, amid hoots and yells and jostlings, which it is generally believed would have developed into worse disorders had the original plans been carried out.

✣ ✣

Tolstoy's Birthday Celebrated in Russia.

So manifest was the intention of the Russian people to honor the eightieth birthday of Leo Tolstoy, that the Government rescinded its severest prohibitions upon celebrations, declaring that they had only intended to forbid political demonstrations and the glorification of Tolstoy's anti-religious and anarchistic ideas. The newspapers of the 10th appeared almost without exception as Tolstoy jubilee numbers. At Sebastopol the municipality conferred the freedom of the city on Count Tolstoy and named a school after him. At Dbinsk the municipal council conferred the name of Tolstoy on the square in the center of the city and sent a congratulatory telegram to him. Hundreds of visitors called at the home of Tolstoy at Yasnaya Poliana, and thousands of telegrams were received there from all parts of the world.

NEWS NOTES

—The Playground Association of America held its second annual congress on the 8th at New York.

—The constitutionality of the Oklahoma deposit-insurance law (p. 542) was sustained on the 10th by the Supreme Court of that State without dissent.

—Mulai Hafid in announcing his assumption of the throne of Morocco to the Powers, states his adherence to the engagements on the part of Morocco to the Algeciras pact (p. 566).

—The board of directors of the National Federation of Women's Clubs (p. 349), in session at Colorado Springs last week, has selected Cincinnati as the place for the 1910 biennial national convention.

—Two more national banks in Oklahoma gave up their national charters and took out State charters on the 11th, making fifteen that have followed this course. Their object is to secure the benefits of the deposit-insurance law (p. 542) which Attorney Gen-

ADDRESS TO COUNTRY OF NATIONAL NEGRO-AMERICAN POLITICAL LEAGUE OF THE U. S.

The National Negro-American Political League of the United States in Congress Assembled sends Greetings to their fellow citizens throughout the nation.

As a people we are facing a serious political crisis, and it is time for us to be alert to resist injury and to grasp advantages. Our civil and political rights, contrary to the fundamental law of the nation, have been ruthlessly taken from us in the South land. A new slavery has arisen in that section in the form of peonage, which is almost as vicious as the old slavery. The army record of our soldiers, unsullied for a hundred years, and of which every Negro is proud has been disregarded and 167 brave soldiers have been arbitrarily dismissed from the service without honor and without trial.

As citizens of the Republic we come back again to Philadelphia, the Cradle of Liberty, to try to generate a sentiment that will clasp into unity the scattered forces of the Nation that are trying to beat back the rising tide of contempt for the Constitution. We come to issue another Declaration of Independence. The spirit which brings us together here in the City of Philadelphia in 1908 is the same spirit which brought the signers of the Declaration of Independence here in 1776. If taxation without representation was unjust in the days of Patrick Henry, George Washington and Thomas Jefferson, taxation without representation is unjust now. If it was wrong to condemn and punish men without trial then, it is wrong now. If it was true in those days that all men were born free and essentially equal in human attributes and possibilities, it is true now. Class distinctions are just as invidious now as they were when brave little America struck for her freedom. Tyranny has not lost one iota of its hatefulness and men will still sacrifice their property, their honor, their lives, their all, that the cause of liberty might live and that their children might be free.

We are fighting laws and executive rulings that discriminate against a man because of his race or color. We are fighting the sentiment that apologizes for or justifies such laws and rulings. We ought to be able to count on every Negro leader with a spark of self-assertion in him in America for support. We are in the midst of a perilous crisis and the Negro who does not come forward and call for justice for his people at this time is a soulless, unimaginative creature whom no crisis would arouse and no duty inspire.

We have had enough of the dreary drip of doleful declamation about the Republican party freeing us. We have long ago paid them with interest the debt we owed them. We have come to the years of manhood as a people. Hereafter let it be understood we will support the Republican party when it puts up fit candidates. We will not support any man who justifies or apologizes for Southern disfranchisement. It is right that we use our ballot as a weapon of protection. The deeper the researches of history are pushed, the more irresistibly emerges the broad conclusion that the world respects a man or a race that cannot be imposed upon with impunity. He who scrapes and kowtows to please his unreasonable neighbors will forever be regarded by his neighbors as the lackey that he is.

Some say that if we do our duty our rights will come to us. A lie with less justification in history was never told. In a Republic rights are not ornamental, not unnecessary, not subsidiary, in the march of progress. We

RESOLUTIONS OF PHILADELPHIA CONFERENCE.

THE RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED

CONFERENCE APRIL 7-8 1908.

We are proud of the record made by our Race during the last 38 years of loyal and unswerving devotion to the Republican party, under, at times, the most adverse conditions. Such devotion merits, and should receive the confidence and approbation of our fellow republicans, especially those whose duty it is to advise and assist in the selection of candidates for president and vice-president of the United States. Realizing that our cause is just, and that we ought not remain silent when a free and fair expression of our position is due our people, Therefore, Be it

Resolved: That we do solemnly and with great earnestness, declare our convictions to be, THAT NEITHER THE PRESIDENT NOR SEC'Y TAFT, IF NOMINATED BY THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN CONVENTION, CAN OR WILL RECEIVE THE SUPPORT OF THE COLORED VOTER OF THE UNITED STATES.

Endorse Sen. Foraker For President.

Resolved: That this Confernce most heartily endorses Senator Joseph B. Foraker for the Republican nomination as President, and declares him to be the choice of nearly 10 million Colored American citizens, and we advise that he be supported at the National Convention until he himself quits the race, in which contingency we advise the support of the candidate most available to defeat President Roosevelt or Secy. Taft and who is not on record as being against the equal and constitutional rights of the Negro.

Warn Republican Party Nomination Of Taft Invites Defeat At Polls.

Be it also Resolved: That we reiterate, with all the emphasis of which we are capable, that the nomination of President Roosevelt or

Federal Aid To Common School Education.

In view of the fact that, in many of the Southern states, but meagre provision is made for the support of free pulic schbools in numerous instances the terms being but three or four months, with almost no school-house accommodation, and furthermore, that the hope of our race lies in their opportunity to educate our children, Therefore,

Be it Resolved, That we call upon the Federal Government to supplement the state funds appropriated for the support of the public schools of the South, by such amount as shall guarantee a term of at least six or seven months per year, and we insist that the Republican party see to it that the proper Congressional action be taken to secure this end.

President and Congress Should Enforce Amendments.

Resolved, That the President and Congress are bound by their oaths to enforce the 13th, 14th and 15th Amendments to the Constitution, and that failure to do this has largely resulted in the present conditions in the South.

Resolved, 2nd. That these amendments as the result of the civil war were adopted as an absolute necessity to give the Negro those rights which slavery had denied him, consequently, any failure to recognize their full force is to that extent to abrogate that much of the United States Constitution, and a tame submission to the same spirit of the Southern oligarchy that fastened chattel slavery for years upon this country.

Pledge to make Congressmen enforce amendments.

3rd. That any refusal, temporizing or connivance at the non-enforcement is not only tampering with the rights of the Negro, but subversive of the principles of true government, and therefore we call upon congress to do its sworn duty, and pledge ourselves to use our influence to persuade Colored voters from supporting any man who

and every four years, for President and vice-President which votes shall be sent to the Congress of the United States marked thus: "To the Committee on Elections, House of Representatives," and "To Committee on Privileges, and Elections, United States Senate," praying them to count said ballots as the will of the voters.

Balance of power districts to be organized.

Whereas: There are a number of Congressional districts where the Colored vote is the balance of power:

Rsolved: That this Organization empower the delegates of this Conference to call a mass meeting in every Congressional district in which there is a sufficient number of Colored voters to warrant an organized effort, and that a committee be appointed at each of these meetings to learn the sentiment of their Congressmen concerning the reinstatement of the discharged soldiers.

Resolved, That we recommend Sunday, May 31, to be observed as a day of prayer to Almighty God for deliverance from the bondage of our present condition in the United States.

Race Encouraged in Contesting Delegations.

Resolved, That we endorse the action of the Colored men of the southern states where they have been excluded from conventions in holding mass district and state conventions to elect delegates to the Republican National convention, and that the National committee of management of this organization suggests and arrange for such conventions where such have not been held.

Pillsbury Anti-Jim Crow Car Bill Endorsed and Congress Asked to Pass Law Against Segregation.

Resolved, That we endorse the proposed bill of the New England Constitution and Suffrage League, drawn by that great friend of equal rights, the Hon. Albert E. Pillsbury of Mass., and we call upon congress to enact legislation in conformity with said bill for bidding the separation of inter-state passengers on account of race or color.

must have our rights before we can [illegible] in America. self-respect is sustained by being kept on a [illegible] all other citizens.

Secretary Taft sees a turn for the [illegible] ment laws. He has justified President Roosevelt [illegible] ing our soldiers without honor and without trial. Our Southern disfranchisement laws are bad—all of them. There is not one single praiseworthy section in any of them. They disfranchise 95% of the colored race in the South regardless of qualifications. They are all pernicious in principle and mischievous in operation; and ought to be condemned without mercy or quibble. To make stealing legal does not make stealing moral, as Mr. Taft seems to think, and the man hasn't sound national ideas who looks at things in this way. For these reasons we cannot support President Roosevelt or Secretary Taft if either one gets the nomination; for we see little difference between a democratic nominee and a republican nominee of an administration in open alliance with our enemies.

We heartily endorse the candidacy of Senator Joseph Benson Foraker for the presidency. He is a brave, true-hearted American citizen whom the American people would do well to honor by making him their chief executive. He is the Negro's friend and he is the man best suited to conceive and execute a policy to preserve our free institutions. If Senator Foraker quits the race, which we hope will not happen, we will support any other genuine Republican who has not shown himself inimical to our rights.

We demand that our soldiers be reinstated in the army and restored to their ranks without prejudice and without loss. To the end of the chapter we are going to fight the men who are responsible for their discharge. We want Congress to pass the Foraker Soldier Bill. We want the electoral tyranny of the white south dragged from its palsied hands. We will fight any body who apologizes for or justifies Southern disfranchisement.

We want to smash Jim Crow Cars. If we cannot smash them, we will undertake to smash the party which, being in power, tolerates them.

We want the Negro boss-ship which deprecates progressive movements among Negroes overturned; and we are against any administration that encourages and gives influence to sycophancy in order to crush out self-assertion in the Negro Race.

We want to see a strong Republican Party built up in the South, but we are unalterably opposed to Lily-whiteism as a means to that end. The men who have been stalwart and loyal republicans for a half century at great risk and sacrifice ought not to be brushed aside to encourage the Lily-white movement. We protest the seating of delegates in the National republican convention elected by conventions which drew the color line.

We demand that peonage be wiped out in the South. We beg to call the attention of a Republican Congress to the fact that the black man in the South is a peon as well as the foreigner and we feel that we are at least entitled to as much considration as the man who has only recently come to our shores.

We oppose the policy of a president dictating his successor in office, and the domination of the judicial and legislative branches of the government by the Executive.

We must insist that no alliance be made in this campaign save an alliance of freedom and equality and no peace that does not rest on the safe and permanent basis of equal and exact justice between man and man. We want all that belongs to full-fledged American citizens. We are in earnest. We cannot be bulldozed. We cannot be bought off. And under God, we will be heard!

ADOPTED AT PHILADELPHIA, PA., APRIL 8TH, 1908.

[illegible] INVITE DEFEAT AT THE POLLS IN NOVEMBER NEXT, and we [illegible] [illegible] Convention [illegible] either as [illegible] standard bearer of the Republican party.

And this Conference advises our people, in the event of the selction of either Roosevelt or Taft, that they give their support only to such candi dates as shall best subserve their interests.

Against Jim-Crow Cars.

Whereas: There is great discrimination shown by the common carriers operating in Southern states against passengers paying the same rates of fare,

And Whereas: This discrimination affects not only the residents of those states wherein they are located, but citizens of other states where these conditions do not exist, are subject to like treatment solely because of their Race and color which is un-American, and an outrage against justice and subversive of the principles of certain amendments to our Constitution. Therefore, Be it

Resolved: That we appeal to the sense of justice of the poyers that be to see to it that we have those rights and privileges to which we are justly entitled as American citizens.

Be it further resolved: That we recommend the adoption of first second and third class coaches on trains, the fare paid to be the sole basis of determination as to the accommodation accorded.

Demand Jim-Crow Car Signs Be Taken Off.

Resolved: That this Conference protests against the practice of the railroad running trains from the Southern States into those states in which no Jim Crow Car laws exist displaying "Jim Crow signs as not only a violation of law, but an insult to the manhood and womanhood of our race, and we insist that the Executives of such states, and the Inter-state Commerce Commission be called upon to enforce the laws AGAINST DISPLAYING SAID SIGNS.

[illegible] in the power to have these amendments enforced in every section of the United States.

[illegible] our protest against the admission of any more states into the union which have adopted constitutions with disfranchising clauses.

New League to conduct series of anti-Taft meetings in Chicago just before convention meets.

Resolevd: That this organization through duly appointed representatives, shall conduct, in the city of Chicago, during the week preceding the great National convention, a series of mass meetings of Colored Americans, in opposition to the nomination of either President Roosevelt r secretary Taft.

Cmmittee to ask National Committee not to seat lilywhites from South.

Resolved: That this conference appoint a committee to wait upon the platform committee of the National Republican Convention, to present the conclusions of this conference respecting the interests of the Colored American citizens.

Resolved: That this conference appoint a committee, to protest before the National Republican committee, against the seating of any delegates chosen at a meeting or convention, from which any Republicans were barred by reason of race or color; and we petition the seating of all delegates from those districts and states as were chosen at conventions where the color line was not drawn.

Disfranchised South urged to cast ballots in unofficial election regularly and send to Congress.

Whereas: The constitution declares that all males 21 years of age and upwards, are first citizens of the United States, and then citizens of the state wherein they reside, therefore be it resolved: That this conference recommends that all citizens of color living in States which, by organic or statutory laws, have deprived said citizens from voting in State and National elections, register their names in a book in each precinct, ward or county, and shall vote therein, on every National election day, for Congressmen,

[illegible]
E. L. GILLIAM,
Chairman.
S. P. HOOD,
Secretary.

RESOLUTIONS ON THE BLACK BATTALION.

Resolved: That this National Negro conference desires in the strongest and most uncompromising terms to express the deep sense of injustice that is universally felt, not only by the Negro race, but by the thousands of loyal Americans who have expressed themselves in condemnation of the president's order that discharged the black battalion of the 25th infantry without honor, and without trial of any kind.

Resolved: That we will assiduously labor for their full restoration as proposed by Senator Joseph Benson Foraker. Resolved, that this conference extend their most hearty thanks as representatives of the profound gratitude felt by the race generally to Senator Foraker and his senatorial colleagues, who have so nobly stood in the defence of the time-honored American idea that every man shall have his day in court.

Be it further resolved, that this conference shall contribute funds to carry out the purpose of these resolutions.

Respectfully submitted,
W. H. SCOTT,

RESOLUTIONS TO ZION BAPTIST CHURCH.

Resolved, that this conference tenders its most sincere thanks to the Rev. Mr. Moore, to the officers and members of the Zion Baptist church and to the many kind friends of this city who have so graciously received and entertained us during our stay in their city, also to the various newspapers which have given liberal space to the publication of the porceedings of this session, and we assure them that we shall carry with us to our respective homes the most pleasant recolections and invoke the blessings of our Heavenly Father upon them for their generous hospitality and kindness.

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Papers Please Publish

THE CAMBRIDGE MIRROR

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SOUTHERN ARROGANCE EXPLOITED IN BOSTON

RIGHTS OF NEGROES SACRIFICED FOR HARMONY AMONG WHITE MEN.—NORTHERN MEN SURRENDER PRINCIPLE TO RABID MEN OF THE SOUTH.

Spanish War Veterans Draw Color Line In the Sacred Shrine Of Liberty.

(Boston Transcript, Sept. 3.)

Because of an oversight on the part of the engraver and because of inadvertence in signing, the charter issued to Admiral Charles M. Thomas Camp, No. 9, Spanish War Veterans, located in Washington, D. C., seems to be a worthless piece of paper. The camp exists sure enough, but by a vote of the encampment last evening it was declared and established as an unattached camp, not belonging to any department, to report and pay its per capita tax directly to national headquarters. Admiral Charles M. Thomas Camp is made up of District of Columbia Negroes.

When the resolution embodying the above expressed intent was brought before the convention, Commander-in-Chief Walter Scott Hale presiding, a debate was started with a great show of spirit on the part of the Negro veterans and of dogged determination on the part of the others assembled. The brunt of the battle for recognition of the Negro camp was borne by Charles Piper, a delegate, while the position of the majority was stated by Judge Advocate John F. McGrath and by Commander-in-Chief Hale himself, from the floor. After the debate the resolution was passed by a decided majority, the comrades from the District of Columbia asking that it be recorded that they did not vote.

Hardly had the presiding officer put the question before the convention when Comrade Piper arose from his seat, holding aloft the charter of the camp, and asked for information regarding the status of his camp. "This charter," he said, "was regularly issued by the department commander as No. 9 of the District of Columbia."

Commander-in-Chief Hale, who left the chair and called Junior Vice Commander Cairns to preside, said that he understood that the camp was unattached. He said that the seals upon the charter had been examined and an investigation had been made in Washington, and he had arrived at the conclusion that Thomas Camp was not associated with the Department of the District of Columbia.

Comrade Piper, who was cheered by a large number of the veterans, arose and announced that his camp did not look for social equality in its district. It was a matter of concrete right with them, he declared. They did not want to go to the headquarters as members of an unattached camp, but as Spanish War veterans. Commander Hale announced that the question was not one of social right, but rather of fact with regard to the charter.

Piper, continuing, said that he had come to the convention seeking the rights to which his comrades were entitled as veterans regularly enrolled. Department Commander Mitchell of the District of Columbia had told the

(Continued on Page 5)

THE NIAGARA MOVEMENT MEETS AT OBERLIN

DUBOIS RE-ELECTED GEN'L. SECY. MASON HAWKINS, TREASURER

CHESTNUT PICKERS, McGEE AND HENDERSON, SPEAK

PROF. W. E. B. DU BOIS
Re-elected General Secretary.

GREAT GATHERING OF SENTIMENT MAKERS

(Special to the Mirror.)

Oberlin, O., Sept. 3, 1908.

The fourth annual meeting of the Niagara Movement convened Monday, August 31, at Oberlin, Ohioi, the Gen. Secy. Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, of Atlanta, presiding. Following an invocation by Rev. G. W. Waller, of Baltimore, Md., Robert E. Barcus was made temporary recorder.

Dr. DuBois, giving a short history of the organization and its needed place in the world's work, outlined future plans and prospects, dwelling upon the necessity of looking well to the political interests and civic rights of the people and arranging now for a permanent home and place of assembling of the association.

The reports of the state secretaries showed the movement to be in a sound, healthy and vigorous condition in all parts of the country. The conference itself was representative and influential in character and attendance, and it goes without saying that the discussions were of an exceptionally high order, embracing varying shades of opinion, but all with that harmony which knows how to strive manfully and accept the conclusions without rancor or bitterness of any sort.

A new constitution containing a few more changes was, after much debate, approved and adopted, and a stirring address to the country, reported by a

(Continued on Page 5.)

WARNER HALL, CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, OBERLIN.
Where Great Conference Was Held.

COLORED MAN NOT GUILTY

Mrs. Earl Hallan has now signed a statement that George Richardson is not the Negro who made the attack on her which precipitated the Springfield riotings and lynching.

So it was because the enlightened lynchers of Springfield were not permitted to burn, strangle, stab, shoot and otherwise entertain themselves with an innocent man that they demolished the restaurant of the miserable publican who helped save him, burned down large portions of the town which they flatter Abraham Lincoln by inhabiting, murdered a harmless old man of eighty-four, together with other fellow-citizens, got all too few of their own numbers shot down by the militia, and generally drew down on their city, their State and their country the horrified contempt of the civilized world. Rather a heavy price to pay for their failure to torture an innocent man.

Their probable and plausible answer would be that if they had only been permitted to lynch enough "niggers" they would in all likelihood have got the guilty man among them.

That subtle dispensation of justice is, however, frowned upon by a law which is so ridiculously solicitous of men's lives that when it starts hanging any available Springfield murderers (as we devoutly hope it will do) it will probably let a large number of the guilty escape rather than risk killing an innocent man.—New York World, Sept. 4.

EXONERATES NEGRO WHOSE ARREST STARTED THE SPRINGFIELD RACE RIOT.

(New York World.)

Springfield, Ill., Sept. 1.—Mrs. Earl Hallan today signed a statement that George Richardson is not the Negro who attacked her on the night of Aug. 14. It was the charge against Richardson, followed by his arrest and removal to Bloomington, that precipitated the recent race riot.

NOT LOVE, BUT LINEAGE

Washington, Aug. 30.—Mrs. Annie M. Johnston, who asserts that after her child was born she discovered that her husband was of Negro descent, is having much difficulty raising funds with which to continue her divorce suit. Her discovery, she says, was due to the appearance of traces of Negro blood in the child and was confirmed when her husband's grandmother called to see the baby.

Mrs. Johnston is positive that Johnston's explanation that he was of Italian descent is false. Though staying with friends and dependent on them even for food, she insists that she will prosecute her suit to the end.

She was but eighteen years old when married and until the child's peculiar characteristics caused a great fear to arise within her she had been a happy wife.

One of the latest ideas to attack the human mind is belief that our school ma'ams are effeminizing our boys. We wonder what effect our mothers are having upon our boys?

Morton E. Converse, a philanthropic citizen of Winchendon, Mass., has given $10,000 for a soldiers' memorial building in Rindge, N. H., where he was born.

[2?]

A SONG OF THE STREET.

Don't tell me of your losses, friend;
Don't beg of me—I shall not lend
Nor give to you, so there's an end
To you, a Wall Street weeper.
Carnegie says it's just like cards,
This speculation of your pards;
Your plaints this steel man disregards.
"Am I my brother's keeper?"

What! Come and help, you say? Oh, no!
The market suits me, let it go!
There's millions made of others' woe,
And shearing of the sheep, Sir.
In gambling there's no gratitude,
In business we cut platitude,
And, in my iron attitude—
"Am I my brother's keeper?"

I am a bold, bad, hungry bear—
I claw and clutch now, everywhere,
And lambs I never, never spare—
Spring lamb was never cheaper.
Don't show again your white, wan face;
I'm growling, in the same old place;
At ghosts like you I make grimace—
"Am I my brother's keeper?"

—Walter Beverley Crane, in the New York Times.

CORNELIA GOES VISITING

By ALICE E. ALLEN.

"Have you put in plenty of clothes, mother?" asked Cornelia, anxiously.

"Oh, yes, dear," said mother. She smiled up at Cornelia from the big suit-case she was packing. "You're to stay only a week, you know."

"Maybe I can stay two weeks," said Cornelia, digging the toe of her sturdy little boot into the rug. "Cousin Laura said so."

"Mother can't spare you," said mother. "A week seems a long time to her."

A week didn't seem a long time to Cornelia when she and cousin Laura took their seat in the train, and sped away between green fields and woods toward Cousin Laura's home.

Why, in a week there were only seven little short days and seven nights. And nights didn't count, because you were asleep and wouldn't even know you were visiting.

Cousin Laura had found a friend on the train. She leaned forward, talking to her. At that moment her voice floated back to Cornelia. "Sometimes," she said, "I lie awake all night."

Cornelia looked out of the window. In all her happy, healthy little life she had never lain awake in bed more than a half-hour. How could any one lie awake all night? Suppose she should,—one of those seven away-from-home nights?

The train flew on. Cousin Laura talked, Cornelia looked out of the window. That strange new thought about lying awake brought with it many new thoughts. Cornelia looked at mother's little gold watch, which, as a special treat, mother had let her carry. It was half-past ten. Cornelia had been gone just fifteen minutes.

A quarter of an hour! And in a day there were how many quarter-hours? Cornelia tried to think it out, but she couldn't. Her throat ached, her shoes hurt. There was a queer pain in her left side. She sat very still for a long, long time. Cousin Laura still talked.

Cornelia looked at her watch again. It was twenty-five minutes to eleven. Had the watch stopped? No, it ticked cheerily.

Cornelia did some more hard thinking. After another long, long time Cousin Laura glanced out of the window. "There's the river, Cornelia," she said. "We're almost home now. What a short ride!"

"Yes, Cousin Laura," said Cornelia politely. She didn't mean that it had been a short ride; but she had to say something, and the "Yes" slipped over the lump in her throat as easily as anything.

The lump was growing bigger every minute. It tasted salty like tears. The pain in her side was worse, too. Maybe she was going to be ill.

"Cousin Laura," said Cornelia. Cousin Laura, packages in hand, had leaned over for one last word to her friend.

"Cousin Laura," cried Cornelia again. The train was slackening speed. "I think—perhaps—I'd better go back. I don't feel very well."

"A touch of car sickness, my dear," said Cousin Laura. "You will feel better in the fresh air. Here we are."

"I think—I'll just stay on—and go back," said Cornelia.

"This train doesn't go back, child." cried Cousin Laura. "It goes straight on to the city. Hurry, dear."

Blindly Cornelia followed Cousin Laura. Whoever supposed trains didn't turn around and take people home after they had carried them away? How did you get home, anyway?

For a few minutes outside the train things did seem brighter. Uncle Samuel was waiting at the station to drive Cousin Laura home. Cornelia sat up stiff and straight, and drove the pretty brown horses. She knew at once how to hold the reins and whip. Uncle Samuel chuckled. "She's a born horse-woman," he said.

The drive lasted only a few minutes, and then the lump came back, bigger than ever. Cousin Laura hurried Cornelia out into the garden to pull the radishes for lunch.

Back in the house Cornelia made a discovery. Cousin Laura's house, with its pretty rooms, cool porches, vines, and hammocks was only a house. It wasn't a home at all.

Cornelia went out and sat down in one of her hammocks. She listened to Cousin Laura's voice, but she didn't hear much that she said. Over and over on her fingers she counted, "One, two, three, four, five, six, seven,"—seven whole days—and the first one not half gone.

"There's a little girl lives across the street," came cheerily in Cousin Laura's voice. "She's just about your age, and"

Cornelia couldn't hear any more. Almost she hated the little girl across the street.

"I—think, Cousin Laura, I'd better go—back home," she said. "I'm—maybe, I'm sick."

"You're hungry," said Cousin Laura. "And lunch is ready. Anyway, Cornelia," she added, as they sat down at the pretty table, "you can't go home until the four o'clock train, unless you walk.

After lunch Cornelia looked at her watch again. One o'clock,—three hours had gone since she left home. Three hours more must go before she could go back—even if Cousin Laura would let her go at four o'clock.

Cornelia was out in Cousin Laura's pretty garden. Cousin Laura had gone to get the little girl across the street Cornelia stood by the mignonette bed. Its fresh, strong scent made her think of beautiful cool, sweet twilights, with the first stars coming out slowly, and mother's voice from the door calling, "Come, now, dear, it's bedtime."

Bedtime? Even if these hours were long in passing, bedtime was coming sure and swift. Every minute brought it nearer. That dear, voice in it and mother's kiss and mother herself! How could it come without mother?

Cornelia crawled under the fence. She ran through the orchard. Broad, beautiful fields lay beyond. Far off was a gleam of blue which was the river. If she could ever reach the river, she could follow it home.

Cornelia was half-way across the first field when Cousin Laura's voice, panting and frightened, called after her, "Cornelia, Cornelia, where are you going, child?"

"Home," cried Cornelia. "I can walk, I guess.

Cousin Laura hurried up. She caught Cornelia's hand. "You can't walk, dear. Wait! You shall go at 3.55. I'll put you on the train myself. You'll get there that way much sooner."

Cousin Laura led Cornelia back across the field. In the orchard was the little girl from across the street. She stared at Cornelia in a friendly fashion from the funnel of her blue checked sun-bonnet.

Cornelia pulled her hand away from Cousin Laura's. She looked at her watch. It was half-past one. Four o'clock wasn't far off now. 3.55, Cornelia calculated, was still nearer. Both came long before bedtime.

"You got a watch?" said the little girl from across the street. "I wish I had. I got a goat; want to see him? Let's run."

At half-past three Cousin Laura set out with Cornelia's suit-case. She crossed the street.

"Cornelia," she called, "it's nearly train time. You must hurry."

There was a rush, followed by a wild clatter and scramble. Around the corner of the house, at break-neck speed, came the goat. He was drawing a small express wagon. On the sea was Cornelia. She was driving.

At sight of Cousin Laura and the suitcase, Cornelia's face grew sober.

"Oh, it can't be time yet," she cried. "Whoa, Billy, whoa! Cousin Laura, I'm having a perfectly splendid time. I—I guess I'd better wait till to-morrow!"—The Christian Register.

MODISH DINING.

French Dinners Take Up Less Time Than Others.

A French menu is far shorter than an English one. Even a large dinner party is not supposed to last more than an hour, and consists of soup, entrees, means an essential, and is, of course, a "piece de resistance," chicken or game, a "chaudford," salad, vegetables, a sweet and dessert. Cheese is never served with meat during the fasting season.

Every man has four or five glasses. Large tumblers are placed for those who mix water with their "vin ordinaire," of which several bottles, alternately white and red wine, whose date is almost invariably mentioned by the butler. Then follows a white wine, also a choice vintage, while champagne and sweet wines generally wind up the meal. When dinner is finished each man gives his arm to the lady he has taken in and escorts her back to the drawing room. After a few minutes' conversation, when coffee is served, men adjourn to the smoking room in those old-fashioned houses where smoking is not allowed in the drawing room. Liqueurs are generally served there, and it often happens that men remain longer in the smoking room in France than our male kind waste over their wine.

Those who do not care for smoking are, however, at liberty to remain on in the drawing room and talk to the ladies. When the hour approaches for the break-up of the party syrups, orangeade and lemonade are served in the drawing room, and this is generally regarded as a hint that it is time to leave and adjourn elsewhere. —London Saturday Review.

Lord Kelvin.

Lord Rosebery's character sketch of Lord Kelvin was fine and felt. "What most struck me was his tenacity, his laboriousness, his indefatigable humility. In him was visible none of the superciliousness and scorn which sometimes embarrass the strongest intellects. Without condescension he placed himself at once on a level with his companion. That has seemed to me characteristic of such great men of science as I have met."

We have often wondered how it is that while the great men of science—the Darwins, Kelvins—are like this, the smaller men, the men who have never originated anything, but have merely tried to suck in the ideas of the masters, so often are impatient, spiteful, jealous, assertive, impressed as profoundly by their own superiority as by the stupidity of nine-tenths of humanity. That this is the attitude of the lesser fry of science, its sticklebacks and tadpoles, no one will deny. —Saturday Review.

THE NIAGARA MOVEMENT

THE FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING

Place of Meeting: Grounds of Oberlin College, OBERLIN, OHIO.

Time of Meeting.

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, August 31, September 1 and 2, 1908.

Railroad Rates.

Buy round trip tickets to Toledo, Ohio, at half rate on account of the G. A. R. Get local tickets from Toledo to Oberlin. Local ticket agents will give details. Toledo is about 75 miles from Oberlin.

Nota Bene.

A. The Niagara movement is an independent organization and has not been merged with any other body. It has full sympathy with all good movements, but it still maintains its own organization and entity.

B. The Niagara movement is not committed to **any particular** pol action in the present campaign. The advisability of such action will be considered at the coming meeting.

C. The Niagara movement urges a large attendance of members; it vites to be present all who sympathize with its objects. It invites the Afro-American Council, and other similar organizations to meet at the same place and time.

Programme.

The programme **will consist** chie of conferences and committee meetings. Two public meetings will be held, one in Oberlin and one in Cleveland. Many pleasant outings and excursions can be had.

Board.

A first-class hotel and several private homes will furnish board and lodging from $1.00 per day up. For reservations communicate with the chairman of the local committee.

W. E. B. DuBois, General Secretary, Box 34, Amery, Wis. E. C. Williams, Chairman of Local Committee, Adelbert College, Cleveland, Ohio.

IF YOU ARE LOOKING for children's shoes that will wear and look well, buy them at Hammond's

ORDER OF SERVICES.

St. Paul A. M. E. Church.

50 Portland street, Cambridge, Mass. Rev. A. Q. Norton, pastor.

Sunday morning service, 10.45. Sunday school (afternoon), 12.30. Y. P. S. C. Endeavor, 6.30. Evening services, 7.45.

Class meetings after Sunday morning services ;also on Tuesday and Wedneesday evenings.

Prayer meeting every Friday evening.

Official board meeting every Friday evening.

Communion first Sunday in each month.

"Come, taste and see that the Lord is good. Blessed is the man that trusteth in Him."

Peopde aggravate their illnesses by talking about them; certainly they influence other folks' by dwelling on their own, and we all know that we can talk ourselves, and other people can talk us, into headaches, nervous attacks and fits depression.

(3?)

STRANGEST CHAPEL IN THE WORLD

In the very heart of London, England, not far distant from the Marble Arch, there stands one of the strangest temples of worship in the whole world. It is called the Chapel of the Ascension, and it contains no pulpit, no altar, no font, no band of choristers. No services are held in it and no priest or minister crosses its threshold except as a visitor. The chapel is a place not of Christian routine and service, but simply where a man or woman may "rest a while and commune with his own soul amid pictured walls," as the notice which hangs over the door says.

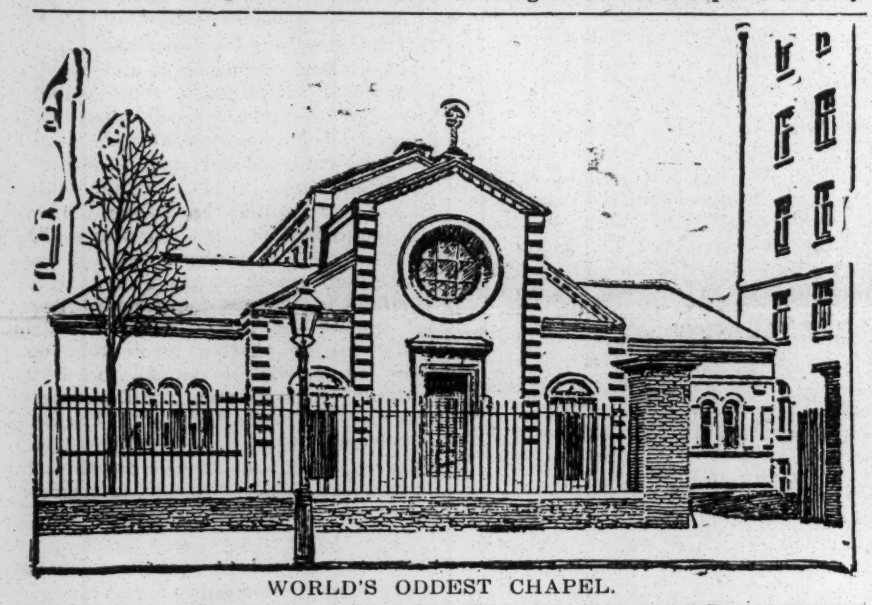
The chapel is the idea of Mrs. Russell Gurney, who, during her lifetime, was a member of one of the best known families in London. She received her inspiration from a small chapel in Florence and conceived the idea of building a place of communion in the heart of London, set apart for rest and filled with consecrated art.

But while the purpose of the chapel itself is unique, more remarkable still are the religious paintings that cover its walls from floor to ceiling. For fourteen years Frederic Shields, the famous English painter and friend and contemporary of Ruskin, Dante, Rosetti and Ford Madox Brown, has devoted his whole time and thought to their execution. Although the task is not yet complete, there are but few vacant spaces on the walls eyes are first directed and are held by the pictures which give the keynote to the whole of the designs—the conceptions of the Crucifixion and of the Ascension. Subject paintings surround them, and many figures, such as those of Faith, Hope, Love and Patience—the final virtue.

Mr. Shields began his career as an apprentice to a firm of lithographers, and went through a long period of the direst poverty. Finally one day while in the deeps of despair, he wandered into an exhibition of paintings in Manchester and decided to become an artist. He immediately went home and made a water color sketch which not only sold for $45, but brought another commission to the needy youth.

A few years of this work brought him an order to illustrate "The Pilgrim's Progress." He took the contract at so low a figure that he soon found that he was reduced to a bread and water diet. A little later he executed some designs for an edition of "Vanity Fair," which so pleased Ruskin that he said to him: "I do not know of any artist in England who could have done these pictures but qourself. You may become more celebrated than any painter of the day."

From this time on the path of the young artist toward success and fame was a smooth one. He came to London in 1874, when his reproductions of his drawings of town and rustic children were very popular. In 1886, when Mrs. Russell Gurney was looking for an artist capable of carrying out her ideas for the decoration of the chapel which she was to build, it was to Mr. Shields that she turned. Five years later, when the little house of rest and communion was completed, he set to work on his fourteen-year task.—New York Press.



WORLD'S ODDEST CHAPEL.

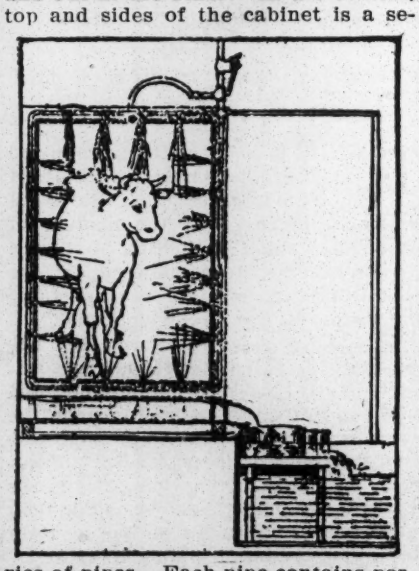
of the little building. Very nearly two hundred paintings, illustrating the Scriptures, have emanated from the fertile brain and gifted brush of this artist.

The chapel was finished in 1894, after considerable difficulty had been experienced by Mrs. Gurney in finding a site that suited her. In that year Mr. Shields began work on his paintings. The little building has been open for a few weeks now to the general public. As one enters and looks around one may see the whole story of the Bible told by the pictures on the four walls. The scheme begins over the gallery arch with the creation of man, followed by the union of man and woman. On the south wall is pictured "The Goodly Fellowship of the Prophets," beginning with Enoch, caught up and delivered from a violent world flowing with rivers of blood, ending with Malachi, who looks back on his predecessors and points across the space of the channel to the north wall to John the Baptist and his successors, "The Glorious Company of the Apostles." Some are preaching, others praying, prophesying, confessing sins, beholding the beatific visions, or standing triumphant as martyrs. Below the Prophets and the Apostles are small subject pictures; above, in intimate relation with these figures, are angels performing missions of mercy and judgment; while alternating the figures are large paintings, giving spiritual renderings of the familiar stories of the Gospels and of the incidents of the Acts of the Apostles.

But it is to the east wall where

For Treating Animals.

A novel apparatus for treating animals has been invented by a North Dakota man. It consists of a cabinet having open ends and gates to permit an animal to be driven in at one end and out at the other. In the bottom, top and sides of the cabinet is a series of pipes. Each pipe contains perforations through which a liquid solution can be projected in a small jet or stream against the animal in the cabinet.



WHY HINDOOS WORSHIP SIVA.

Romantic Legend Tells How the East Indian Deity Came to Bless a Poor Unlucky Hunter

Hindoos young and old solemnly observed the fast of the Sivarathri, on a recent Sunday, and gladly endured its deprivations. For twenty-four hours no religious Hindoo took a morsel of food nor slept a moment, but constantly prayed the god Siva to grant his wish and relieve his sufferings or unhappiness.

The Sivarathri rests on a legend that comes from the misty past. A penniless hunter went out one morning, but when night fell only a puny bird had rewarded his long day's hunt. Weary and fearing ferocious beasts, the hunter took refuge in a bale tree for the night, and hung the "game" on a twig.

It so happened that Siva, in the course of his accustomed nocturnal wanderings, seated himself under the bale tree. The wind was blowing freshly, and leaves and the water they held from a shower fell on the god. This libation and the bird, presumably an offering, made Siva believe that some one in the tree was worshiping him at that late hour. Pleased, the god invited the person so devout to descend. The hunter climbed down and told of his sorrow and needs. Siva gave him many blessings and he lived happily to a ripe old age. So, now, he who fasts and, sleepless, worships Siva at night, will be blessed and enjoy eternal bliss. —Simla (India) Correspondence of the New York World.

Ledbetter.

John McAusland, a Scot of Scots, has followed the careers of all the foremost athletes of the world these forty years and has their records at his finger tips. He likes nothing better than a manly man. One of his regrets is that Ledbetter, the most perfect specimen of manhood ever seen in our modern world, had an aversion to athletics almost akin to horror. He was a wholesale dealer in plumbing supplies on a large scale in Glasgow, six feet ten inches in height, and built like an Olympian god. He never trained for anything. He refused to witness athletic exhibitions. But he seemed to absorb strength from the earth or the atmosphere, and could easily handle any four men in Scotland. He could throw Hackenschmidt over his shoulder with one hand.

This Hercules hated to appear in public because he was extremely sensitive about his size. His shoulders were a yard wide, and his overcoat reached nearly to the ground. As he walked along the streets he could hear such remarks as: "I wonder how many yards of cloth it takes to make that man a coat?" In public vehicles, when riding with a man of average size, Ledbetter would pile the cushions on top of each other to elevate his companion to his own level. He was a head taller than any carriage in Glasgow, and people used to gaze in wonder as he passed by.—New York Press.

Coloring Caterpillars.

Recent experiments have shown that the yellow and green colors possessed by certain caterpillars are due to coloring matter derived from the food. By impregnating leaves with artificial colors the experimenters caused some species of caterpillars to produce silk of bright orange yellow and fine rose hues.—Kansas City Journal.

Johnny's Sarcophagus.

"Johnny came mighty near choking to death the other day," said Mrs. Lapsling. "He was eating popcorn, and he got a grain of it fast in his windpipe. At least that's where I thought it was, but when the doctor came he said it wasn't his windpipe at all. The popcorn had lodged in his sarcophagus."—Chicago Tribune.

THE COMPROMISED.

She used to say the man she'd wed
Would have a proud and noble air,
With manners showing him well bred,
No rough, uncouth, ungainly bear.
He was to have a lofty mind,
You can't account for woman's whim,
The woman isn't deaf or blind,
And yet, you see, she married him.

He used to say he'd not resign
The pleasures of a single life
Unless a creature half-divine
Should condescend to be his wife.
Of course she would be fair of face,
Accomplished, too. I hate to slur,
But she has neither charm nor grace,
And yet, you see, he married her.

It certainly is very strange
That people frequently mismate
With all that unrestricted range
Of choice—and most unfortunate.
But, though we well may wonder why,
Their folly we should not condemn.
Our partners fall a little shy,
And yet, you see, we married them.
—Chicago News.

FLASHES OF FUN

"Papa, what is stoicism?" "The after effects of a honeymoon." —Life.

She—"It's funny you should be so tall. Your brother, the artist, is short, isn't he?" He (absently)—"Yes, usually."—Town and Country.

"What do you think young Chumpley weighs?" "About 200 pounds on the scales and about ten ounces in the community."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"Let me make myself plain," said a petulant miss,
As a rival she wished to deride,
And the answer the latter retorted was this:
"'Tis not needful!" then number one cried.
—The Listener, in Town Topics.

A boy always brags of what he will do when he's a man. And when he becomes a man he always boasts of what he did when he was a boy.—Pick-Me-Up.

Mrs. Knicker—"What do you do when a man steps on your dress?" Mrs. Bocker—"I look as Jack does when I ask him to pay for it."—Harper's Bazar.

"Can I have a pass over your line?" "No," replied the railroad man, "law is too strict. We can't pass anything but a dividend now."—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

"Could you give a starving woman work?" "Yes; but I must tell you that we have five children." "Thanks. I'll keep on starving."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Ella—"I'm to be married to-morrow and I'm terribly nervous." Stella—"I suppose there always is a chance of a man getting away up to the last minute."—Brooklyn Life.

"I didn't notice you at the mothers' congress." "No," replied the woman addressed. "I'm not a theoretical mother, you know. I have six."—Philadelphia Ledger.

There once was a dunner named Dun,
Who collected the mun with a gun;
And he killed a dead beat
Right out on the street.
Yes; that's what the dunner Dun done.
—Judge.

"I thought you had money enough for your dash to the pole." "I have," replied the Arctic explorer. "It's the expedition for my relief we're asking funds for now."—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

"Officer," said the police magistrate, "what is the charge against the prisoner?" "Having an infernal machine in his possession, your honor," replied the policeman. "Anarchist or chauffeur?" queried the magistrate.—Newsbook.

Gloomer—"You were so kind and sympathetic the last time I told you my troubles I want to thank you for that and now I've got another—" Bloomer—"Oh, pray, don't mention it."—Washingtoin Star.

"And have you any brothers and sisters, my little man?" asked the kind old lady. "Yes'm," replied the little man; "I got one sister and one and a half brothers." "What?" "Yes, ma'am; two half sisters and three half brothers."—Philadelphia Press.

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THE CAMBRIDGE MIRROR

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

WM. H. LEE,
Editor and Proprietor.
Office of Publication, 888 Main Street, Cambridge, Mass.

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TERMS.
One year, in advance, ...$1.00
Six months, ... .60

ADVERTISEMENTS.
Single column, 1 inch ..$ 3.00 per qr.
" " .... 10.00 per yr.
Larger space at a reasonable price.

All matter for publication should be left at the Office not later than Tuesday evening of each week.

Notice.—All communications, checks or money orders should be sent to the editor. In return a receipt will be mailed. We are not responsible for money sent any other way or to any other person.

Saturday, September 5, 1908.

THE POLITICAL IDEA.

COLORED men have got to come to realize that a member of their race who deports himself with dignity becoming his breeding is just as deserving of their respect as a man who conducts himself otherwise. All men are not of the same temperament, inclination nor taste. And this fact should be considered in drawing one's estimation of a man. Because a man affiliates constantly with assemblies of men is no argument that he is a better fellow than the man who loves his home and his books. A grasp of the hand is not essentially a mark of deeper regard than a more modest salutation. We must judge a man by his integrity of character. We must judge his value to the community, by his ability to serve. The greatest good a Negro can do his race is to inform himself by study and by contact with those who have studied. The value of this cannot be refuted nor overestimated. And if a colored man is not constantly in evidence where his race "most do congregate," it does not necessarily indicate any lack of interest whatsoever. It may indicate a large and deep interest.

It has been our aim to ascertain the general view of the best informed in the 2nd Middlesex district, concerning the candidates and we find that a campaign is being waged against our candidate for the general court Clement G. Morgan, Esq., by the admirers of another colored aspirant charging him with extraordinary reservation. Everybody in this community familiar with the public doings of the men of our race, knows that he has been in the front of the fight for race interest and that he has suffered thereby. Everybody who has been long hereabout knows he has been an indefatigable worker for his race and his life has been consistent with his preachments. Dignified to be sure. Is there any reasonable objections to being represented in the General Court by a dignified man? A Boston Latin school, a Harvard College and a Harvard Law school graduate. If we don't depend upon men who have trained themselves so thoroughly upon whom are we to depend? Into whose hands could we more safely trust our advancement? What can a race who will turn down a man because he is refined in manners and socially of a retiring disposition, ever hope to accomplish in the way of making an impress upon the world?

While some men are really wasting time making himself a "good fellow" by fraternizing socially, other men are in retirement preparing themselves for service. We have commended thus to impress our rising generation with a proper sense of political obligation. You support a man of another race whom you have never seen on his public record, but demand that a colored man should be "Johnny on the Spot," wherever colored people meet. The demand is not just and demonstrates a lack of race pride. Hold up the man who tries to hold himself up. Estimate a Negro by his record just as you do any other man and unite in the support of Clement G. Morgan who has served you in the council and later on the board of aldermen and whom we insist is the logical candidate for preferment.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

The Boston Guardian had no honest desire to enlighten the public mind as to the management of the Cambridge Mirror, or it would have endeavored to imitate the means of a respectable newspaper by inquiring at the proper place for information. But, as may be seen from the following statement, the unfailing propensity for unscrupulous practices with the Guardian people, overcomes all regard for the amenities of journalism.

"Mr. Robert Bonner is authority for the C. G. Morgan, Esq., with Mr. W. H. Lee as the ostensible head."

I am the founder, editor and proprietor of the Cambridge Mirror, which has been published in this city for nearly five years. While we do not boast the huge proportions of the burly Guardian, we do hope "so far as a little candle throws its beam" to "shine like a good deed in a naughty world," and if we win not always the approval of our readers never to become an abomination upon the face of journalism.

Mr. Bonner never authorized the statement credited to him, but asserted that he "is authority for the statement" that the writer of the item is a proper candidate for membership in the Ananias club.

WM. H. LEE, Editor.

NEW ENGLAND IN THE CLUTCHES OF LAWLESSNESS.

WHEN the lynching fever broke out in the south many years ago the country was warned to be on the guard lest the malignant germs be spread broadcast over this great land and the healthy growth of a promising civilization be blighted thereby. This warning has been disregarded. The most violent outbreaks against law and order have been received with the most astonishing apathy. The "Klu Klux," the "nightriders," the "white caps," and various other bands of marauders have continually perpetrated deeds upon law abiding citizens that have made American civilization a mockery.

If our government essays to protest the alleged cruelties practiced by our foreign brethren, we are told to "look to home," and stop the cruelties inflicted upon the Negro citizens, so familiar is the whole world with the viciousness of southern life and its baneful influence upon the raw material that forms the bulk of American society.

The danger which was foreseen by those who are awake to the contagious influence of lawlessness has come to hand.

The germs of the dreadful plague has at last found a bed in New England, and is gnawing at the very heart of American civilization. Just a few days ago a mob of hoodlums, a familiar type in Providence, R. I., chased a Negro through the principal street of that city, crying, "lynch him, lynch him!" because he had succeeded in getting the better of a white man in an altercation. This is a very serious matter, serious for all the people as it indicates a state of decadence and a development of the mob fever, serious chiefly for Colored people because it breeds a constant feeling of insecurity in spite of the statutory protection guaranteed to all citizens by the different states of the Republic, living in constant dread lest the slightest difference between a Colored and a white man might precipitate an outbreak against all the Colored people in a community, is a positive menace to our "pursuit of happiness," and the fortune of American civilization.

The American people look upon lynching and the burning of human beings with no horror whatsoever. In the south it is a form of amusement, people make merry over the most gruesome spectacles, have the scenes photographed; cut up the victim's body and sell it for souvenirs. What is to be done under such conditions where the population is a positive bid for federal martial control, yet still enjoying the most absolute license?

In simply a suggestive and advisory way we ask you to read and ponder the letter written by the late Senator John J. Ingalls to Capt. P. H. Coney, which we publish elsewhere in this paper.

Self-protection is the safe-guard of your homes.

CASTE IN FANEUIL HALL.

WE cannot condemn too strongly the weak exhibition of courage, shown here this week by the Spanish War Veterans at their meeting in Faneuil Hall, when considering the question of assigning that Washington Camp to its department.

Judge Advocate McGrath talked well enough about Massachusetts, as well he might, but he feared to hew to the line, when he came to pass upon a question of rights of men. He absolutely quailed and showed the white feather before those Southern bigots. As for Commander-in-Chief Hale, he disgraced an historic ancestry by his buckling. Had he been worthy of the name he bears, he might have disputed the palm with his New England name-sake, whose only regret was that he had but one life to offer up for his country.

Of course anybody with common sense, having the least knowledge of military matters knows that Camp Thomas ought to have been assigned to the District of Columbia Department, where it belonged.

Now we never have looked with respect and favor upon the Spanish War veterans and their pretensions, but we were willing to tolerate them because we had hoped that through the Spanish skirmishes, not war, the Southern men had come again to honor the flag and to love their country and its institutions. The truth is that they are in the main still unreconstructed and we have no patience with men here in Massachusetts who countenance their course. If the Spanish War veterans are tin soldiers, very well, let them make social clubs of themselves and admit whom they choose, but if they are fighting men, made up of those who saw service for their country, such as it was, let there be no segregation among those who bore the colors of the army.

PERSONAL AND HUMAN INTEREST.

THERE is a distinction recognized in journalism between affairs of human interest and affairs of personal interest, and the manner of observing this distinction is what gives character to a newspaper; is the difference between a respectable newspaper and a "yellow journal."

Any editor who would use the columns of his paper to vent his personal spite justly deserves public contempt, and the effrontery of calling upon the race to aid in the support of such wanton impropriety is positively unbearable. An editor is not exempt from the usages of polite society. Personal grievances or grudges he has no right to assume to be of human interest.

While we do not claim to be the dean, the pioneer, nor leader of race papers, we venture to advise that the application of the above suggestion would have a reformatory and salutary effect upon some of the leaders. We insist that the greatest journals of the race should be decent as we insist the greatest men of the race should be.

MRS. EARL HALLAN
Cause Of the Springfield Riot, Who Signs An Affadavit Exonerating George Richardson.

The atmosphere of the greatest educational center in America strangely does not discourage hoodlumism as can be seen in the insulting treatment of Miss Isabel Louise Johnson, a scholarly woman, a noted sociologist and linguist, who because she preferred to dispense with the cumbersome conventional apparel of her sex, and adopt a more comfortable attire, was hooted and followed by a mob composed of the men who make up the crowd on Boston streets. Even the police failed to save her from humiliation, a cordon of these "Boston finest" she passed as she endeavored to escape her tormentors on Court street, but it seemed to afford nothing but amusement for the "guardians of the peace."

This condition should not exist in Boston if it expects long to retain and sustain the title of "Athens of America."

The New York Times, a Democratic paper, but incidentally for Taft, in advising editorially the Colored men to study the New York World's "Maps of Bryanism," says:

"The Colored leaders will see in The World's successive maps of 1896, 1900, and Nov. 14, 1907, when Mr. Bryan announced his third candidacy, that the white or Democratic divisions had then shrunk alarmingly to but thirteen rockribbed Democratic States in the South. The prevailing constituency for Mr. Bryan is in the South. This white constituency, on which Mr. Bryan implicitly relies, subscribes passionately to Mr. Roosevelt's Brownsville order. Quite as passionately it requires that its candidate, if elected, shall not recognize Negroes in appointments to office. For the sake of his constituency Mr. Bryan stopped advocating the Government ownership of railroads, a measure that could do away with the "Jim Crow" cars in the South. When asked by The Baltimore Sun whether, as reported, he had assured Bishop Walters of the African Methodist Episcopal Church that he regarded Mr. Roosevelt's action in the Brownsville case unjust, and that he would make Negro appointments to office, Mr. Bryan hastily telegraphed this reply:

Lincoln, Neb., July 16.

Baltimore Sun:

Report not true. I have refused to discuss Brownsville case, and have not discussed appointment of Negroes.

W. J. BRYAN.

"What can the colored voters expect of Mr. Bryan, whose Electoral votes are in the South?"

GEORGE RICHARDSON.
Charged With Attempt Rape, Exculpated By the Victim.

SOUTHERN ARROGANCE EXPLOITED IN BOSTON

(Continued from Page 1)

commander of Thomas Camp that as there were eight camps established in the district, his would be No. 9, and Piper said he had brought the charter to prove that his camp belongs to the District of Columbia under the seal of Past Commander-in-Chief Ward.

"This hall is dedicated to liberty and union," he said, "and all we ask is equal rights in the District of Columbia."

The resolution then was put before the body, only to be defeated by a large majority on a yea and nay vote. Judge Advocate McGrath was called to the floor to give his opinion regarding the legality of such a resolution under the constitution. Comrade McGrath said he believed no question concerned the convention more than that raised by "our colored friends." "The time will never come," declared Comrade McGrath, "when the colored men will not be accepted as members of the department under the rules of Massachusetts, but in the South a social distinction exists, and so, for the welfare of the white and black camps of the United States, why not organize camps within the Spanish veterans?"

Judge Advocate McGrath went on to tell of a visit to Washington in which evidence on the question in discussion had been taken, and said he found that while Thomas camp was numbered 9, there was another camp with the same number in the District of Columbia.

"Therefore," he announced, "I rule that the number given to Thomas Camp resulted from a misunderstanding, and the camp must be considered as an unattached camp of the District of Columbia."

After further talk the resolution was again put before the convention, and it was adopted by a decisive majority. The comrades from the District of Columbia asked that it be recorded that they did not vote on the resolution.

Let your friends know where to find you.

Cambridge Mirror, 888 Main street.

William H. Lee, 144 Hastings street.

Geo. L. Johnson, 31 Burleigh street.

Covington's Shaving Parlor, 817 Main street.

Moore Street Neighborhood House, 79 Moore street.

PRICE AND QUALITY is always right at Hammond's Shoe Store, Central Square.

Twelve couples have just celebrated their golden weddings at Abrest, a small town near Vichy, France. Three hundred descendants were present at church.

SOCIAL COMMENT

NOTES OF PERSONAL INTEREST

Mrs. Thomas Buckner of Washington, D. C., who has been visiting her sisters, Mesdames Joseph E. Williams and Richard D. White in Cambridge, returned home last week, by the way of New London, Conn., after a delightful stay of two months.

Mrs. Richard D. White and Miss Beatrice King returned to Cambridge on Saturday last, after a stay of two weeks spent at the Lyle cottage in Plymouth, Mass.

Mrs. Annie Jenkins, formerly of 1560 Cambridge street, may now be located at 102 Ellery street, Cambridge.

Mrs. Heoline Sullivan and her sister, Miss Viola Reeder of Worcester street, returned on Saturday last from a vacation of two weeks spent at Plymouth, Mass.

Mrs. James H. Campbell and daughter of Washington, D. C., have been the guests for the past week of Deacon and Mrs. Randolph Parker of Grigg street, Cambridge.

Dr. Frank T. Davis of 278 Harvard street has returned from New York where he was present at the 10th annual convention of the National Medical association which is composed of Negro physicians, dentists and pharmacists.

Dr. P. H. Williams of Raleigh, N. C., spent a few days in Boston as guest of Dr. B. E. Robinson.

Mr. John Fauntleroy, formerly of Boston, but now of Johnstown, Pa., is visiting in the city.

Mr. Eugene J. Shearer of Lynchburg, Va., is one of the late arrivals in the University city.

"The Enterprise," a new business venture by several ladies of our city is to make its appearance in the near future.

Mrs. L. C. Grant of Providence, R. I., is spending a few days with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Bristol Brown, 41 Hastings street.

Miss Vivian, the daughter of Widow James, Village street, still remains in the house where she has been confined for nearly two years, the result of a street car accident. Her condition was a little alarming during the past 10 days.

Neighborhood House.

Miss Finley will be in charge of the nursery at the Neighborhood house, during the absence of Miss Kehoe who is spending the month at her home in New Brunswick.

Miss Thompson of the kindergarten department took a group of nursery children for a sunset picnic to City Point last Thursday. An afternoon of wading, a picnic supper, and a car ride home formed the entertainment.

The Neighborhood House Girls' club chaperoned by Miss Ada F. Collins, had their second outing of the summer on Sunday, Aug. 30th, meeting at the Gloucester boat wharf at 9 o'clock with their lunches. They spent the day on the boat. Lunch was eaten on the rocks at Long beach.

Among the large number who attended the federation from Cambridge and Boston were, Mesdames E. J. Poyer, F. G. Snelson and Alex. Wright of Boston.

Mrs. Maggie Golder and her little granddaughter Estelle has returned to the city after spending three weeks or more in Nova Scotia.

Mr. John Ford was called away Wednesday to his home in Barbadoes, B. W. I., on account of illness in the family.

Mrs. J. L. Parham and little son, Riley, returned yesterday from Henderson and other points in North Carolina.

Rev. F. G. Snelson, D. D., who was en route from Hamilton, Bermuda, to his new field in Cincinnati, O., was called to Cambridge last week from New York, on account of the death of his little baby girl. The doctor remained in the city over Sunday preaching to a large audience in the morning at the Union Baptist and in the evening at St. Paul A. M. E. church, his former charge.

Mrs. Sherman Philpot, who has been quite ill for three weeks, is improving at this writing.

Mrs. Robt. Lee, Miss Margaret Lee, her daughter, and Miss Anna Hunter of Providence, R. I., are visitors in the home of Rev. and Mrs. S. C. Cunningham, 69 Moore street. Mrs. Cunningham returned home last Saturday from one of the pleasantest trips of her life. While away she visited Long Island, Niantic, New Britain, and Hartford, Conn., where two days were spent with her niece. One week was spent at Buzzards Bay, Onset, Mass.

Doctors John B. Hall, Benj. E. Robinson, C. W. Garland, H. W. Ross, F. T. Davis, T. E. McCurdy, C. W. Harrison, C. A. Lane, Eugene Wright, W. A. Cox and Samuel E. Courtney have returned from New York.

Dr. H. W. Ross stopped over in New Haven on his return from New York, and spent a few days with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John W. Ross.

Mr. Teodulo Sanchez has returned to Boston after spending a month in his Cuban home, visiting relatives.

Mr. Arthur C. Johnson, formerly of Fall River, is now residing at 64 Reed street, Roxbury.

The Bay State Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical association is to be congratulated upon its success in bringing the next national medical convention to Boston.

Mrs. Page Brooks of Wescott street, Dorchester, was "at home" last Sunday in honor of Miss Ruth Thomas of St. Louis, Mo.

The death of little Vera McKinley, daughter of Mrs. Maud Cuney Hare, which occurred in Chicago last Monday, while undergoing an operation for appendicitis, has prostrated her mother and brought sadness into the homes of her many friends in this city. Little Vera was spending the summer in Chicago with relatives and was about ready to return home for school. The news of her death was the first intimation the mother had of her illness. Under these circumstances the loss is doubly heartrending. The funeral occurred on Friday from the Hare residence in Jamaica Plain.

Mrs. C. G. Morgan, Miss Gertrude Baker and Miss Wadine Wright of Cambridge, are attending the meeting of the Niagara Movement at Oberlin.

Mr. Lyde W. Benjamin is among the Niagara confrere at Oberlin.

Like a Potato.

Sunday afternoon I overheard Mary and Bert discussing the mornings's Sunday school lesson.

Bert, who has all faith in his sister's superior knowledge, eagerly inquired, "Mary, what does God look like?"

I was surprised at Mary's prompt and solemn reply,—Bert, God looks like a potato.

Upon asking the child where she had received such an impression, she replied: "Why you said God has eyes on all sides, and a potato is the only thing I know of that has eyes on all sides."—The Delineator.

A Curious Hotel.

There is a large hotel in Colorado which has a notable feature of interest in the fact that a trout stream runs right through its dining room. A guest is allowed to take rod and line and angle for the fish, which when caught are cooked and served to him at the next meal, and it is quite a regular custom for a guest to catch trout for his own breakfast. Needless to say, the stream is kept well stocked with fish, and is a great attraction to the guests.—London Onlooker.

THE NIAGARA MOVEMENT MEETS AT OBERLIN

(Continued from Page 1)

committee consisting of Dr. DuBois, Dr. Bentley, F. L. McPhee, and G. W. Morgan, was given to the press, after a sharp debate.

Prominent among those present were: Wm. Pickens, Talladega, Ala.; W. E. B. DuBois, Atlanta, Ga.; Hale G. Parker, Chicago, Ill.; Walter M. Farmer, Chicago, Ill.; C. E. Bentley, Chicago, Ill.; Frederick L. McGee, of St. Paul, Minn.; G. R. Waller, Baltimore, Md.; Mrs. Barrier, Baltimore, Md.; Geo. W. Mitchell, Philadelphia, Pa.; E. W. Kinchen, Columbus, O.; Robert Barcus, Columbus, O.; Dr. Wm. G. Wren, Columbus, O.; Mrs. Champ, Oberlin, O.; Mrs. W. Grant, Oberlin, O.; Mrs. F. Godett, Oberlin, O.; Mrs. Susie Heavener, Oberlin, O.; Mrs. Halden, Oberlin, O.; B. Jones, Oberlin, O.; Mrs. Barnes, Oberlin, O.; Anna H. Jones, Kansas City, Mo.; Emma M. Armstrong, St. Louis, Mo.; Mrs. W. Mitchell, Oberlin, O.; Mrs. Ed. Mitchell, Oberlin, O.; Mrs. Ham Mosby, Oberlin, O.; Mrs. Arthur Mitchell, Oberlin, O.; Mrs. Phenix, Oberlin, O.; W. M. Stevenson, Hamilton City, O.; John J. Taylor, Cincinnati, O.; D. G. Troy, Cincinnati, O.; Chas. W. Chesnutt, Cleveland, O.; Edw. C. Williams, Cleveland, O.; W. E. Henderson, Indianapolis, Ind.; L. E. Clark, Indianapolis, Ind.; Lyde W. Benjamin, Boston, Mass.; Gertrude M. Baker, Cambridge, Mass.; Nadine F. Wright, Cambridge, Mass.; Gertrude W. Morgan, Cambridge, Mass.; Emma M. Armstrong, St. Louis, Mo.; Anna H. Jones, Kansas City, Mo.; Carrie W. Clifford, Washington, D. C.

In the midst of so many excellent features, to distinguish would be difficult, but of the individual and departmental reports, perhaps that of the legal department might be entitled to special metion. Mr. McGhee, its sec'y, gave a comprehensive statement of the things accomplished, referring particularly to the well known Reid case, brought against the Pullman Co. for discrimination in matters of sleeping accommodations in Tenn., and cleverly won under Mr. McGhee's charge and direction.

The public meeting at Oberlin, Tuesday, Sept. 1, with a great attendance of seven hundred people, crowded Warner hall, the Oberlin Conservatory of Music.

The address of welcome was made by the mayor of the city. Charles W. Chesnutt, the distinguished novelist, delivered a scholarly oration upon "Race Prejudice." Brief addresses upon conditions in different parts of the country were made by Messrs. Pickens, McGhee, and Henderson, and the general secretary, Dr. DuBois, presiding over the meeting, gave added charm to an evening of rare culture and entertainment by a superb address upon the topic: "Creating Public Opinion Concerning Negro People."

Of the public meeting at Cleveland, O., the Plain Dealer had this notice:

"Deploring the Springfield (Ill.) riots for the effect they might have on the attitude of the white people toward Negroes in all parts of the country, W. E. B. DuBois of Atlanta university, well known Negro author and scholar, lectured last night in St. John's A. M. E. church under the auspices of the Niagara society.

"Prof. DuBois acquitted the Negroes of the Illinois city of having brought the outbreak upon their own heads. He said that it was largely the fault of bad government by the whites. He denounced the authorities for failing to obtain grand jury indictments against known leaders of the mob.

"Attorney John P. Green, president of the Cleveland branch of the Niagara society, presided. The society is devoted to the welfare of the Negro in all parts of the country."

The officers chosen for the ensuing year were:

Dr. Wm. E. B. DuBois, of Atlanta, Gen. Sec; Mason A. Hawkins, Baltimore, Treasurer; and an Executive Committee consisting of the various State Secretaries.

(67)

What is Pe-ru-na.

Are we claiming too much for Peruna when we claim it to be an effective remedy for chronic catarrh? Have we abundant proof that Peruna is in reality such a catarrh remedy? Let us see what the United States Dispensatory says of the principal ingredients of Peruna.

Take, for instance, the ingredient hydrastis canadensis, or golden seal. The United States Dispensatory says of this herbal remedy, that it is largely employed in the treatment of depraved mucous membranes lining various organs of the human body.

Another ingredient of Peruna, corydalis formosa, is classed in the United States Dispensatory as a tonic.

Cedron seeds is another ingredient of Peruna. The United States Dispensatory says of the action of cedron that it is used as a bitter tonic and in the treatment of dysentery, and in intermittent diseases as a substitute for quinine.

Send to us for a free book of testimonials of what the people think of Peruna as a catarrh remedy. The best evidence is the testimony of those who have tried it.

The Musical Madness.

How many people know that absurd but extremely clever work "The Paraphrases," a set of twenty-four variations and fourteen pieces on a favorite theme," the childish tune known as the "Chopsticks Work?" Rimsky-Korsakoff wrote five of the numbers Borodin was responsible for the Polka, Marche Funebre and Requiem, while other members of the Russian school and Liszt did the rest. The result is no less diverting than remarkable as a tour de force of musical ingenuity. The Diabelli Waltz was certainly more promising material, yet no one could have imagined that it was possible to evolve such beautiful music from it as Beethoven succeeded in doing when, upon being asked to contribute one variation ... set proposed in similar fashion to the Russ... Paraphases, he composed no fewer than thirty-three, which ended in being one of his finest efforts for the pianoforte alone.—Pall Mall Gazette.

The Terror of the Meter.

With a family of half grown children it is often difficult to keep the gas bills within reasonable limits. We hit upon the plan of sending each child to look at the meter while the gas was burning. The steady tick-tick-tick as the indicator moved around the dial impressed upon their minds the idea that burning gas is burning money, and a decided improvement has been shown.—Harper's Bazar.

REMAINS THE SAME

Well Brewed Postum Always Palatable.

The flavour of Postum, when boiled according to directions, is always the same—mild, distinctive, and palatable. It contains no harmful substance like caffeine, the drug in coffee, and hence may be used with benefit at all times.

"Believing that coffee was the cause of my torpid liver, sick headache and misery in many ways," writes an Ind. lady, "I quit and bought a package of Postum about a year ago.

"My husband and I have been so well pleased that we have continued to drink Postum ever since. We like the taste of Postum better than coffee, as it has always the same pleasant flavour, while coffee changes its taste with about every new combination or blend.

"Since using Postum I have had no more attacks of gall colic, the heaviness has left my chest, and the old, common, every-day headache is a thing unknown." "There's a Reason."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

Woman's Realm

Training Shy Girls.

If your daughter is growing up too quiet and never seems to have anything to say, exert yourself to draw her out.

Lead her into general conversation at every opportunity and let her feel that her thoughts and opinions are of some weight and importance.

Do not let her sink into that state of mind which is content to let other people take the burden of conversation, while she sits by in apparent stupid silence.

It is a habit which will grow upon her and prevent her being gracious and attractive, and will become more deeply fixed if referred to in any way.

Some day her chances of happiness may be ruined by it. — New York Times.

Playgrounds For the Poor.

"I see you are planning for the introduction of playgrounds for poor children in New York on a rather elaborate plan," said Mrs. Clara B. Lemar, of Berlin, to a New York Telegram reporter.

"I hope you will not follow the model of European playgrounds which I have seen. It would be difficult to find a more demoralizing place for a child than the average playground as now run in England and on the Continent.

"The first requisite for a boy to get along in a public playground abroad is to be a 'bluffer' and a 'bully.'

"The boy who cannot fight a gang and come out on top four or five times a day stands little show in one of our ideal public playgrounds.

"The moment he appears his toys are taken away from him and he is sent home to get money for the 'gang.' His standing at the playground after that depends either upon his ability to steal from his parents for the benefit of his playmates or else his ability as a fighter.

"The most modest and retiring little girl will be completely transformed by a week at one of these public playgrounds into a rough, boisterous, loud voiced child, with rough manners and shocking speech.

"All of these places soon become so terribly crowded the children are compelled to yell at the tops of their voices, and they soon carry this custom home with them. It has also been found by many parents abroad that these large playgrounds are the means of spreading children's diseases over whole neighborhoods."

Remodeling Dresses.

Speaking of the remaking of old dresses, one of the best dressmakers in Paris is authority for the statement that it does not pay. "Do not rip up your old gown; do not touch a scissors to it," says she, "but content yourself with retrimming it." In these days a pointed guimpe of filet and duchess lace can be set into an old blouse. This will give the new jumper effect. If the sleeves are short and too puffy at the shoulders they can be made to look different by by placing a flat piece of trimming upon the shoulder seam. This makes the shoulder look longer without altering the set of the sleeve. A long light lace undersleeve, coming to the knuckles, makes the sleeve still more modish.

Fashion Notes.

Patent leather belts have waned in popularity.

Cardcases of cretones or linen are useful and prety with light dresses and they are very easily made at home.

The black satin coat has been much abused and consequently discredited.

If the chiffon be black hung over white silk the effect is satisfying to an artistic eye.

There are hopes that the inartistic white glove may be doomed, at least for England.

A dainty lingerie hat is embroidered in wallachian work, the flowers done separately.

The exaggerated hat brim is in rather poor taste and not worn by those invariably well dressed.

Wings with jet hatpins formed a striking trimming when carried out in the fluffy white marabout neck boa.

"Kimono," to be pronounced correctly as the Japanese say it, should be accented not on the second, as we do, but on the first syllable.

Even the woman with luxurious locks patronizes the dealer in fine hair goods. She is going to wear the little curls and puffs which are so fashionable and she isn't going to ruin her own hair with the hot iron.

The high stock may be absolutely straight and, like the Gibson types, be of lace insertions, joined beneath biased satin and taffeta strips or of finely tucked net, self color, satin-edged and trimmed with tiny satin covered buttons.

Our Cut-out Recipe

Paste in Your Scrap-Book.

Lady Baltimore Cake: Recipe For the Famous South Carolina Delicacy.—"Here is a South Carolina recipe for this cake, deservedly a favorite in all Southern dining rooms long before Mr. Owen Wister heaped drawing room honors upon it," says the Woman's Home Companion.

"Two-thirds of a cupful of butter, five eggs, two cupfuls of sugar, four cupfuls of flour, one-half cupful of rich milk, two level teaspoonfuls of cream of tartar and one level teaspoonful of soda. Cream half the sugar with the butter, beat the remaining sugar into the yolks of the eggs, and sift the cream of tartar and the soda twice through the flour; beat the eggs and sugar together with the butter and sugar, add the milk slowly, and finally beat in the flour and stiffly beaten whites of the eggs. Flavor half this mixture with rose, and into the other half beat one teaspoonful of powdered cinnamon, one teaspoonful of powdered cloves and one grated nutmeg, and flavor with vanilla, lemon or almond; bake in four layer cake pans—two white layers and two spiced layers.

"For the Filling: Cut fine one cupful of sedeed raisins, shred thin half a citron melon, grate one small coacoanut and blanch three-fourths a pound of almonds; make an ordinary boiled icing, and into it beat all these ingredients save the almonds. Put the mixture thickly between the layers, and finish the top layer—which should be a white one—with sprinkled powdered sugar and the almonds stuck in porcupine wise. The measuring cups are ordinary coffee cups and are filled just level. This is a successful recipe and one easily followed."

HER GOOD FORTUNE

After Years Spent in Vain Effort.

Mrs. Mary E. H. Rouse, of Cambridge, N. Y., says: "Five years ago I had a bad fall and it affected my kidneys. Severe pains in my back and hips became constant, and sharp twinges followed any exertion. The kidney secretions were badly disordered. I lost flesh and grew too weak to work. Though constantly using medicine I despaired of being cured until I begap taking Doan's Kidney Pills. Then relief came quickly, and in a short time I was completely cured. I am now in excellent health."

Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

The Bill of Fare.

A Central Kansas paper revives the story about a traveling man who went into a Kansas hotel for dinner. The waitress came to him, and said, "Bean soup?" "No, thank you," said the traveling man, "I don't care for any bean soup." "Dinner is over then," responded the waitress.—Kansas City Star.

Time is apparently of more importance in New York than in any other city, for the city displays more public clocks than London and Paris combined.

Night Caps of Sanford's

Ginger taken on retiring centre the blood at the stomach, promote digestion, warm the extremities, and prepare the system for sound, refreshing sleep. Besides it's always healthful. Avoid substitutes.

Order of Precedence.

"We've a bouncing boy at our house."

"I s'pose you take second place in the household now?"

"No; I take third place. The rubber plant gets relegated to place No. 2."—Houston Chronicle.

In 1907 52,816 rats were killed at the London docks and on vessels arriving in the port.

This woman says that sick women should not fail to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound as she did.

Mrs. A. Gregory, of 2355 Lawrence St., Denver, Col., writes

"I was practically an invalid for six years, on account of female troubles. I underwent an operation by the doctor's advice, but in a few months I was worse than before. A friend advised Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and it restored me to perfect health, such as I have not enjoyed in many years. Any woman suffering as I did with backache, bearing-down pains, and periodic pains, should not fail to use Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."

FACTS FOR SICK WOMEN.

For thirty years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs, has been the standard remedy for female ills, and has positively cured thousands of women who have been troubled with displacements, inflammation, ulceration, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, that bearing-down feeling, flatulency, indigestion, dizziness or nervous prostration. Why don't you try it?

Household Matters.

Bride's Cake Icing.

Beat the whites of three eggs to a stiff froth, then add gradually one pound confectioner's sugar, beating all the time. Beat until the mixture will not run when spread and then add flavoring and a few drops of ultramarine or indigo blue. Mix carefully so it will not streak. This blue is harmless and not only makes the bride's cake a snowy white, but keeps it from taking on that yellowish tinge that frosting is apt to get in time.—New York Telegram.

Fruit Cake Hint.

Always steam fruit cake; you will not have to worry about your oven being too hot or there being a hard crust on your cake. Put on your boiler, being sure there is a good fire; put bricks in the bottom, so as to bring your cake about the centre of the boiler. Invert a tin on the bricks, set your cake on this, cover with another tin, so the steam can not drip on the cake. Keep the water at boiling point and steam three hours. Set in a slow oven one-half hour.—Indianapolis News.

Potato Klosse.

Mix with three-fourths pound mashed potatoes one pound bread soaked in milk, a few finely minced chives and one tablespoonful flour. Season with salt and a small quantity grated nutmeg and stir in three well beaten eggs. Work the mixture until quite smooth, then divide into portions with a tablespoon, making the mark of the spoon on each as finished. Have ready a saucepan of boiling water, throw in the balls and cook ten minutes. Cut two or three slices of bacon into small pieces and fry crisp and brown. Put the potato balls on a hot dish, garnished with the bacon; pour the bacon fat over them and serve very hot.—New York Tribune.

Green Pea Puree.

Simmer gently for one hour and a half a pound of lean lamb and a slice of bacon in one quart and a half of water. Add a sprig of mint, a teaspoonful of minced onion, salt and pepper to taste, and a quart of green peas. Simmer one-half hour, then press through colander. Make a rich white sauce, using a tablespoonful of flour and a heaping tablespoonful of butter, with one cup and a half of hot milk. Add salt, pepper and sugar to taste, then the prepared peas; gently bring to a boil and serve hot. Dried or split peas may be soaked over night then cooked until tender (it may take several hours), then pressed through a colander and treated like the fresh peas. — New York Telegram.

HINTS FOR THE HOUSEKEEPER

If a cork is too large for a bottle, soak it in boiling water for half an hour; this will make it so soft and supple that it can easily be pressed into the bottle.

Dirty finger marks on light paint may be quickly taken off by rubbing them with a bit of clean flannel dipped in paraffin and then with a clean soft cloth.

Egg cups or dishes stained with egg should not be washed in hot soda water, as it makes the stain harden. If placed in cold water, the stains will come off quite easily.

Common alum melted in an iron spoon over hot coals forms a strong cement for joining glass and metals together. It is a good thing for holding glass lamps to their stands.

Squares of cheese that are left over should be dried and grated. A delicious flavor is given to soups, salads and vegetables by sprinkling a little cheese on the top just before the concoction is taken from the fire.

To iron table linen dampen very thoroughly and evenly, then fold and wrap in a heavy cloth. Use heavy irons, first on the wrong side until partly dry, then on the right side until dry.

Glasses which have held milk should never be washed in warm water while the dregs of the milk still cling round the edges. If the glass is first rinsed out in cold water it can safely be washed in warm water.

To remove grass stains from white material rub the spots thoroughly with soft soap and baking powder. Let this remain on for twenty minutes, then wash well and put in the sun to bleach.

If tinware is so badly stained that whitening will not clean it, make a weak solution of oxalic acid and water, dip a bit of soft rag in it, rub the article with it, and dry it with whitening on a cloth.

When you have occasion to use plaster of Paris, wet it with vinegar instead of water; then it will be like putty and can be smoothed better, as it will not "set" for half an hour, while plaster set with water hardens at once.

Fuller's earth is effective in removing spots from cloth and carpets. Moisten the earth to a soft paste, and spread a thin layer over the soiled places. Mix the earth with a little turpentine if the spot is grease. Allow the paste to remain for two days, and then brush off.

To clean bronzes wash with pulverized whiting or powdered saffron until the surface is smoothed. Then rub with paste of lumbago and saffron; then heat the articles before a slow wood fire. Large statues which cannot be removed may be washed with a weak solution of alkali and soap water.

Cheese wrapped in a cloth previously steeped in vinegar and water will keep fresh for a considerably longer time than if kept in the storeroom in the ordinary way. A dry cloth should be kept wrapped round the saturated one, and the latter resteeped in vinegar and water from time to time.

Youngest Confederate.

Colonel John H. Whallen, of Louisville, believes he is the youngest living Confederate veteran, and no less an authority than General Basil Duke supports his claim. The war ended forty-three years ago, and Colonel Whallen now is only fifty-seven years old, yet he saw three years' active service in the great struggle between the States. Colonel Whallen was eleven years old when he enlisted in the Confederate army. He lived at Alexandria, Ky., just across the river from Cincinnati, and when some youths of the neighborhood formed a party to cast their fortunes with the South, Whallen, who was a good sized boy and of adventurous spirit, persuaded them to accept him. On their first start they saw fighting, for a band of home guards who had learned what they were about undertook to intercept them. There was a sharp brush, and Whallen shot one man, wounding him seriously. He met this man after he returned from the war and they became fast friends.

Wise Pueblo Indians.

There is a custom, which embodies the wisdom of Solomon, observed by the Pueblo Indians. Once a year an Indian, garbed in the skin of a mountain lion, which represents his god, whips such of the children of the community as are between the ages of four and ten, both for the wrong they have done and the wrong they are going to do. The happiness of these children, who have paid the penalty of their misdoings for a year in advance, is difficult to estimate. The respect of the Indian boy for his elders, and his obedience to his parents, testifies to the efficacy of this treatment, and suggests the wisdom of its introduction to the gilded youth of the metropolis.—Outing Magazine.

CURED HER THREE CHILDREN.

Girls Suffered with Itching Eczema—Baby Had a Tender Skin, Too—Relied on Cuticura Remedies.

"Some years ago my three little girls had a very bad form of eczema. Itching eruptions formed on the backs of their heads which were simply covered. I tried almost everything, but failed. Then my mother recommended the Cuticura Remedies. I washed my children's heads with Cuticura Soap and then applied the wonderful ointment, Cuticura. I did this four or five times and I can say that they have been entirely cured. I have another baby who is so plump that the folds of skin on his neck were broken and even bled. I used Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment and the next morning the trouble had disappeared. Mme. Napoleon Duceppe, 41 Duluth St., Montreal, Que., May 21, 1907."

The Day He Celebrated.

"Father, I want to celebrate on my twenty-first birthday."

"All right, my son. I suppose you want carte blanche."

"No, father, I want a red auto."—Brooklyn Life.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucuous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price, 75c per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Sealskin Returns to Fashion.

Sealskin, which is one of the most valued furs, has steadily been increasing in price during the last few years. Experts agree that this season the cost of the fur will be almost prohitive.—Fur News.

Full of Pains and Aches

Are countless thousands who will find in Sanford's Ginger an unfailing panacea. Besides it's always healthful. 40 years the standard of purity, flavor, and strength. Avoid worthless substitutes.

The organ of sight is more highly developed in birds than in any animal. NE36

One of the Essentials

of the happy homes of to-day is a vast fund of information as to the best methods of promoting health and happiness and right living and knowledge of the world's best products.

Products of actual excellence and reasonable claims truthfully presented and which have attained to world-wide acceptance through the approval of the Well-Informed of the World; not of individuals only, but of the many who have the happy faculty of selecting and obtaining the best the world affords.

One of the products of that class, of known component parts, an Ethical remedy, approved by physicians and commended by the Well-Informed of the World as a valuable and wholesome family laxative is the well-known Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna. To get its beneficial effects always buy the genuine, manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co., only, and for sale by all leading druggists.

POT GROWN **STRAWBERRY PLANTS**

Set in Aug. and Sept. will give a full crop next June. Our new method of growing them gives fine roots. *Send for Catalogue.* C. S. PRATT, Reading, Mass.

The Seventh, Original and Only

Boston Food Fair

Will be held THIS YEAR in the

Park Sq. Coliseum

Opposite the Common and Public Garden

Sept. 28 to Oct. 31

Five Grand Weeks of world famous shows.

SOUSA

And His Band

And Many Other Big Attractions

SKIN HEALTH

Promoted by Exercise and Cuticura Soap

In the promotion of Skin Health, Cuticura Soap, assisted by Cuticura, the great Skin Cure, is undoubtedly superior to all other skin soaps because of its influence in allaying irritation, inflammation, and clogging of the pores, the cause of disfiguring eruptions. In antiseptic cleansing, in stimulating sluggish pores, in emollient and other properties, they have no rivals.

Sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5, Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; India, B. K. Paul, Calcutta; China, Hong Kong Drug Co.; Japan, Maruya, Ltd., Tokio; Russia, Ferrein, Moscow; So. Africa, Lennon, Ltd., Cape Town, etc.; U.S.A., Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston.

Post-free, Cuticura Book on Care of the Skin.

If afflicted with weak eyes, use **Thompson's Eye Water**

20 MULE TEAM BORAX

by softening the water, cleans the skin thoroughly, removes odor of perspiration and renders the skin soft and velvety.

All dealers. 10 and 15c. pkgs. also 5 lb. boxes. Sample, Booklet and Parlor Card Game "WHIZ," 10c.

PACIFIC COAST BORAX CO., New York.

[8?]

REMARKABLE LETTER OF LATE JOHN J. INGALLS

SAYS BLACK RACE MUST FIGHT IF THEY EXPECT TO GET THEIR RIGHTS IN AMERICA.

Washington, D. C.
4. 6. 9

Dear Capt. Coney:—

Thanks for yrs. 2d.

My signed editorial in the Journal was not intended as a defence of no law but as an explanation of it. When the question becomes a personal one we all feel the same way.

So far as the wrongs of the Negro are concerned, "Who would be free themselves must strike the blow.' There are eight million blacks you say. That is five million more than the number of the American colonists who conquered their liberties from Great Britain. There is only one way for the Negro to get his rights in this country and that is to fight for them. This monkey chatter about educating and Christianizing the black man fatigues me. State after state deprives him of civil and political rights almost without a protest, and after thirty years his condition is actually worse than it was when in slavery. The Bible and the hymn book are well enough, but what the African race needs is another Toussaint L'Ouverture with the blood-stained banner of revolution, and the torch and the sword.

It is ideas that make a nation, not the census tables, and I call this an Anglo-Saxon nation because the dominating ideas, individualism, personal liberty, home rule and self government are Anglo Saxon in their origin. One Anglo Saxon is a majority everywhere. The Germans are of the same blood like all the rest of the Scandinavians, but the Latin races are in the state of senile decay. The Celts are a generous, impulsive stock, but they have always been the champions of lost causes. Historically they have failed, and they have no strength now except as they have become assimilated with the Anglo Saxons whose ideas rule this country, and are destined to rule the world. It makes no difference where a man was begotten or how, the instant he becomes an American citizen he is an Anglo Saxon. "One shall chase a thousand, and two shall put ten thousand to fight."

Yours,
JOHN J. INGALLS.

WASTING FIBER.

Flax, Hemp, Cotton and Corn Stalks Should Be Utilized.

The American nation has the reputation of wasting almost as much of its resources as it uses, and facts are being steadily brought out to show that there is much truth in the statement. As a result of the president's congress of governors to consider the conservation of natural resources a practical paper maker called the attention of the forestry bureau to a few of the sources of enormous waste when speaking of the number of materials in America's refuse heap which are worth while considering as promising substitutes for wood pulp.

The Northwest annually produces a million and a half tons of flax stalks, which are not now used for anything. That amount of waste remains after the twine makers take all they want. It makes excellent paper. The farmers in the South burn or plow under 13,000,000 tons of cotton stalks every year. That which is plowed under is not wholly lost, for it enriches the soil to some extent, but not so with what goes up in smoke. Five hundred thousand tons of fiber have been added to cotton seed every year. It has been fed to farm stock along with the seed and has done the stock no good. Cattle and sheep do not like the fiber, and the seed cake is better without it. A machine has been invented which, it is claimed, will separate the lint from the seed. Paper makers think they can use it.

Nobody knows how many millions of corn stalks go to waste, but in quality they are far ahead of cotton stalks, and it is believed they can be made into paper, although it has not yet been done on a commercial scale. Thousands of acres of wild hemp grow in the southwestern part of the country, particularly along the Colorado river. Its only use now is to shelter jack rabbits and coyotes, but it has good fiber, and tests on a small scale show that excellent paper can be made from it. Paper making from straw is a well-established industry. Bookbinders use thousands of tons of strawboard. The straw which goes to waste in Western wheat fields would bring fortunes if made into paper. The time has not yet come when it is absolutely necessary that substitutes for pulp wood be found, but it is coming. The forests are still able to furnish materials for paper, but they can not continue to do so for a great many years to come at the present rate of cutting and growth. Makers of paper anticipate a scarcity of pulp wood and it is this which prompts the active search now going on for substitutes.

How a Statue Grew.

Very warlike is the aspect of a singular equestrian statue in Belgium, yet there is no cause for alarm since it is nothing but a tree. Some ten years ago a policeman retired from the force and went to live near Charleroi. Being an amateur horticulturist, he busied himself a good deal with trees and flowers, and one day as he was trimming a hawthorn in his garden it occurred to him that it would be a novel idea to train it in such a manner that it would eventually assume the figure of a cavalry officer. At once he went to work, and after ten years' labor he succeeded in transforming the tree into a perfect picture of a mounted soldier. The tree is known in the neighborhood as "General Hawthorn," and hardly a day passes that strangers do not come from a considerable distance in order to view this wonderful example of horticultural art.

Cleveland's July 4 Ordinance.

The City of Cleveland, Ohio, 21 to 7, passed an ordinance decreeing that henceforth there shall be no private celebration of the Fourth of July by the use of firearms or fireworks. The ordinance was the result of the deaths of ten persons in this year's Independence Day observance.

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Southern States there are laws forbidding such unions, and if ministers do not show more courage in the matter than the La Crosse minister showed there will be similar laws passed in all Northern States.

"The people of the North have felt that the negro is improperly treated in the South. They have felt that the South treated the negro in a shabby fashion just because the color of his skin was dark. Northern men of culture have seen no reason why they should refuse to dine with negroes of culture or receive them in their homes. For such men as Booker Washington and Prof. Du Bois they have had the utmost of respect.

"Southerners, on the other hand, have always held that social equality means miscegenation sooner or later, and for this reason have refused to open their homes to a negro guest, no matter how broad might be his culture or noble his personal life. Prof. Smith, of Tulane University, New Orleans, in defending the Southern social ostracism of the negro, has stood on the Weismann theory of heredity, which holds that acquired characteristics are not inherited, but that whatever lies in the original germ plasm is. Behind the most highly educated and moral negro lies Africa, says Prof. Smith, while behind the most illiterate and vulgar white lies all the glory of the Caucasian race.

"One is inclined to agree with Prof. Smith in his main contention, and hold that there should be no miscegenation of the two races. This does not mean that the negro shall be deprived of any of his rights; it does not mean that he shall be prevented from entering our schools and universities; it does not mean that we shall refuse to dine with a distinguished negro or to receive him in our homes; but it does mean that we shall oppose the mixture of blood between the races.

"The two greatest [illegible] have been the Jews and the ancient Greeks. The ancient Greeks did not mix their blood with alien races in the [illegible] they were supreme in art, literature, philosophy and science. When they began to mix their blood with alien races the Greek genius died. The miscegenation may not have been the cause of the decline, but there is some reason to think that it may have been the most potent cause thereof. The Jewish race as a race has never mixed its blood during the past 1,900 years, and it is the most remarkable race in the world to-day. Perhaps its pure Jewish blood is the cause of its grandeur.

"The claim is often made that the mulatto is unable to stand the strain that his fathers endured, that he is subject to disease of which they knew nothing. This may or may not be true, but

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NEARER HOME.

What might be called a passing glimpse of the South's ever threatening evil causes the Detroit Free Press to say:

"A negro and a white girl, said to be very pretty, have been married at La Crosse, Wis., by a minister of the Methodist denomination. At first the minister refused to perform the ceremony, but when the girl protested that she loved the darky bridegroom and intended to marry him he finally consented to perform the ceremony.

"The minister should have been true to his convictions and refused. In all the

Estab 1884

perience seems to show that the mulatto, to use a bon mot of Prof. Huxley, has the vices of both parents and the virtues of neither. There are many exceptions, no doubt, but this, we fear, is the general rule."

To the average Northern man of culture, the intelligent and well behaved negro appears no whit different from the intelligent and well-behaved member of any alien race. While none of them is admitted to membership in the fraternities or clubs of Northern colleges, all of them are received on an equality in the class room and on the athletic field. There are few, however, frequent as is the boast of entire willingness, who are invited to visit in the homes of their college mates.

The reason for this attitude on the part of the Northern man of education is that the better class of negro is still an individual type, not a class. Possibly, if conditions were reversed, the attitude of the Southern man of education would not be vastly different from that of his Northern brother. It is notable, however, that where frank expres-

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in the world. The residents of this community are trained by the physicians to humor the patients, whom they entertain in their individual homes, to the fullest possible extent. They are taught not to resist the desires of their charges, except when the fulfillment of them would work immediate harm, and even in that case, not to enter into any argument nor to use force, but to divert the mind of the patient by leading him to do something which he would prefer.

An illustration was given in the account which I read, of a so-called violent lunatic who was brought to Gheel and given into the charge of a young woman, whose ancestors for [illegible] been engaged in [illegible] coming in[illegible]

We reprint in another column Dr. Du Bois' "Creed of a Negro," from the pages of the *New York Independent*, October 6th. The Doctor's own contention is verified in the title. This "Creed of a Negro" will do very well for a white man. The common creed for both white and black should be the creed that not only believes in manliness but commits the believer to an honest recognition of the same, wherever found, whether encased in black, yellow, or white. Theologically, sociologically, and ethnologically, as physically, color is but skin-deep; when the skin is removed you come to the plain man, just man, each individual of which must be judged on his own merit and go for just what he is worth.

[illegible] and in his right [illegible] delinquency. I am aware that the question will naturally be asked as to whether we should not resist moral evil, when its commission is suggested to ourselves. We are told that we ought to resist the devil in order that he may flee from us. Of course there is a sense in which this is vitally true, but there is another sense in which all who have ever been successful in living truly moral lives, have learned that the power of resisting evil does not consist in violent action, but rather in that quiet and fearless retirement into the recesses of one's own nature, where we may always find the divine wisdom and power and purity that makes evil an impossibility. The old hymn used to tell us that

> "Satan trembles when he sees
> The weakest saint upon his knees;"

and, in the language of what in our modern times is called *The New Thought*, we learn the value of "entering into the silence" as a remedy for all the distresses and confusions and even the sins of life.

It is by the practice of this principle also that we can alone overcome resentment and malice in others. If a man strikes you and you return the blow, what have you done? In each one of us there seems to [illegible]ide a sac of poison; and if you strike a man who has [illegible]ck you, you add to his anger, and cause this sac [illegible]e broken, and the poison thoroughly spattered [illegible]ughout his whole nature; while it is also a fact [illegible] the very act on your part, by which you resent and [illegible]st the injury, causes your poison sac to be broken, [illegible] you also to suffer, even as the man whom you [illegible]re trying to injure.

I knew of a minister who was to preach one evening in a certain city, and during the afternoon, as he passed along the street, he heard some shrieks and cries for help from a dwelling. Pushing open the door and entering, he saw a great brutal, partially intoxicated young man with his hand uplifted, evidently about to strike his defenseless mother and sister. The intruder immediately pressed in between him and his victims, and said to him very gently "I think you will be sorry, sir, if you strike those women." With an oath, the bully let the blow fall upon the

Sleepy Hollow, where in the early October days they laid him, and in the same lot where he was laid, is an inscription of rare and revealing beauty over the tomb of that father, so many of whose traits we have been finding in the son. It is from "Pilgrim's Progress," and relates the passing of another Christian soul into the land of eternal promise.

> The pilgrim they laid in a chamber
> Whose windows opened toward the sunrising;
> The name of the chamber was Peace.
> There he lay till break of day, and then
> He arose and sang.

So, in the peace of a good conscience and a certain hope, lay down this pilgrim of our latter day. And his deeds still sing for him, and will sing, now that he seems for the moment to be gone.

A Negro's Creed.

I believe in God who made of one blood all races that dwell on earth.

I believe that all men, black and brown and white, are brothers, varying, through Time and Opportunity, in form and gift and feature, but differing in no essential particular, and alike in soul and in the possibility of infinite development.

Especially do I believe in the Negro race; in the beauty of its genius, the sweetness of its soul, and its strength in that meekness which shall yet inherit this turbulent earth.

I believe in pride of race and lineage and self; in pride of self so deep as to scorn injustice to other selves; in pride of lineage so great as to despise no man's father; in pride of race so chivalrous as neither to offer bastardy to the weak nor beg wedlock of the strong, knowing that men may be brothers in Christ, even though they be not brothers-in-law.

I believe in Service—humble, reverent service, from the blackening of boots to the whitening of souls; for Work is Heaven, Idleness Hell, and Wage is the "Well done!" of the Master who summoned all them that labor and are heavy laden, making no distinction between the black sweating cotton-hands of Georgia and the First Families of Virginia, since all distinction not based on deed is devilish and not divine.

I believe in the devil and his angels, who wantonly work to narrow the opportunity of struggling human beings, especially if they be black; who spit in the faces of the fallen, strike them that cannot strike again, believe the worst and work to prove it, hating the image which their Maker stamped on a brother's soul.

I believe in the Prince of Peace. I believe that War is Murder. I believe that armies and navies are at bottom the tinsel and braggadocio of oppression and wrong; and I believe that the wicked conquest of weaker and darker nations by nations whiter and stronger but foreshadows the death of that strength.

I believe in liberty for all men; the space to stretch their arms and their souls; the right to breathe and right to vote, the freedom to choose their friends, the sunshine and ride on the railroads, uncursed color; thinking, dreaming, working as they will kingdom of God and love.

I believe in the training of children, black ev white; the leading out of little souls into the g pastures and beside the still waters, not for pelf peace, but for Life lit by some large vision of beauty and goodness and truth; lest we forget, and the sons of the fathers, like Esau, for mere meat barter their birthright in a mighty nation.

Finally, I believe in Patience—patience with the weakness of the Weak and the strength of the Strong, the prejudice of the Ignorant and the ignorance of the Blind; patience with the tardy triumph of Joy and the mad chastening of Sorrow—patience with God.—*W. E. Burghardt Du Bois. Reprinted from Independent of Oct. 6.*

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A Protest Against Booker Washington's Panacea.

W. E. Burghardt Du Bois, in The World Today for April, points out that the plain result of the attitude of mind of those who, in their advocacy of industrial schools, the unimportance of suffrage and civil rights and conciliation, have been significantly silent or evasive as to higher training and the great principle of free self-respecting manhood for black folk—the plain result of this propaganda has been to help the cutting down of educational opportunity for negro children, the legal disfranchisement of nearly 5,000,000 of negroes and a state of public opinion which apologizes for lynching, listens complacently to any insult or detraction directed against an eighth of the population of the land, and silently allows a new slavery to rise and clutch the south and paralyze the moral sense of a great nation.

What do negroes say to this? I speak advisedly when I say that the overwhelming majority of them declare that the tendencies today are wrong and that the propaganda that encouraged them was wrong. They say that industrial and trade teaching is needed among negroes, sadly needed; but they unhesitatingly affirm that it is not needed as much as thorough common school training and the careful education of the gifted in higher institutions; that only in this way can a people rise by intelligence and social leadership to a plane of permanent efficiency and morality. To be sure, there are shorter and quicker methods of making paying workingmen out of a people. Slavery under another name may increase the output of the Transvaal mines, and a caste system coupled with manual training may relieve the south from the domination of labor unions. But has the nation counted the cost of this? Has the negro agreed to the price, and would he be willing to accept Economic efficiency as a means and not an end; this

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SURVEY OF THE WORLD

The Mayor of New York Shot by a Discharged Employee—Why the Indians Gave Contracts to McMurray—Central American Revolution—Progress in Porto Rico—British Affairs—The Clerical Conflict in Spain—France—The Orient.

Tell It to Gaynor . . . . . SYDNEY REID
Doña Frasquita (Poem) . . . . . THOMAS WALSH
The Souls of White Folk . . W. E. BURGHARDT DUBOIS
A Bride's Psalm of Joy (Poem) . MARGUERITE O. BIGELOW
Around Home: An August Idyl . . . . . E. P. POWELL
The Private Life of a Composer . . . CHARLES GOUNOD
The Message of Socialism to Collegians . UPTON SINCLAIR
Her Chinese Husband . . . . . SUI SIN FAR

EDITORIALS

Mayor Gaynor's Escape
The Pistol Habit
Bishops of Trenton and Springfield
The Spider and The Fly
Pinchot and Hetch-Hetchy
God Save California

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President Gilman's Life
Reconstruction in Texas
The American People
Man versus the Man
Hearts Contending

Insurance, Financial, Etc.

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WHO IS
COL. T. M. BLODGETT,
OF ATLANTA, GA.?

A life-long Southern White Republican, who has been steadfast in his friendship to the Colored people; president of the Republican State League of Georgia, and a brother of the present Postmaster of Atlanta. Col. Blodgett was one of the 213, Colored and White Foraker delegates of the National Republican Convention at Chicago a few months ago, who was unseated in order that the same number of "Lilly-white Republicans" mostly white federal office-holders, who had promised to vote for the nomination of Judge Taft, could be seated in the convention. COME TO WOODLIFF HALL MONDAY EVENING and hear the sad story of the mistreatment of the Negro in the South, from the lips of an eloquent white friend, who has lived all his life in that section of the Country.

WHO IS
DR. W. E. DuBOIS,
OF ATLANTA, GA.?

A member of the Faculty of Atlanta University and one of the most distinguished writers and educators of the Colored race in America; and a leader of our race, who ranks with Bishop Alexander Walters of New York City, the most aggressive, most loyal and out-spoken of them all. Prof. DuBois, a life-long Republican, is possibly the most distinguished author of the race. Do not fail to hear him "tell the story" AT WOODLIFF HALL MONDAY EVENING, that lies closest to the heart of every loyal, manly and self-respecting member of the race.

SIGNED,

HARRY C. SMITH,

For more than 25 years editor of
THE GAZETTE.

Member Ohio Legislature 1894, 5, 6, 7 and 1900, 1901.

Mr. Roosevelt succeeded and both powers answered his note favorably. The mission the President undertook to perform was a very delicate mission and the result has made him loom large on the international horizon. Just at this writing, the city in which the peace plenopotentiaries are to meet has not been decided upon, but everybody feels that peace is near at hand. In the peace negotiations Japan will in all likelihood insist on a large indemnity, the abandonment by Russia of all her Manchurian territory, probably the dismantling of Vladivostock, and a limitation to the Russian navy. However, most that can be said along this line outside of mere guess-work is that Japan will demand and Russia must grant the specific objects in support of which Japan appealed to arms.

Commencement Features: Spelman Seminary Spelman Seminary is, without doubt, the most thoroughly equipped school for colored girls in the world. It stands as a monument to the sublime faith of two noble New England women. At its recent Commencement in May, the rich music rendered by the various choruses and clubs was well worthy any institution of renown. Spelman has not behind it the traditions that Wellesley has behind it, but it is doing almost as good work. Eighteen graduates came out from the school this year; seven from the Professional Teachers' Course, five from the College Preparatory, five from the Academy, and one from Nurse Training. From her department for training teachers, Spelman is sending out a splendid class of young women to help uplift the people, and in her nurse training department many of the girls are learning how to earn a competency without depending on either father, mother, brother or husband. But should the case be such that they are to be connected with a family in any capacity, still they have gained knowledge and received training that will prove invaluable to the household. The feature of Spelman's Commencement was the able baccalaureate sermon preached to the graduating classes of Spelman Seminary and Atlanta Baptist College by the Rev. H. P. Whidden, D. D., of Dayton, Ohio. Mr. Whidden preached from Phillippians, 4:8: "Whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are honest, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report . . . . think on these things." Mr. Whidden emphasized most strongly the value of high ideals to a struggling people. He vehemently rebuked the cunning opportunism of the present day, saying that "Life ought to be more than meat. The boy or girl ought not to be taught so much about how to make a living as how to make a life." Mr. Whidden's sermon was filled with hope and lofty inspirati and ought to b bered and treasured

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Atlanta University Few institutions in the country are doing a nobler and more thoroughly efficient work of philanthropy than Atlanta University. This school is one of the oldest of the institutions for the education of colored people in the South, and the management is to be commended for the firm stand they have always taken on the question of the kind of education needed for colored people. Atlanta University has maintained from the very outset that any race to amount to anything in the long run, must of necessity cherish high ideals. In answer to the question of industrial efficiency and the science of mere money-making, Atlanta University has said of the colored student, "Let him first be a man." The school has made a name for itself as the one institution for black boys and girls in the heart of the South which has not been swept from its course by the phantasy of Negro

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Atlanta University Students in Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice"

industrial supremacy. It believes in practical education, but it believes that practical education is that kind of an education that introduces a man to mankind and helps him to know intimately his own soul. President Horace Bumstead brought out this fact very boldly in an eloquent baccalaureate sermon to the graduating classes of this year. He preached from the text: "Keep thy heart with all diligence, for out of it are the issues of life." The most prominent feature of the school is the sociological investigations it is making among the Negro race. Professor W. E. B. DuBois, the most eminent Negro sociologist in the world, is at the head of the department of sociology for the University. For the last ten years, one day during Commencement week has been given to distinguished economistists, sociologists and educators for a conference on some phase of the Negro problem. The Atlanta University has made the following studies in the last ten years: 1896, Mortality; 1897, The Family; 1898, Social Betterment; 1899, Business; 1900, College-bred Negroes; 1901, Common Schools; 1902, The Artisan; 1903, The Church; 1904, Crime; 1905, Methods and Results. For the next ten years it has laid out this program: 1906, Physique; 1907, The Family; 1908, Organization; 1909, Economic Development; 1910, Economic Development; 1911, Education; 1912, Political Power; 1913, The Church; 1914, Crime; 1915, Methods and Results. In the report this year on Methods and Results, a committee consisting of three members: Walter F. Wilcox of Cornell University, L. H. Hershaw of the District of Columbia and Dr. DuBois, the following

summary of the work for the last ten years was given :

The Tenth Atlanta Conference for the study of Negro problems believes that the results of ten years' study of these social questions have justified the meetings and the methods of study employed.

We believe that there has grown in the last ten years a larger scientific spirit in dealing with the Negro problems and a demand for veritable knowledge rather than mere opinion, as a basis for sound judgment and philanthropic effort.

The investigations of the last ten years seem on the whole to indicate :

(a) A progressive differentiation of the Negro race into social and economic classes.

(b) A slow recognition that this fact makes it more and more unjust to characterize the race as if it were a unit.

(c) A large but slowly decreasing Negro mortality.

(d) An encouraging decrease of infant and child mortality.

(e) An increase in the number of good homes.

(f) An increase in the kind and number of efforts for social betterment among Negroes.

(g) An increase in the number of business enterprises and in economic cooperation.

(h) A rapid decrease in illiteracy, especially in cities, and a large percentage of success among college-bred Negroes.

(i) A severe economic crisis among Negro artisans.

(j) An increase in the social and economic activities of the Negro church.

(k) A large increase of crime up until 1895, and a considerable decrease since that date.

We believe that future investigations ought to lay especial stress on the many unsettled questions as to the vitality of the Negro, his economic efficiency, his moral habits and his capacity for government, and on the means of improving all these.

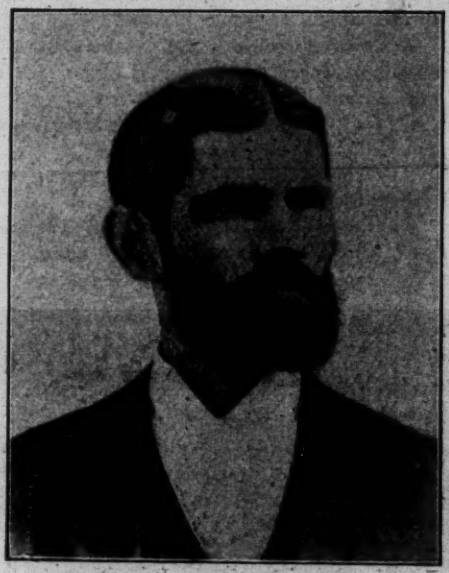
We recommend that these studies be carried on in ten year cycles and include statistical and historical research, and investigation into African conditions.

Finally, we recommend the cooperation of all agencies now engaged in studying the Negro problems, and an attempt to secure an endowment for the work of this Conference.

Atlanta University Students in Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice"

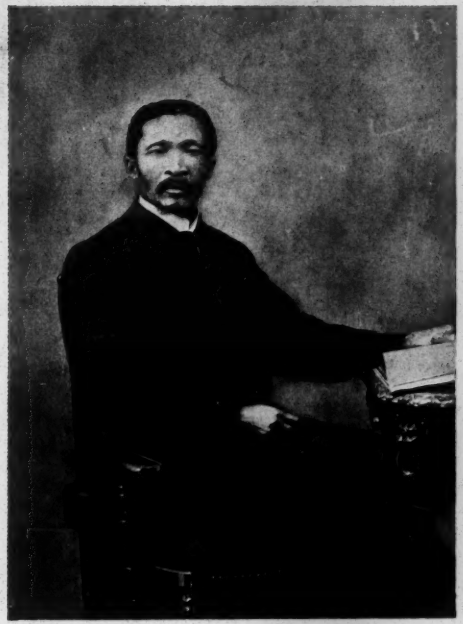
All the meetings of the Conference were very interesting. Among the distinguished women workers present were Miss Frances Kellor, general director of the Inter-municipal Committe on Household Research of New York, Miss Mary W. Ovington, who is engaged in Negro Settlement work in New York City, and Mrs. Butler Wilson of Boston, formerly an instructor of physical culture in the city of Washington. A commendable feature of Commencement week was the Shakespearean play, "The Merchant of Venice," given by the graduating class. The Venetian costumes of the actors were well adapted to the characters, the stage settings, while far from perfect, were as good as could have been expected under the circumstances, and the interpretation of Shakespeare's master drama was particularly good. Few amateur players could have surpassed Mr. Percy Williams in the role of Shylock. Miss Fannie M. Howard in the role of Portia, was at all times natural and well-composed.

Virginia Union University The University at Richmond is comparatively a new school so far as its location in that city is concerned, and yet it is not in matter of achievement and history a new school. The University was established by the union of Wayland College of Washington and Richmond Theological Seminary. Both of these schools did noble work for the colored people when they existed separately, and now the graduates of these schools are considered members of the University Alumni Association. All told, the Virginia Union University is probably the most magnificently equipped school for the higher education of colored men in the country. Given time to shape its ideals and develop a history as a background for inspiration, it will prove to be one of the main bulwarks for the highest development of the powers of observation, reasoning and memory, taste and will-power and all of those things which are of inestimable value in shaping race destiny and making men fit to meet the responsibilities of life. The feature of the commencement of the Virginia Union University was the inauguration of Dr. George Rice Hovey as the new president of the school. It will be recalled by our readers that Dr. Malcolm MacVicar, the former president of the University, died on the 18th of may last year. At that time Dr. Hovey was vice-president of the school, and, as we predicted,



DR. GEORGE RICE HOVEY
The new President of the Virginia Union University

there was an interregnum at the school in order to give Dr. Hovey time to prove himself worthy of the presidency. The period during which Dr. Hovey had to serve as acting president was a rather critical period of his life. He had by one unfortunately worded speech in Boston aroused the suspicions of the colored people as to his real interest in the cause of higher education. However, Dr. Hovey so conducted the affairs of the school that he is now unanimously popular with the students and the friends of the school. Dr. Hovey is a profound student of Psychology and Hebrew.



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The Religious Education Association

A Large Attendance at the Third Annual Convention. Valuable Papers and Addresses. Notable Constructive Action

From the opening words of Job's superb apostrophe to Wisdom, read at the first service Sunday evening in the Old South Church, to the closing words of Pres. Charles Cuthbert Hall's large planned and fervently delivered address on the Cosmopolitanism of Jesus' Religion at the closing session in Tremont Temple, the dominant note of the convention was that of sincerity and reality, rejection of provincial views of truth and life, and a determination to keep married Religion and Education too often divorced hitherto.

TEMPER AND QUALITY

The temper of the meeting was irenic, and the choice of speakers inclusive—Protestant, Roman Catholic and Ethical Culturist. The program was symmetrical, if somewhat elaborate, and natural in its progression of thought. Its opening theme was, How Can We Bring the Individual into Conscious Relation with God? It passed to the theme of The Place of Formal Instruction in Religious and Moral Education, thence to that of Development in the Individual of a Social Conscience, and from that to How Can We Quicken in the Individual a Sense of National and Universal Brotherhood?

It was a meeting singularly devoid of rhetoric for rhetoric's sake. It was one in which the percentage of men attendants was high, men representing all shades of theology, but among whom the conservatively liberal dominated, men of many denominations and sects, hospitable to truth from whatever source. The proportion of time given to discussion of the mechanism of the Association's own life was small; notwithstanding important action was taken. Attendants got what they expected to get to a larger extent than is often the case. Eminent speakers kept engagements and at their own charges. Most speakers kept within the time limit given them, and time larceny, as a rule, was stopped by presiding officers.

More than at previous conventions of the Association public interest and approval was shown, not only by larger and more constant attendance on the mass meetings in Park Street and Tremont Temple and especially in the departmental meetings, but by the courtesies shown by the state speaking through Lieutenant Governor Guild, by the citizens of Greater Boston in the formal welcome of ex-Secretary of the Navy Long and a reception in Faneuil Hall, by the welcome given to delegates by officials and faculties of Harvard University and Wellesley College and by the space given to reporting the convention by the Boston press. The convention felt itself at home in an atmosphere where religion and education have always gone hand in hand and where truth is freely thought and freely spoken.

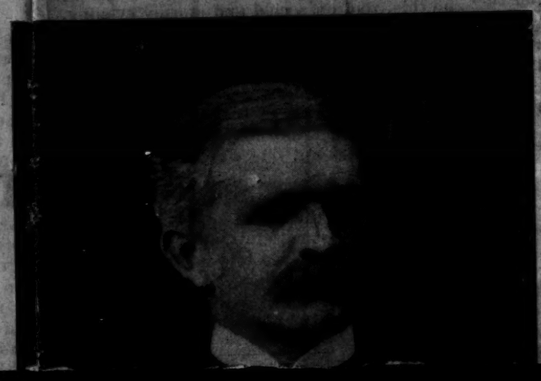
THE GROWTH OF THE DEPARTMENTS

Attendance on the numerous departmental sessions, held Wednesday and Thursday in quarters courteously provided by local ecclesiastical and educational organizations, varied with public interest in the themes. Thus the departments of religious journalism and of church music and architecture in the nature of the case could not expect to have and did not have the attendance which the departments of the Sunday school and elementary education had, nor even as large attendance as the departments of higher institutions of learning and theological seminaries. But the impression gained from many of these department meetings was that there much of the best work of the Association thus far has been done and will be done in the future, the results varying with the enthusiasm and intelligence with which the departmental officers work out their program during the year and the fresh, keen thoroughness of the data brought before the department for discussion. Here, as in the main mass meetings, the danger is of too many formal talks and papers, and too little debate and comparison of views.

ORIGINAL INVESTIGATIONS

The session of this year will be memorable for one or two papers in which the data gathered and the generalizations made can be said to have that scientific foundation and permanent value which as the years go by will, it is hoped, characterize many if not most of the addresses and papers presented. President Perry of Marietta College brought before the department on theological seminaries statistics respecting the falling off in the supply of candidates for the ministry and the reasons therefor, which surpass in range of inquiry and reply any of which we have knowledge; and in the light of his generalizations on data so inclusive, though by no means complete, the discussion of the theme took on a form which it might not have otherwise.

The paper read by President Faunce of Brown University, reviewing the religious and ecclesiastical movements of the past year, was also based on data gathered from a very large number of correspondents throughout the country, men in places of sight and insight, whose testimony was worthy of analysis and then synthesis; and such a synthetic review the Association got from President Faunce, one useful for its officials' and members' guidance in dealing with the problems of the home, church, young people's societies, Sunday schools, colleges and theological seminaries. It was not a paper of impressions so much as one of inferences from facts drawn from a wide range of territory and furnished by competent witnesses, hence the profound impression it made. [illegible] the years as by the Association can, [illegible] formal papers of this kind, to be read at general or departmental sessions, it will greatly increase its usefulness and prestige; and this it plans to do. The Council arranged at this meeting for commissions which, as soon as may be, will prepare a limited bibliography of religious education such as pastors, teachers and those interested might well use; another commission will endeavor to solve the difficult task, and satisfy the clamant need of a book of religious devotions which Protestant, Roman Catholic and Jew would welcome for use in schools where children of various faiths study. The Council also has appointed a commission to devise a system by which the State may better collect religious statistics now very imperfectly and inadequately gathered. Obviously if representative groups of wisely selected men will carry out these commissions in a worthy way, their reports will be among the most valuable features of subsequent conventions, and the interest and generous support of the public both in attendance on the meetings and gifts to the Association will be increased.



BISHOP W. F. MCDOWELL, LL. D.

Newly elected president of the R. E. A.

Bishop McDowell is a native of Ohio; graduated at Ohio Wesleyan and Boston Universities; after important pastorates he became chancellor of the University of Denver; and in 1899 was chosen corresponding secretary of the Board of Education of the Methodist Episcopal Church; and at the last General Conference was elected a bishop. He is a forceful yet winsome personality

PERSONALITIES WHO COUNTED

In all such conventions interest centers in men as well as on topics. Some men confirm reputations already made, some lose prestige, some hitherto absolutely or relatively unknown spring into prominence. Though not present, the personality of President Harper of Chicago University was part of the convention's life; his extremity of physical peril and impending serious operation under the knife called forth formal and informal tributes to his worth and to his pre-eminent service for the Association. Pres. Cuthbert Hall presided with admirable courtesy and firmness, and by prayer and formal addresses created an atmosphere of spirituality and enlarged the horizon of all, especially of those who believe in our nation and its mission as an exponent of Christianity in Asia.

The presence of men like Presidents G. Stanley Hall of Clark University and H. C. King of Oberlin College, and Professors George A. Coe, E. D. Starbuck and H. H. Horne, whose books, dealing with education in its relation to ethics and religion, have made them conspicuously helpful and eminent, doubtless attracted many attendants to the convention and certainly enriched its deliberations.

Prof. J. M. Coulter of the University of Chicago has not been well known in the East hitherto, but since his address on Science as a Teacher of Morality, and his exposition of how, using the scientific method of induction, he has come himself and has led others to see in Jesus Christ the norm of truth and life in the religious and ethical spheres, he can count on close attention to whatever he may write or say. He still is a bit foggy in his understanding of the legitimate place of theology in the circle of the sciences, though not as much so as President Pritchett of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, but he has a vigor of thought, lucidity of speech, sureness of aim and method and reality of reli-

gious feeling which make him conspicuous and notable among American biologists, and if he wants to he can do much the same work in this country that Sir Oliver Lodge is doing in England.

The new general secretary of the Association, Rev. Clifton Barnes, ex-president of Illinois College, can speak well, has vigor and enterprise, and is in a position to say "Come" as well as say "Go," which is considerable of an asset in an official when dealing with fiscal problems. He will live in Chicago, where it is planned to establish headquarters that may serve as a distributing information bureau on all points suggested by the ideal and literature of the Association; from whence the Official Bulletin may be sent forth each month the coming year.

Inasmuch as President McDowell, bishop

PRES. CHARLES CUTHBERT HALL, D. D.
Retiring President of the R. E. A.

of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who will be president of the Association during 1905-1906, resides in Chicago, and inasmuch as it is planned to raise and spend $20,000 the coming year in various propaganda ways, it is well that the chief executive officers should be near each other. Yale Divinity School and Union Theological Seminary representing formal education and the East, having had the first two presidents, the office now passes to a working official of one of the largest of the denominations, whose range of influence throughout the country is great if for no other reason because of his itinerary, and whose profound interest in the Association is due to his earlier experience as chancellor of a Western university and as secretary of the educational work of the Methodist Episcopal Church. President-elect McDowell is also profoundly religious, as was proved by his admirable address on The Direct Influence of God Upon One's Life.

NOTABLE UTTERANCES

If one were asked to name the most notable utterances, or the most striking things said or done, one might easily go astray with such a superfluity of good things to choose from, and comparisons may easily be invidious. Prof. George A. Coe's frank dealing with the limitations of the Y. M. C. A. on its educational side and the imperative need that it adjust its Biblical instruction to the confirmed facts of the Higher Criticism, Sec. George H. Martin's concrete proof from essays of Boston school children that the schools are not Godless or irreverent, President Pritchett's admission that materialism is dominant in the minds of too many students of today, that something deeper than ethics, namely religion, is the only remedy for the present need, was significant as coming from the head of a technical school. From the standpoint of English prose style and compressed thought in few words, words which masked intense feeling, nothing approached the brief homily of Prof. William E. Du Bois of Atlanta University, a representative cultured Negro radical.

Rev. Samuel M. Crothers's assertion that lying and stealing are the most flagrant American sins and his unreserved affirmation that he believes in the Holy Catholic Church and sees the folly of supposing that the Church of today or tomorrow can cut loose from the Church of the past was significant, coming from a Unitarian, albeit a conservative one, and was a needed corrective of some prior talk depreciatory of theology and creeds.

In this connection mention should be made of Mrs. Julia Ward Howe's remark apropos of the same speech by President Pritchett, in which he hinted at the supersession of the Church by some broader and more religious organization. She, on the other hand, said that she expected the Church to live; that if men deserted it women would keep it alive, in order to have an altar on which to lay their gifts and before which they could utter their prayers and to which they could bring their firstborn and consecrate them. Then followed her recital of the Battle Hymn of the Republic, the large audience standing and strong men bowing low before the venerable saint as, with thrilling tones and deeply moved, she told of God marching on. To some it was one of the supreme and holiest moments of a lifetime.

The address of Prof. Thomas J. Shahan of the Catholic University, Washington, marking out the bounds of co-operation now possible between Roman Catholics and Protestants in religious education, was notable for his constant use of the word "immediate" as qualifying the ideal of union, the inference being that, in his own mind and that of the liberal party which he represents, that ultimate co-operation and union is not impossible some day. While Professor Shahan said frankly that at present there could not be even that solution of the problem which the State has worked out in Germany, Austria and Ireland, he went on to say that the Roman Church would be found moderate and conciliatory in adjustment of the problem and that meanwhile Roman Catholic and Protestant may rejoice that neither written constitutions nor national habits make it possible for a *doctrinaire* bureaucracy to interfere with the natural and rightful liberty of the parent citizen to educate his children as he sees fit.

Prof. M. W. Jacobus of Hartford Theological Seminary, in giving reasons why he believes it would be well to have more uniformity in curricula established in our theological seminaries, made statements concerning the irrationality and antiqueness of the curricula of certain seminaries, which only confirmed the intimations in President Faunce's annual survey of the religious condition of the country, respecting the slowness of theological schools compared with other educational institutions in accepting the teachings of pedagogy, psychology and the newer light. President Faunce's paper also was notable for the report it brought of a period of divided counsel among leaders of young people's societies as the latter are being adjusted to the ideal of service as well as of profession; of a strong reaction among educators against the kindergarten method in the lower schools and the elective system in the colleges and universities, the finished product of which is a willess, easy-going, line-of-least-resistance graduate, lacking in concentration and a certain granitic quality which students of an older but less favored generation had.

President Tucker of Dartmouth, as usual, dealt candidly with facts of current civic life; and in discussing the problem of how to increase reverence for citizenship said plainly that the most need of the process existed in ranks of men with greatest intelligence, and that never until bribers as well as bribed were boycotted, indicted and punished could there be reform. President Cuthbert Hall in his closing address on the Mission of Christianity to the World described it as one, which so far as national and racial barriers and prejudices now exist must give way to the cosmopolitanism of Jesus; he argued that Western nations must quit expansion for territory and for power's sake; and that the Occident must cease to expect that Oriental Christianity in its creed and ritual will be precisely like Occidental creeds and forms.

Sunday Schools

The contrast between the public meetings of this department and the ordinary Sunday school convention appears in the program when thoughtfully examined, but could not escape the notice of those in attendance on them. The results of the year's progress and work were presented in orderly array, with only such elaboration and illustration as were furnished by those who took part in the discussion. But each one who took part in the

REV. CLIFFORD W. BARNES
Secretary of the R. E. A.

work is an expert, and knows the relation of his part to the whole.

Rev. Pascal Harrower, rector of the Church of the Ascension, West New Brighton, N. Y., gave the annual survey of Sunday school progress, indicating the advance in literature, methods, organization, training of teachers, in bringing pupils to Christian decision, etc. An extensive exhibit of Sunday school appliances was open during the convention in Gilbert Hall, which was constantly filled with visitors. It had been arranged by Rev. Drs. R. M. Hodge, M. S. Littlefield, and W. W. Smith of New York, and consisted of Sunday school curricula, literature, pictures, maps, apparatus and specimens of work by pupils. Demonstrations of manual work were made by members of the committee in charge, and even the dullest superintendent or teacher could hardly have gone away from those rooms without new ideas of teaching which he could put into practice.

The department has conducted researches in various lines during the year through committees, whose reports furnished the subject matter discussed in the two meetings on Wednesday and Thursday afternoons. Prof. Waldo S. Pratt, Mus. D., Hartford Theological Seminary, presented the report of the committee on the Cultivation of Worship in the Sunday School. It included a survey of conditions, laying emphasis on the general place and dignity of worship in the Sunday school, with practical suggestions as to details. The subject was discussed by Rev. G. F. Nason, New Rochelle, N. Y., and Miss Lucy Wheelock, principal of the Training School for Kindergarten Teachers, Boston.

Mr. Patterson DuBois and Dr. F. N. Peloubet presented papers outlining and illustrating Principles Underlying the Sunday School Curriculum. Rev. C. A. Brand, managing editor of Pilgrim Press publications, summarized in an able paper the growth of popular Bible study in communities. The extent to which this study is carried on outside of Sunday schools and without regard to church membership is surprising to those who have not marked the recent advance of this movement. There are hundreds of parlor and din-

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Nor is this solely the result of the nation's generosity to the freedmen. In the first place, the nation did all it could to keep negroes ignorant in the earlier years, and, in the second place, the public-school system of the South is the child of those very negro governments which it is the fashion now to damn. The tale is not too old to tell:

Alabama, in 1832, fined any one teaching negroes to "spell, read, or write," $250 to $500.

Georgia, in 1770, fined such persons £20, and in 1829 declared:

If any slave, negro, or free person of color, or any white person, shall teach any other slave, negro, or free person of color, to read or write either written or printed characters, the same free person of color or slave shall be punished by fine and whipping, or fine or whipping, at the discretion of the court; and if a white person so offend, he, she, or they shall be punished with a fine not exceeding $500 and imprisonment in the common jail, at the discretion of the court.

Louisiana, in 1830, provided imprisonment from one to twelve months for such malefactors.

Missouri, in 1847, passed an act saying that "No person shall keep or teach any school for the instruction of negroes or mulattoes in reading or writing in this State."

North Carolina prohibited negro schools in 1835, and South Carolina did the same by her acts of 1740, 1800, and 1833.

Virginia prohibited all teaching of negroes in 1831.

The Northern States, too, either impeded or gave no encouragement to the teaching of negroes in the early half of the nineteenth century.

Thus untrained, and suddenly, violently, thrust into freedom and responsibility, what did these black men do? Many things, without doubt, extravagant and wrong. But some things they did do well, as Albion W. Tourgee has so clearly shown:

They instituted a public-school system in a region where public schools had been unknown. They opened the ballot-box and jury-box to thousands of white men who had been debarred from them by a lack of earthly possessions. They introduced home rule into the South. They abolished the whipping-post, the branding-iron, the stocks, and other barbarous forms of punishment which had up to that time prevailed. They reduced capital felonies from about twenty to two or three. In an age of extravagance, they were extravagant in the sums appropriated for public works. In all that time no man's rights of person were invaded under the forms of law.

Thomas E. Miller, a negro member of the late Constitutional Convention of South Carolina, said:

The gentleman from Edgefield (Mr. Tillman) speaks of the piling up of the State debt, of jobbery and peculation during the period between 1869 and 1873 in South Carolina; but he has not found voice eloquent enough, nor pen exact enough, to mention those imperishable gifts bestowed upon South Carolina between 1873 and 1876 by negro legislators—the laws relative to finance, the building of penal and charitable institutions, and, greatest of all, the establishment of the public-school system. Starting as infants in legislation in 1869, many wise measures were not thought of, many injudicious acts were passed. But in the administration of affairs for the next four years, having learned by experience the result of bad acts, we immediately passed reformatory laws touching every department of State, county, municipal, and town governments. These enactments are to-day upon the statute-books of South Carolina. They stand as living witnesses of the negro's fitness to vote and legislate upon the rights of mankind.

Altho recent researches have shown in the South some germs of a public-school system before the war, there can be no reasonable doubt but what common school instruction in the South, in the modern sense of the term, was founded by the Freedmen's Bureau and missionary societies, and that the State public-school systems were formed mainly by negro reconstruction governments.

But a public-school system without teachers is a body without a head. Whence were the teachers coming for the negro schools? Not from the white North, for, try as they might, they could send but a few; not from the white South. Negroes themselves must teach themselves. "Could they?" asked the nation. The negro answered

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with thirty thousand black teachers in charge of two million school children a single generation after emancipation. Not only is this true, but the negro contributed largely to the support of their own schools. Their schools in the South cost about five millions in 1899; of this they contributed in direct and indirect taxes nearly four millions, if we may trust the estimates of the Sixth Atlanta Conference.

The cost of white and negro schools in the Southern States may be summarized as follows:

Total whites, 5–20 years of age	7,065,115
Total negroes, 5–20 years of age	3,263,016
Percentage of whites, 5–20 years of age	68.40
Percentage of negroes, 5–20 years of age	31.60
Cost of white schools	$31,755,320 (87.20%)
Cost of negro schools	4,675,504 (12.80%)
If the negro schools were equal to white schools, they would cost	$14,670,586
Net deficiency of negro schools	9,995,085
Total actual cost of white and negro schools, 1899	36,430,825
Total cost of schools if negro schools equaled white schools	46,425,906
If white and negro schools were equal to Massachusetts schools, they would cost, approximately	150,000,000
Net annual deficiency which the United States government might contribute to in part, approximately	100,000,000

For higher training the negroes have something less than two hundred and fifty high and normal schools, and about ten small colleges, doing effective work. Nor is this more than is needed. The United States Commissioner of Education says:

> While the number in colored high schools and colleges had increased somewhat faster than the population, it had not kept pace with the general average of the whole country, for it had fallen from 30 per cent. to 25 per cent. of the average quota. Of all colored pupils one (1) in one hundred was engaged in secondary and higher work, and that ratio has continued substantially for the past twelve years. If the ratio of colored population in secondary and higher education is to be equal to the average for the whole country, it must be increased to five times its present average.

If this be true of the secondary and higher education, it is safe to say that the negro has not one-tenth his quota in college studies. How baseless, therefore, is the charge of too much higher training! We need negro teachers for the negro common schools, and we need first-class normal schools and colleges to train them. This is the work of higher negro education, and it must be done.

Beside these facilities, we have an increasing number of manual training and trade schools; about one hundred institutions give some such training, out of which five or six are thoroughly equipped, and have sent out over a thousand trained artisans.

What has been the result of all this education? It has increased the intelligence and efficiency of negro workmen, it has led to the buying of twelve million acres of land and at least $300,000,000 worth of property, and it has doveloped a class of aspiring young black men and women who are striving for the full enjoyment of American citizenship, and have become the group leaders and ideal makers of their people. On the other hand, education has not settled the negro problems; it has merely changed them. It has, however, more and more focused national thought upon the real kernel of these problems—*viz.*, Shall black men be treated as men? So long as it could be answered, They are not men and never will be, they can not be educated; they will not work voluntarily and save—so long as this could be said, the real question was clouded. But to-day American negroes are as intelligent as most European peasants, a large and growing class is as intelligent and moral as the average of the nation, and a select few compare with the very best of the white race. The crucial negro problem is the treatment and rights of these emerging classes. Will education settle these newer negro problems? No; it will aggravate them. What, then, shall we do? Give up the training of black men, or cheapen it, or train them simply as "hands"? No; let us be honest and straightforward, and realize that if making men better, wiser, and more ambitious brings "problems," then let the problems come, and let good men try to solve them righteously rather than to avoid them.

1892

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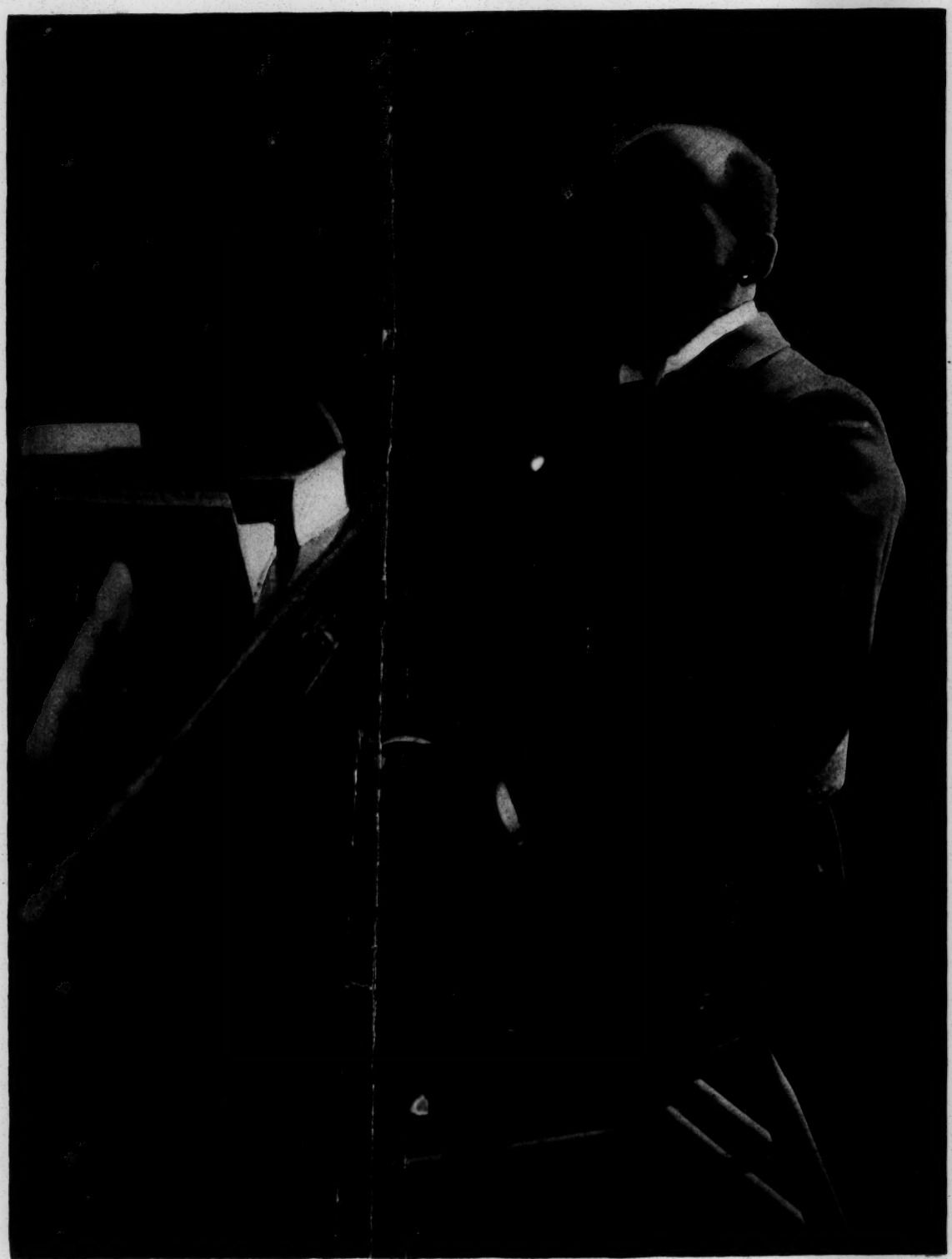
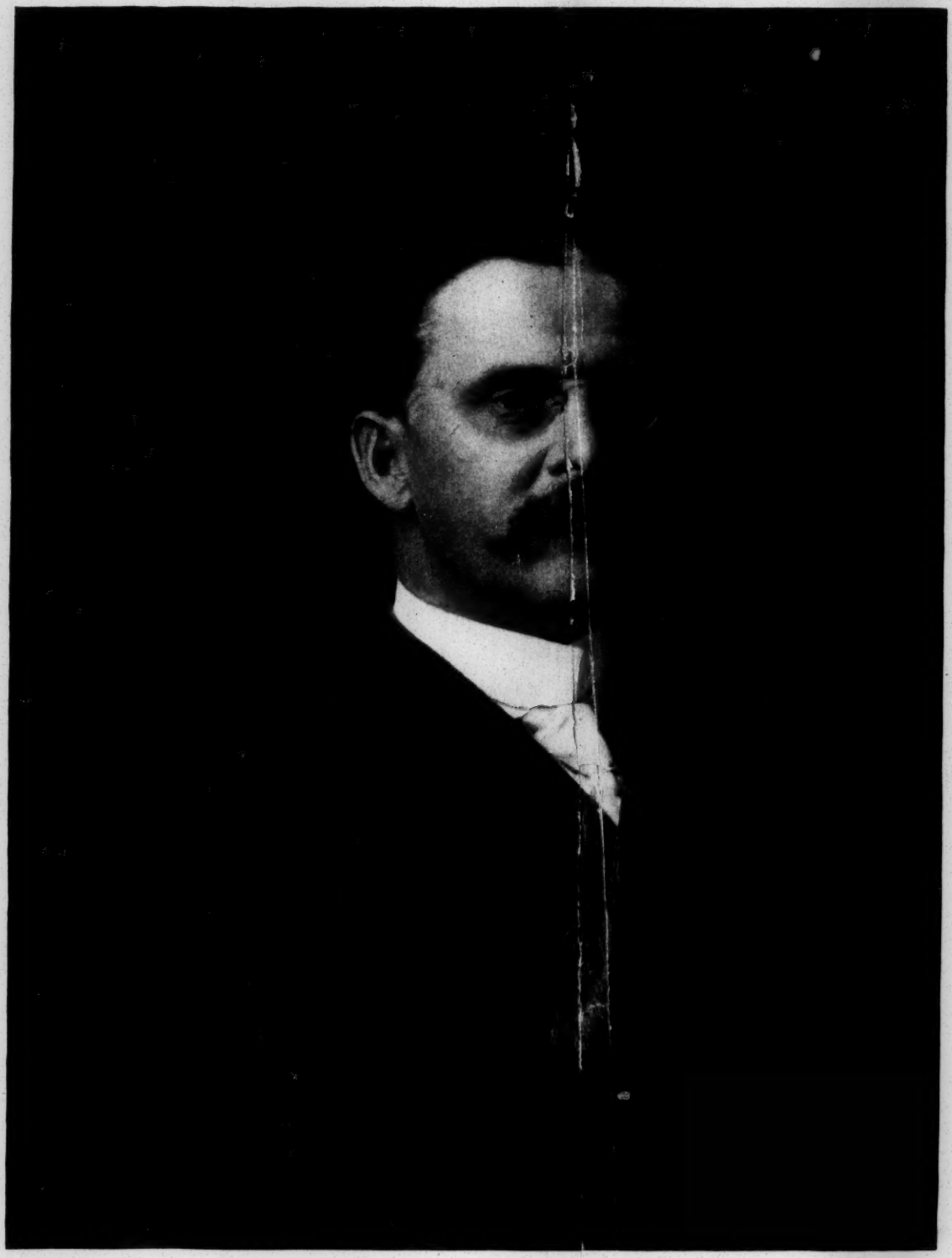
Booker T. Washington, speech at the Seventh Atlanta Conference.



W. E. BURGHARDT DUBOIS

Professor of Economics and History at Atlanta University



BENJAMIN IDE WHEELER

President of the University of California

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Der Friedenstifter.

Politischer Viehmarkt.

Pferde, namentlich Heupferde, stark begehrt. Auftrieb nur gering; Zufuhr aus Arbeiterkreisen fehlt ganz, nur aus Innungskreisen wurde schöne, tadellose Waare geliefert.

Rindvieh, besonders „väterliche Ochsen“ aus Großgrundbesitzerkreisen stark angeboten, von den Wählern aber wenig begehrt. Preise gedrückt.

Kälber, starke Nachfrage, wenig Angebot. Nur einige Mondkälber aus Kriegervereinen am Platze.

Schafe, namentlich solche, die sich scheeren lassen, lebhaftest begehrt. Zufuhr schwach. Preise steigend.

Hammel und Schöpse viel gefragt. Vom Zentrum und Freisinn gingen große Aufträge ein, die aber nur zum kleinsten Theil gedeckt werden konnten.

Schweine, z. Z. wenig vorhanden, doch hofft man, am Wahltag aus den Distrikten, wo die Wähler mit Freibier und Schnaps gewonnen werden, auf lebhafte Zufuhr.

Böcke, von der Regierung geschossen, zahlreich vorhanden. Nachfrage schwach. Geschäft flau.

Esel, möglichst langohrig und gut bei Stimme, nur von den Antisemiten aufgetrieben. Käufer konnten ihren Bedarf nur ungenügend decken.

Kameele, aus Kolonialschwärmerkreisen einige aufgetrieben. Wenig beachtet.

Karnickel, namentlich solche, die zuerst angefangen haben, augenblicklich wenig gefragt, doch hofft man bei der Stichwahl auf ein lebhafteres Geschäft.

Angsthasen, lebhafteste Nachfrage, aber nur noch einige wenige Exemplare von anno 87 vorhanden.

Fische, besonders faule, finden lebhaften Umsatz.

Enten aller Art, massenhaftester Konsum

Hühnchen zum Rupfen, von den Wählern vielfach angeboten, von den Abgeordneten aber total vernachlässigt.

Stimmvieh jeder Gattung, von allen Ordnungsparteien stark gefragt. Angebot schwach. Preise schwindelhaft hoch.

Im Großen und Ganzen zeigt der Markt ein Bild erfreulichen Aufschwungs, das für den Wahltag zu den schönsten Hoffnungen berechtigt.

Unsern Gegnern.

Und ob selbst Fürsten agitiren —
Uns läßt es kalt und still,
Das Volk läßt sich nicht irre führen,
Das Volk weiß, was es will.

Es denkt: „Auf all die schönen Worte
Ich lustig pfeif.“
Ihr lockt es nicht von seinem Orte —
Das Volk ist reif.

Aphorismen.

Sagt man den Mächtigen die Wahrheit, so fühlen sie sich beleidigt, lügt man sie an, so fühlen sie sich geschmeichelt — und dabei wollen sie auch noch etwas Besseres sein als andere Menschen!

Majestätsbeleidigung — sonderbarer Begriff! Die Majestät will über die Menschheit erhaben sein, und doch kann man sie schon mit einem Blick, mit einer Geberde verletzen.

Die Geschmacklosigkeit hat viele Gipfel.

Wenn es die Aufgabe der Menschheit ist, die große Mehrzahl der Menschen auf Kosten einer kleinen Minderheit dem größtmöglichen Unglück zu überliefern, so hat die heutige Gesellschaft diese Aufgabe glänzend gelöst.

In Afrika ist schon wieder über die Schwarzen gesiegt worden. Die Reichsregierung will die Sieger nach Deutschland zurückberufen, um dieselben am 15. Juni auch über unsere widerspenstigen „Schwarzen“ siegen zu lassen.

Die Verschiebung der spanischen Munizipalwahlen erweist sich als eine erbärmliche „Schiebung“ der derzeitigen Machthaber, indeß auch hier wird es heißen: Ihr meint zu schieben und ihr werdet geschoben, nämlich abgeschoben.

Das Fingerhakeln.

Wie's kommen kann!

Der Trunkenbold.

Ja, lächelt nur und rümpft die Nasen,
Nennt Säufer mich und Trunkenbold,
Erzählt's bei Vettern und bei Basen,
Daß ich vom Stuhle sei gerollt;
Erzählt es lachend meinetwegen
Daß in der Gosse ich gelegen,
Ich bin ein ruinirter Mann —
Schnaps her, daß ich's vergessen kann!

Was hilft's mir, daß es mir gelungen
Durch meiner Hände Eisenkraft,
Nachdem ich Jahr und Tag gerungen,
Daß Haus und Hof ich mir geschafft?
O, könnt ich es doch ganz vergessen,
Daß Weib und Kinder ich besessen,
O Kinderlachen, Weibeskuß —
Schnaps her, weil ichs vergessen muß!

Zehn Jahre Zuchthaus — neun gesessen —
Neun Jahre öder Kerkersnacht,
Mir ward die Strafe zugemessen,
Ein and'rer hat die That vollbracht.
Herrgott, warum hast du geduldet,
Daß ich gebüßt und nichts verschuldet,
Daß ich ein kraftgebroch'ner Mann —
Schnaps her, daß ich's vergessen kann!

Man ließ mich gehn aus meiner Zelle,
Entschädigung — nicht einen Deut!
Ich trat an meines Hauses Schwelle —
Dort wohnt ein and'rer langezeit . . .
Mein Heim zerstört, mein Weib gestorben,
Mein Sohn verkommen und verdorben,
Die Tochter, davon schweig ich still —
Schnaps her, weil ich's vergessen will!

H. Loens.

In Dresden haben die Ordnungsparteien einen ganz unerwarteten Erfolg erzielt. Um die Sozialdemokratie zu bekämpfen, wurden von den „Dr. Nachr." kurz vor der Wahl die Zukunftsstaatsdebatten wieder ausgegraben und die Reden Richter's und Bachem's abgedruckt. Dadurch wurden zwar die Sozialdemokraten nicht todtgeschlagen, wohl aber haben sie sich todtgelacht, so daß also Dresden und Umgegend von Sozialdemokraten jetzt völlig entblößt ist.

Xenien

von G. Herwegh

vom Jahre 1844.

Die Kommunisten.

Spottet des Völkleins nicht! es hat ja den römischen Adler
Eine geringere Zahl solcher Apostel gestürzt.

Kapitalist.

Zu besserem Schutze für's Kapital
Muß man vermehren der Truppen Zahl.

Sozialist.

Die rothe Armee wächst um so mehr,
Je mehr man vermehrt das stehende Heer.

Im preußischen Abgeordnetenhaus wurde die Interpellation über den Stand der Cholera abgesetzt, weil der Herr Kultusminister in Karls-

Vom Wahlkampf.

Von unserem Spezialberichterstatter Dr. Windmeier.

Kaum von München abgedampft, fühlte ich in Ermangelung von „Stoff" meine Kehle trocken werden, ich machte deshalb in Kelheim Station, um zunächst das dortige Bier zu prüfen. Der Wirth wollte mir Brief und Siegel geben, daß das Bier vortrefflich sei, da ich aber selber prüfte, verlangte ich nur Dr. Sigl. Nach vielen Bemühungen wurde der Herr herbeigebracht und ich trat ihm sofort entgegen, um ihm wegen seines Programms auf den Zahn zu fühlen. Siegl stellte als ersten Punkt den Satz auf, daß im Interesse einer bayerisch-nationalen Entwicklung das bayerische Bier künftighin nur noch von den Bayern selbst getrunken werden dürfte, damit die Tugenden der bayerischen Nation nicht durch das Bier auf die Schnapspreußen übertragen würden. Bayern müsse das blau-weiße Zentrum der Welt werden, deßhalb bekämpfe er das Zentrum der Schwarzen bis auf's große Messer.

Auf den Flügeln des Zentrums — pardon: des Dampfes — eilte ich hierauf an den Rhein, um den Mußpreußen und Zentrumsdemokraten Dr. Lieber zu interviewen. Ich traf ihn in Wiesbaden, wie er gerade aus dem Wasser kam, in welchem er seinen Gegnern den Kopf gewaschen hatte. Er hatte noch ganz schwarze Hände, denn die Gegner, die er soeben bearbeitet hatte, waren Zentrumsleute gewesen, die in der Farbe nicht echt waren und deßhalb abfärbten. Auf meine Frage, was das Zentrum im neuen Reichstage zu thun gedenke, antwortete er, daß es sich wieder auf seine alten Plätze setzen werde, fügte aber mit feinem diplomatischen Lächeln hinzu: „soweit der Platz reicht". Ich war überzeugt, einen der größten Staatsmänner des Jahrhunderts gesprochen zu haben, der „thurm"hoch über Caprivi emporragt, und verließ hochbefriedigt den gefeierten Parteiführer.

In Württemberg traf ich Herrn Payer. Ich stellte mich ihm sogleich als bayerischen Landsmann vor, der Mann meinte aber, er sei aus härterem Stoffe, denn er schreibe sich mit dem P. Einer Debatte über seine Grundsätze schien er ausweichen zu wollen, denn er gab ziemlich unbestimmte Antworten und hatte jedenfalls von seinem neuen Kompagnon Richter noch keine genügenden Instruktionen, doch konnte ich soviel erfahren, daß der Aepfelmost in Württemberg ziemlich gut gerathen sei und daß man deßhalb den Gefahren der Schnapsvertheuerung mit schwäbischem Gleichmuthe entgegensehe. Das läßt tief blicken — in den Mostkrug.

Einer Empfehlung Payers folgend, ging ich nach Hagen, um dort Eugen Richter zu treffen. Der Gewaltige war in übler Laune, denn in Hagen war es mittlerweile recht unbehaglich geworden und der Wahlkreis schien ihn als Wahlgreis behandeln zu wollen, der ein ruhiges Alter verdient. Die in Aussicht stehende Stichwahl hatte ihm einen Stich in's Herz gegeben, so daß er mir mit blutenden Herzen von der Spaltung in der freisinnigen Partei erzählte, die viel unangenehmer sei, als das Haarspalten. Er vertrat den Grundsatz, daß der Staat Alles gehen lassen müsse, nur die Sozialdemokraten nicht, weil die ihm sonst zu Leibe gehen würden. Gegen die Militärvorlage erklärte er sich deshalb, weil die Regiernng unterlassen hatte, hierüber eine Submission auszuschreiben und die Sache an den Mindestfordenden zu vergeben.

Von Richter ging ich zu Bennigsen. Der arme Mann schien furchtbar gealtert; er war ganz kahlköpfig, denn er hatte sich aus Aerger darüber, daß ihn Herr Huene mit dem Vermittelungsvorschlage um einige Nasenlängen geschlagen hatte, die sämmtlichen Haare ausgerauft. Die Nasenlängen, resp. lange Nase, war noch zu sehen, auch soll Bennigsen in der Politik ein Haar gefunden haben. Einige Anfragen über Politik beantwortete der würdige Herr mit Gegenfragen nach dem Wetter, woraus ich ersah, daß die nationalliberale Partei noch immer die alte politische Wetterfahne sei und sich nach dem „Berliner Wind" richte Die liberalen Grundsätze der Partei befinden sich jetzt im Märkischen Alterthumsmuseum.

Da ich einmal in Hannover war, besuchte ich auch einen Führer der Welfen. Ich hörte die Welfen schon von ferne heulen, denn sie hatten soeben von dem „deutschen Bundesfürsten" Herzog von Cumberland eine gewaltige Ohrfeige erhalten, trotzdem aber benahmen sie sich nicht als Feiglinge, sondern beschlossen, Hannover für sich selbst zu retten und die Cumber-Landagitation künftig einzustellen.

(Schluß folgt.)

„Was die Schwalbe sang."

In der freien Reichsstadt Bremen lebte ein

Kennst Du das Land?

Mandarinen mit wackelnden Köpfen.

In Chicago ist ein Riesenkäse im Gewicht von 22.000 Pfund ausgestellt. Die Maoen dieses Käses sollen so

Briefe aus Sachsen.

Mei liewer Postilljohn!

Nu sag' m'r nur emal, was soll denn das eegendlich heeß'n, daß de dir jetzt gans heemlich und meichelmärderischer Weise enn Leibz'gr Korreschbondend'n ahngeschafft hast? Ist das die Dreie, die de dein'n ald'n gedrei'n Biedermeier schon so viele Jahre schuldig bist? Läbbert Dir denn 's Maul gar so sehr nach'n Leibz'g'r Allerlee, daß de dadriewer Dein'n Biedermeier vergess'n duhst? Da härd doch de Gemiedlichkeit off! Unn so was soll Een'n nich fuchs'n? Du scheinst weeßknebbch'n noch gar nich zu wiss'n, was das f'r enne Ehr is, daß e Bärg'r d'r keeniglich'n Haubd- unn Resedensschtadt Dräsd'n f'r Dich schreibt, weil de jetzt mit'n Leibz'g'rn ahnbändelst! Denkst wohl, weil de Leibz'g'r jetzt e baar Einwohner mehr ham wie mir, die sein was Besserschs? Da biste schief gewickelt. Wenn m'r Dräsdn'r nur wollt'n, m'r kennt'n noch viel mehr Einwohner hamm, awer m'r woll'n ähm nich — so schteht de Geschichde. Was haste denn nu eegendlich von d'n Leibz'g'rn? Denkst wohl, du hast nu enne iewerseeische Verbindung ahngeknibbt, weil de Leibz'g'r sich enne Seeschtadt nenn'n? Die ham ja noch nich emal 'n Karolasee! Unn wenn m'r uns den ooch selwer gegrahm hamm, greeßer wie d'r Leibz'g'r Schwahn'n iss'r allemal. Außerdem ham m'r ooch noch enne Seevorschtadt unn enne Seeschtraße unn enn groß'n Haf'n, lauder Sach'n, die de Leibz'g'r nich ham. Awer m'r Dräsd'ner sein ähm bescheid'n unn mach'n nich enn solch'n Summs wie andre Leide. Wenn sich de Leibz'g'r edwa off ihre Messe was einbild'n, da kenn se mit uns Dräsdnern doch noch lange nicht nah'n, denn mir hamm dr'vor uns're Vogelwiese, die viel beriehmt'r is. Wenn's off d'r Messe poln'sche Jud'n unn ungersche Mausefall'nhändler gibbd, so fehlt bei uns de Indernazjonaldäd noch nich, denn off der Vogelwiese gibbd's Münchner Schweinswärschteln, Magdeburger Sauerkraud unn andre Delekadess'n, die weit her sinn, unn de wärscht doch nich beschtreit'n, daß e Münchner Schweinswärschtl was Bessersch is, als wie e poln'scher Jude. Also, iewerleg D'r de Sache noch eemal gans genau eh de off de Leibz'g'r „Gäsegeilchen" anbeißt, denn die Ludersch hamm's hinder d'n Ohr'n, wie de Zieg'n d'n Schbeck. Bedenk, was de d'r Weld f'r e schlecht's Beischbiel gibbst! Inn enner Zeid wie jetzt, wo Dreie unn Gloom wackeln, wie e fester Zendrumsdurm, muß m'r konservadief sein unn nischt Neies ahnfang'n, denn sonst isses Gottschtrambach kee Wunder, wenn de Sozjahleemokraden gewinn'n unn mir Badriod'n rutsch'n hinden nunder, womidd ich verbleiwe

Dei gedreier Biedermeier.

Gruß des „Süddeutschen Postillon" zum Schriftstellercongreß.

„Das sind die Hungerkandidaten",
„Verbummelte Gymnasiasten",
Sind brave, deutsche Literaten,
Wie sie von je den Stiefel küßten,
Den Stiefel der sie getreten.

Was redet ihr von Euern Rechten,
Und toastirt bei den Banketten,
Nachdem ihr Euch selbst erniedrigt zu Knechten,
Laßt ihr noch funkeln Eure Ketten,
Statt sie zu bergen wie eine Schande.

Es heischte einst ein großer Meister
Den Männerstolz vor Königsthronen!
Was kümmern Euch denn solche Geister!
Lakaien brauchen Protektionen,
Lakaien tragen Hoflivreen.

Von der Wahlsach.

Dösmal hat's g'schnackelt bei die Wahlen,
Dös war dir wohl a saubers G'frett,[1]
Grad g'arbeit' hab'n s' als gang's ums Zahlen,
Und ebbes Anders hörst gar net!

Da war der Hans von Tölz heraußten;
Beim Obermaier is er Knecht.
Den hab ich g'fragt: „Wie steht's denn draußten?"
„„O jesses,"" sagt er, „„da steht's schlecht!""

„Ja, habts denn koane Liberale?"
Sog i — „na' is wohl ebbes Hart's."
„„Ja, liberall — dös san ma[2] alle,""
Sagt er, „„bloß wählen thun ma schwarz.""

[1] Anstrengung, Hatze.
[2] Sind wir.

Die Mehrer'n

„Hans," sag i, „Jeder hat dös Sei',
Aber dös geht mir gar nit ei',
Daß Du jetzt mit die Schwarzen gehst,
Daß Du die Sach no' nit verstehst,
So stell Dir nur die Leutl z'samm,
Wo d'Schwarzen ihr Regentschaft ham!
Wo niemand lesen kann und schreiben,
Da hab'n s' am besten ihner Treiben,
So thua Di' nur a weni kümmern,
Bei Enk san do' die mehrern Dümmern."
Mir scheint, daß dös 'n Hansei g'fallt.
„„Ja, ja, dös glaub i selber bald,""
Sagt er, „„die Dümmern san mir[1] scho',
Aber die Mehrern san mir do'.""

[1] Sind wir.

Karl Stieler, aus „Weil's mi freut."

Die kaiserlichen Prinzen sollen als Spielzeug ein richtiges Fort erhalten, ihre Erziehung, die dadurch wieder einen Schritt weiter kommt, macht also die erfreulichsten Fortschritte.

Die Stadt Leipzig hat die alte Pleißenburg angekauft, um auf ihrem Terrain große Geschäftshäuser zu errichten. Da der Preis ein sehr hoher ist, soll der künftige Gebäudekomplex die Pleiteburg genannt werden.

Feile Gerechtigkeit.

Sind des Richters Ohren zu,
Mache Du die Hand nur auf:
Recht gleicht jedem andern Ding

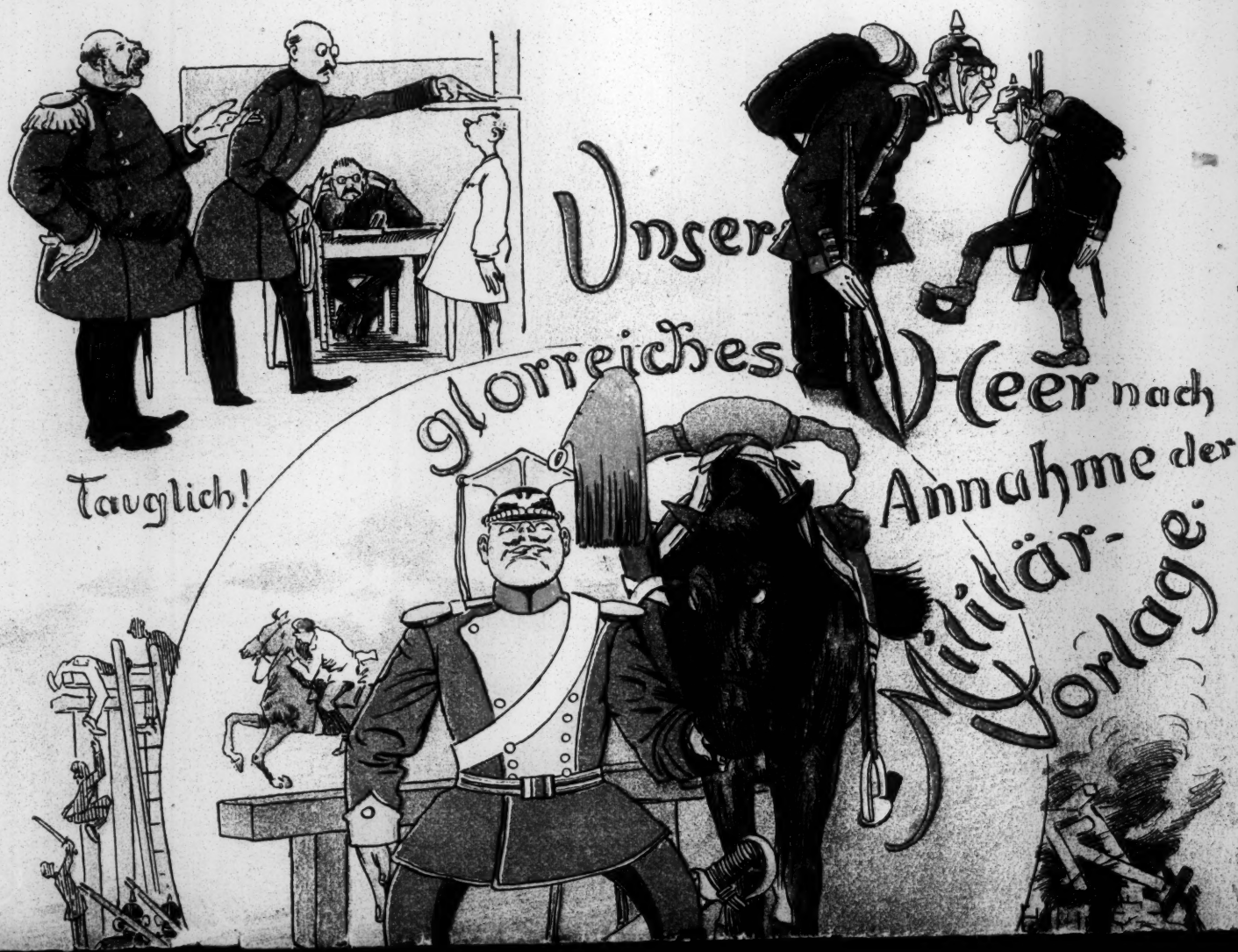
Die Geschichte vom „Wind."

Es war einmal ein windiges Gräflein, das erst vor Kurzem den Windeln entschlüpft war und den schönen Namen „Wind" führte. Dieses Gräflein fand Gefallen an politischen Windbeuteleien, darum folgte es der Zentrumspolitik in allen Windungen und rankte sich wie die Winde empor an den Größen der Partei. Solange das Zentrum mit dem günstigen Winde der Regierungsgunst segelte, wagte es das Gräflein nicht, sich der Opposition gegen die Parteileitung zu unterwinden, erst als das Zentrum im Vertrauen auf seine Unüberwindlichkeit einen andern Kurs einschlug, versetzten sich bei dem Gräflein die Winde und es bekam patriotische

Das wurde im Zentrum gar übel vermerkt und nun entstand die Frage: „Was thun?" „Matuschka!" sagte in ihrem polnischen Kauderwelsch die „Germania," was auf gut Deutsch so viel heißt, als: „Man tusche ihn!" Und also geschah es. Die „Germania" zog ihm die „Wind"-Hosen straff und schlug ihn windelweich, also, daß das aristokratische Windspiel heulend davonlief.

Moderne Logik.

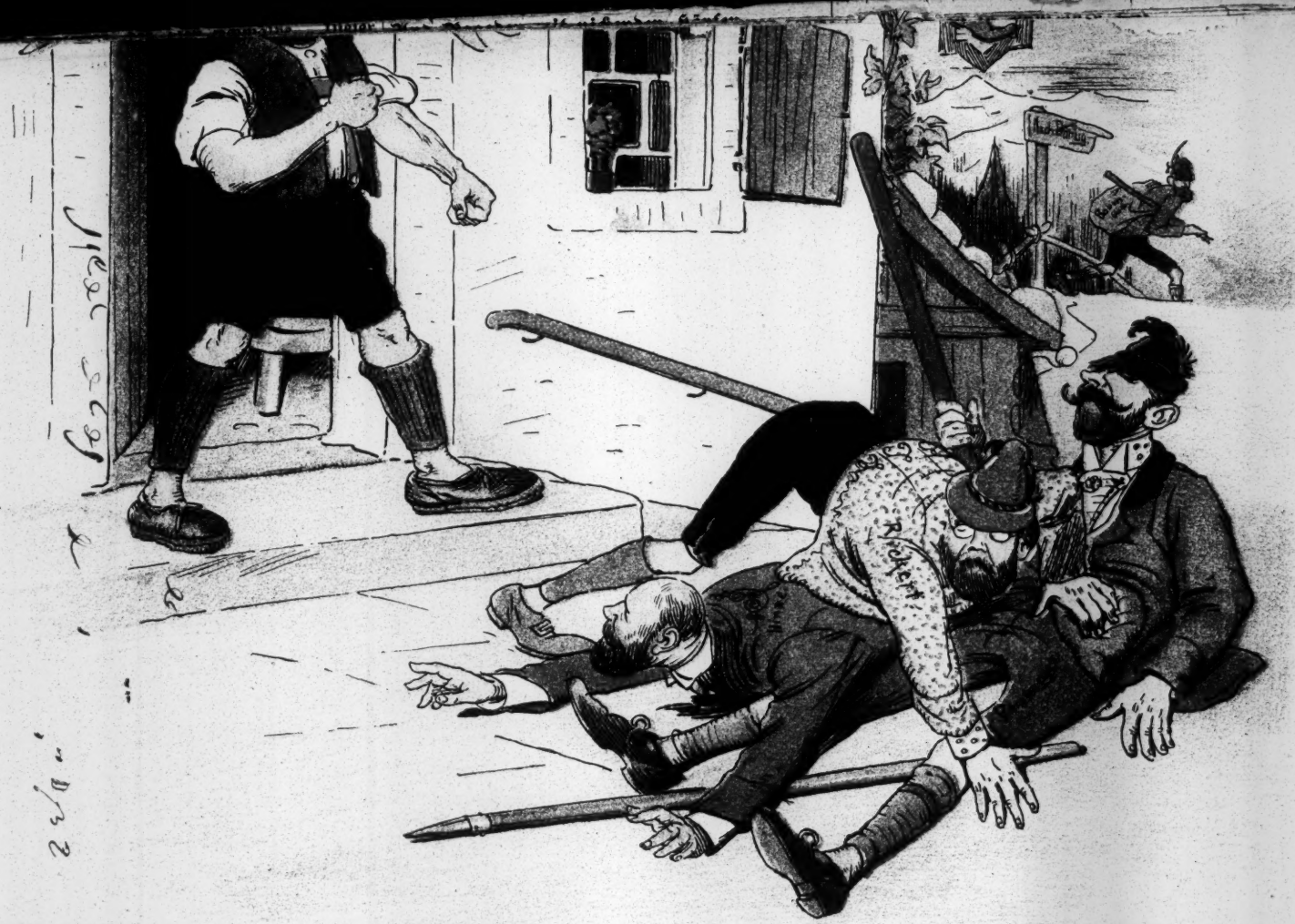
Ist etwas faul in Dänemark,
Frißt man geruhig seinen Quark;
Doch ist in Dänemark [illegible]


Tauglich!
Unser glorreiches Heer nach Annahme der Militär-Vorlage

Ein Anblick ist es, ein eminent schneid'ger,
Zu schauen die künftigen Landesvertheidiger;

Bei diesem Anblick fällt den Franzosen
Und Russen sicher das Herz in die Hosen.

Verantwortlich für die Redaktion Ed. Fuchs, Druck und Verlag von M. Ernst, beide in München.



Hausknecht Eugen: Sakra, mit dene Freisinns-Gigerln werd'n ma glei firti sei — oans, zwoa, drei — drauß'n lieg'ns.

Der Baumbach.

Es wohnt ein Bürgermeister
Zu Danzig in der Stadt,
Der eine freie Gesinnung
Und Wadelstrümpfe hat.

Er ist mit Danzig verwachsen,
Als ob es die Vaterstadt sei,
Und gilt es Feste zu feiern,
Da ist er sicher dabei.

Die Abstimmung im Reichstag,
Wo eisern der Würfel fiel,
Gilt gegen ein Fest in Danzig,
Dem Edlen nicht halb so viel.

Und manche hohe Beziehung
Hat er schon angeknüpft,
Da horcht er auf jedes Wörtlein,
Das hohem Munde entschlüpft.

Dann tritt er hin vor die Wähler
Und thut sich damit dick,
Das nennen die Wadelstrümpfe
Freisinnige Politik.

Und wird er abgeschüttelt
Ob solcher Klatscherei,
Bequemt er sich mit Freuden,
Zu einer Herbettelei.

Da kuscht er sich und winselt,
Wie ein getretener Hund,
Und kriegt eins auf die Backen,
Und wischt sich dankbar den Mund.

Kabinetsordre.

„An mein Volk" — — Lest's nicht! das ist ja die alte Geschichte:
Wenn sich die Völker geregt, haben die Fürsten geruht.

Christlich-Germanisch.

„Ständ'sche Verfassung" — Das heißt: man hat dem Sklaven die Kette
Jetzo mit einiger Scham unter den Mantel versteckt.

Hundscourage.

Winken nur leise die Herren einmal mit dem drohenden Finger:
Puh! wie wächst dann im Nu ihren Lakaien das Herz.

Andre Zeiten, andre Sitten.

Wenn der Erlöser erscheint, wohl grüßen ihn wieder die Hirten:
Aber es bleiben gewiß diesmal die Könige aus!

Unglückliche Liebe.

Nicht an den Königen liegt's — die Könige lieben die Freiheit!
Aber die Freiheit liebt leider die Könige nicht!

---

das Sprudel trinken möge. [illegible] wollen bei Bedarf auch andere Minister Sprudel trinken, um eine Interpellation in's Wasser fallen zu lassen.

Auf dem Distanzmarsch Berlin-Wien ist ein Distanzgänger spurlos verschwunden. Derselbe hatte durch die Anstrengungen fortgesetzt an Gewicht verloren, so daß schließlich nicht das Geringste mehr von ihm übrig blieb — er ist also im wahrsten Sinne des Wortes „verduftet."

Tohu-wa-bohu.

Der mächtige Thurmbau des Zentrums
Bekommt in neuester Zeit
Mit jenem Thurmbau von Babel
Verblüffende Aehnlichkeit!

Der Bauer schimpft auf den Junker,
Der Junker schmeichelt und lockt;
Die Arbeiter raisonniren;
Der ganze Thurmbau — er stockt!

So treiben sie's wohl noch ein Weilchen
Mit kauderwelschem Geschrei,
Bis endlich nach allen vier Winden
Sie flattern wie dürre Spreu!

Dann guckt durch die Wolken der Windthorst!
Und wischt sich ein Thränelein —
Un seufzt: „Schön wär es gewesen —
Doch es ha . . at nicht sollen sein!"

K. K.

Ist jetzt nur für Geld zu Kauf.

Logau.

Beklemmungen. Da gedachte das Gräflein sich Ruhmeskränze zu winden, wenn es dem Zentrum sich entwinde und Regierungsmännlein werde.

Stopft man mit Trüffeln sich das Maul.

O. E.

Leibzger Allerleh.

Liewer Posteljohn!

Daß es bei Henschen ohm bibst, gorzum, daß er ä Vochel hat, des hährt m'r ganz deitlich aus seim Wahluffrufe! So än Quaddrich hammer seit Schbahrigs Abdankung von der Effentlichgeit des bohlidschen Lähms nich widder zum Verschmusen kegriecht! Denk d'r nohr das Eene, liewer Posteljohn, Hans Blum hat d'r unter andern ooch den Schadden vun seim Vadder, vun Robert Blume beschworen! Wie gonnt'r nor so was Dummes mach'n: daß d'r Hans geen Robert is, das wissmer doch nunmehr alle. Hans sollde doch ja sehr froh sein, wenn seine Kegner 'nr nich was vun sein Vader 'rzehln duhn! Te Meiningschen hadr ämal in ener Versammlung nor das Bild vun sein Vader gezeicht gekriecht und da is 'r glei aus 'm Gonzebd gegomm und had de Dribinne verlass'n müssen: itze redt er selwer vun sein bravn Vader! Wenn 'r nu geen Vochel hat, darnach hat niemand een!

Denn weeßde, Posteljohn, wie er noch rehnemirt? Sei letzter Satz im Uffrufe heeßt:

„Ich bin außerdem der Urheber des Reichshaftpflichtgesetzes von 1871, indem ich dessen Einbringnng 1869 zuerst beim Reichstage beantragte, der Bericht darüber erstattete und so den ersten Anfang der großen (!) sozialpolitischen Gesetzgebung des Reiches vorbereitete. Auch unsre Arbeiter werden an mir stets einen treuen und warmen Fürsprecher haben! Awer ehn' recht großschnauzigen! Is des nich d'r reene Greeßenwahnsinn? Schließlich hat 'r och Bismarcken alle seine Großdaden dem Depeschenrehdaktär zusufflirt! Un den alden und den neien Gurs hat eegendlich och nur d'r Hans so scheene beraden mit allen dän gluchen soziahlen Reformwibbchen! Nee, daß Hans so ä Baiatz wehre, hätch mer gar nich fer meeglich gehalten.

De Andword wärn 'n de Arweider schohne gähm, die soll 'r verstehn un wenn er och sähr dicke Schdrimpe ahnhat un mit heileddern heert! Da soll er geriehrt sein wie Gerschenmus ower wie Eppelmus! Na, gomme nor in fuffzehnten, Henschen dei Brod is d'r gebakken und da wern se geene große Mährde mit d'r mach'n! Es Mandat willste ham? Guchen, Mepzchen, ä Dräckchen sollste griechen! Da bist wohl ä Bischen hä? Hans, du und deine ganze nazionahlliwerahle Pardei, ihr seid alle beede mitsammen so wie's in dem scheen Volgsliede heeßt:

„Fer ä dreier Middelmuff
Anderthalwe Flaume druff!"

Ihr gennt euch babb'n lass'n, daßtersch nor wißt!

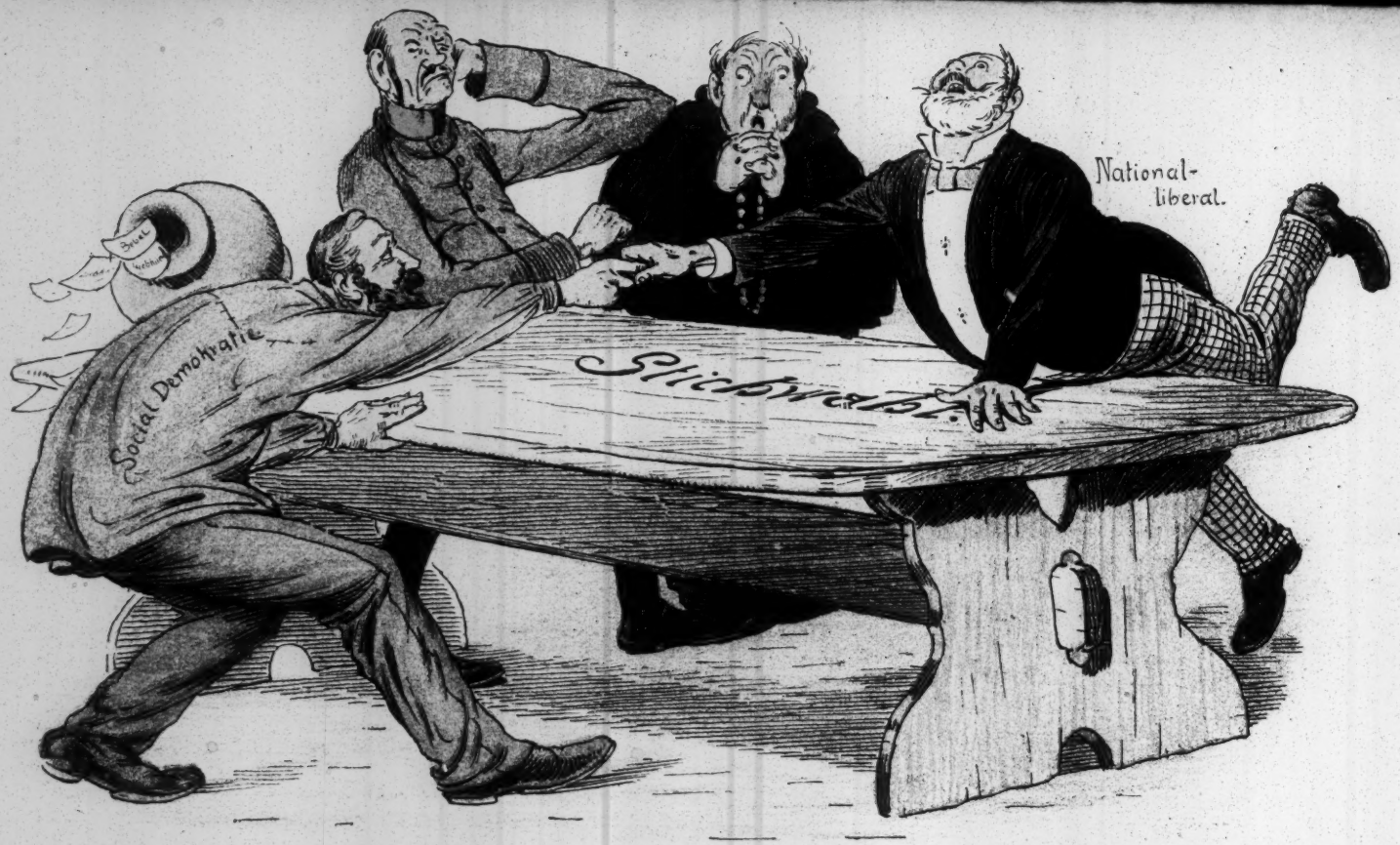
Vor d'r Hand gempft Hans eechal mit Beleidigungsglachen gegen alle Welt un leeft bei jedem Dräkchen wie enn Fengplatsch zon Schdaatsahnwalde hin, das soll enn wohl ee besonderes Awwek gähm!

In en schtadistischen Bierohdirektor Professor Hasse seine V'rsammlung an ä scheen Sondahche ham se enne Rehseluzion gefaßt, daß de V'rsammlung fleißch fer Pinkau Karle dähdch sein will! Das is oh nich bidder: Un doch gonnt der gewesne Affezier Prohfessor Hasse so scheene erzehln, m'r härte nor kerne zu! Bei den wärds wohl oh am fuffzehnten Nüsse setz'n!

In enner Andesehmiddnversammlung han se Redinge nausgeschmissn, als es an de Wahrheet sagen daht! Gorz es wurd vum Ordnn gsbreie ahnschdend'ch mit geisi'chen Waffen gegempft! Das ist awer soh enne Leistung wenn ä paar Dutzend solche Gerlichen een eenzigen Mann bei der Kravadel griechen und fortdransbordiren! Die Hanswerschte machen awer doch gee Geschefte! Von där babbelweiden Gesellschaft wolln de Leibzger gewiß oh nich lange mehr was wissen! Das danert oh nich bis in de Behsitte!

So viel for heide wenn noch was Außerorndliches passirt, schickch d'r ä Postschkribte!

Dei alder dreier Leibziger.



Das Proletariat und das Kapital,
Die Fingerhakeln wieder einmal,

Bald wird das Kapital unten liegen,
Denn endlich muß doch die Arbeit siegen.

Es geht ein Sprichwort im deutschen Land:
„Man male den Teufel nicht an die Wand,
Dieweil ansonsten der böse Feind
Leibhaftig den Andedachten erscheint.“ —
Es hausen viel treffliche Herren am Rhein,
Die schmelzen die Erze zu Eisen ein
And formen daraus Kanonen und Schienen,
Dem Vaterlande damit zu dienen.
And für dergleichen verdienstliche That
Quillt ihnen der Segen früh und spat,
Also, daß baare 500 Millionen
Jährlich verdienen diese Drohnen,
(Denn Drohnen sind sie doch allzumal,
Sie arbeiten nur mit dem Kapital;
Die mit den Händen schaffen und schergen,
Die haben keinen Gewinn zu bergen.)
Wer aber so viel Geld nennt sein Eigen,
Der muß sich auch patriotisch zeigen,
Muß schwärmen für das glorreiche Heer
And darnach trachten, wie er es vermehr'.
And kommt einmal ein Parlament,
Das solchen Patriotismus nicht kennt,
Muß er es in Grund und Boden verfluchen
And anders das Ziel zu erreichen suchen.
So dachten auch die Herren vom Rhein;
Sie beschlossen, dem Heere ein Opfer zu weih'n,
Sie brachten es gern und ganz freiwillig
And machten die Sache auch ziemlich billig,
Denn für das kleine Opfer in Baar
Verlangten sie nur vom Proletar
Das Vereinsrecht, das Wahlrecht nebst sonstigen Dingen,
Die nimmer dem Armen Vortheil bringen,
Auch wollten sie nur vom Staat das Versprechen,
Die Rechnungen unbesehen zu blechen,
And niedere Tarife für Kohlen und Eisen,
Am dadurch dankbar sich zu erweisen.
Der Kanzler aber ging seltsamer Weise
Nicht auf die lockend gebotene Speise,
And das ganze Opfer, so schlau erdacht,
War für den „alten Fritzen“ gebracht.
Wer aber 500 Millionen jährlich
In Baarem verdient, der braucht's wohl schwerlich,
And solcher Mammon der Geldsackphilister
Zieht mächtig an die Finanzminister,
Die immerdar in der Klemme sind,
Weil das Geld ihnen unter der Hand zerrinnt.
And einer, der die Kunde vernommen,
Ist schnell und heimlich herbeigekommen,
And schaut in die Truhe, die wohlgefüllte,
Mit gierigem Blick, wie zu sehen im Bilde,
Vor Freuden hüpfet das Herz Herrn Miquel —
Das ist ja Gold, nicht Kupfer und Nickel!
Gebt Acht, der Miquel langt tüchtig zu
And plündert die wohlgefüllte Truh.
Wie werden die armen Industriellen
Vor Schrecken wild in die Höhe schnellen,
Wenn sie bemerken, was hier geschicht
And was sie unbedacht angericht.
So können die edelsten Patrioten
Sich selbst verbrennen die Diebespfoten
And können des Satans Beute sein,
Wenn sie es machen wie die vom Rhein.

Die nächtliche Heerschau.

Nachts um die zwölfte Stunde,
Wenn der Reigen der Geister beginnt,
Erhebt sich von seinem Lager
Herr Ackermann geschwind.

Auf einer mächtigen Rolle
Sieht man ihn reitend ziehn,
Wie 'ne Hexe auf ihrem Besen,
Nach dem fernen, schönen Berlin.

Er trägt eine weiße Weste.
Er trägt einen schwarzen Rock,
Einen glänzenden, feinen Cylinder,
Und meckert dazu wie ein Bock.

Und wo in der Leipzigerstraße
Der Reichstagsbau sich erhebt,
Der Reiter mit seiner Rolle
Gespenstisch herniederschwebt.

Nicht öffnet der schlummernde Pförtner
Auf des nächtlichen Gastes Gepoch,
Doch dieser schlüpft kurz entschlossen
Hindurch durchs Schlüsselloch.

Und drin in den nächtigen Hallen,
Da sind'k er Gesellschaft viel,
Da treiben die Geister der Todten
Vom Parlamente ihr Spiel.

Und auch die Gesetzentwürfe,
Die Niemand zum Leben mehr ruft,
Die unter den Tisch Gefallenen,
Die schwirren dort durch die Luft.

Auf seinem Vermittlungsvorschlag
Sprengt schneidig Herr Huene daher,
Es galoppirt die Lex Heinze
Wie rasend die Kreuz und die Quer.

Nach Rückruf der Jesuiten
Sitzt traurig in einer Eck',
Die Bier- und die Branntweinsteuer,
Die springen umher wie die Böck'.

Die geplante Auswanderungsklausel
Zieht majestätischen Flugs,
Daneben Entwürfe zur Minderung
Geschäftlichen Lugs und Trugs.

Es segelt daher wie ein Drache
Gar stolz das Seuchengesetz
Und viele and're Entwürfe,
Die jagen in toller Hetz.

Der Doppelwährungsantrag
Als Jüngster zieht hinterdrein —
Auch ihn hat hingemordet
Des Reichstags schändliches: Nein.

Und wie nun auf seiner Rolle
Einhersprengt der Ackermann,
Da geht ein Grüßen und Neigen
Der todten Gesetze an.

Und still wird's wie in der Kirche
Im Reichstagsbau zu Berlin,
Da neigt sich die schimmernde Weste,
Als sei es ein Hermelin.

Das ordnet sich langsam in Rotten,
Das ordnet sich langsam in Reih'n,
Das stellt sich wie zur Parade
Zu Zweien und zu Drei'n.

Er reitet an ihnen vorüber
Und lüftet nur leise den Hut,
Wie es ein Vorgesetzter
Bei Untergebenen thut.

Dann führt er die Schaar der Gefallenen
Zu wildem Gespensterritt,
Die Bänke und Tintenfässer,
Die ziehen lustig mit.

Da kündet Eins die Glocke
Und plötzlich wird es still,
Die wildbewegte Szene
Wird wieder ein nächtlich Idyll.

Der Mann mit der weißen Weste
Verduftet sich schnell nach Haus
Und die nächtliche Heerschau im Reichstag
Sie ist zu Ende, ist aus.

Und fragt ihr, weßhalb man im Reichstag
Den Ackermann also fetirt,
Weßhalb man ihm Ehre erweiset,
Wie sie nur Kaisern gebührt?

Laßt euch alsbalde entwirren
Des Räthsels verfitzten Knaul —
Er reit't den Befähigungsnachweis,
Und das ist der älteste Gaul.

Reformirter Pastor, der hieß Schwalbe. Dieser Schwalbe trug zwar keinen „Schwalbenschwanz" wohl aber ein oppositionelles Herz in seinem Busen, darum zwitscherte er sein Melodie, wie ihm der Schnabel gewachsen war. In einer Kirche, hoch an einem Pfeiler hatte er sein Nest. von den Menschen „Kanzel" genannt. Von dort herab kanzelte er die Militärvorlage ab. Da waren aber Leute, die höreten nicht gerne, was die Schwalbe sang, und sie sprachen bei sich: Eine Schwalbe soll keine Mucken im Kopf haben, denn sonst muckt sie auf. Und sie gingen hin zu dem, der über Schwalben und andere lose Vögel gesetzt ist, und beklagten sich. Da wurden Schwalben die Flügel beschnitten und er mußte nach Noten zwitschern, d. h. nach den Noten, die ihm seine Vorgesetzten gegeben hatte. Daraus aber ergiebt sich die Lehre: Eine Schwalbe macht keinen Sommer, aber Opposition darf sie auch nicht machen.

Federzeichnung.

Finstere Schatten wirft die Wand,
Ein Stein fällt aus der Mauer,
Ein Wagen rasselt sehr pressant
Der Stein liegt auf der Lauer.

Im Chaisencoupé schnarchelt kind,
Händ' überm Bauch, Hochwürden,
Ihr Freund, der Graf daneben sinnt
Und träumt von Glück und Würden.

Da — krach! Der Kutscher ist ganz baff —
Der Mond grinzt höhnisch-heinisch,
Der Gutsherr flucht, ditto der Pfaff,
Der deutsch und der lateinisch.

K. K.

Und Pagoden mit nickenden Köpfen,
Bonzen mit roten, gedunsenen Nasen,
Klatsch- und verläumdungssüchtige Basen,
Das ist das Land der Mitte,
Kennst Du es wohl, kennst Du es wohl?

Mannheit und Wahrheit gehaßt und gemieden,
Größe und Glück auf ewig geschieden,
Heilige Hermandad, Stütze des Thrones,
Denunzianten, sicher des Lohnes.
Das ist mein Vaterland,
Kennst Du es wohl? Kennst Du es wohl?

Christ allein nur sei die Ehre,
Ja, wenn nicht auch Mammon wäre,
Drum mit Kreuzen und Monstranzen
Vor dem gold'nen Kalb sie tanzen.
Das ist Germania,
Kennst Du sie wohl? Kennst Du sie wohl?

Von Helgoland wird ein Felssturz gemeldet. Die dortigen Unteroffiziere treten nämlich so schneidig auf, daß der Felsen vor Schreck in's Wasser gefallen ist.

In Ilmenau wollte der Schutzmann **List** den Staat retten und konfiszirte deshalb in einer Versammlung sozialdemokratische Flugblätter. Als er dieselben unter dem Gelächter der Anwesenden wieder hergeben mußte, bewies er, daß man wohl **List** heißen kann, ohne listig zu sein.

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June 8th 1911.

1/50/54

Dr. W. E. Dubois,

Dear Sir,

Miss Thown, of Kingston, Ont., writes me that you are coming to England for the United Races Congress, and that probably you would be willing to talk to our Summer School audience about the coloured people in America.

If this is so, could you come to us for Friday evening Aug. 4th? And what exactly would the title of your address be?

With best wishes,

Yours very sincerely,

J. Bruce Wallace

Professor Dubois

Letter to be forwarded on arrival.

Dr Dubois

Telegraphic:
"UNYOKE, LONDON."

Telephone:
6065, WESTMINSTER.

The Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society

(in which are incorporated the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society and the Aborigines Protection Society).

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Travers Buxton, M.A.

ORGANISING SECRETARIES:
Rev. J. H. and Mrs. Harris.

DENISON HOUSE,
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LONDON, S.W.
(CLOSE TO VICTORIA STATIONS).

21at March, 1911.

1/58/5

My dear Sir,

I have the pleasure to acknowledge your letter of the 9th instant, which reached me a day or two ago.

I am glad to know that your visit to this country is fixed for next June and the following months. As you are aware, we inserted a paragraph in this Society's journal as to your coming to this country, at the end of last year, with a portrait of yourself, and I shall be glad to report to my Committee the contents of your letter. I will then write you again and let you know in what way my Committee thinks that they can best give you an opportunity of presenting your cause to those likely to be interested. I need hardly say that the question of the treatment of coloured people in the United States is one of great interest to this Society, and I am especially glad to read what you said in your letter of February 28th to my colleague, Mr. Harris, viz., that you are "not attacking Mr. Booker Washington, nor taking a hostile attitude to him". I confess that we were a little apprehensive, from what Mr. J. E. Milholland told us, that the object of your visit was definitely to oppose Mr. Washington's view, about the race problem, and this, I feel sure, would be a great

mistake. Those who are interested in the question here, know little - for the most part - about the differences between Mr. Washington's and your own view, but are deeply anxious to find some way of remedying the acute evils which exist. I feel sure that those who gathered to hear Mr. Washington would be equally interested, in the case of your coming to London, to meet you, and I am not sure that it is not just as well that your visit is separated by some little time, from that of Mr. Washington's of last autumn.

1/58/6

Mrs C. O. Keeler of Washington is a constant correspondent of ours and has long given us very interesting information on the question of crime and penal treatment of coloured people in America.

Believe me,

Yours very sincerely,

Travers Buxton

Professor W. E. Burghardt Du Bois,
The National Association for the Advancement of
Coloured People,
Twenty Vesey Street,
New York, U. S. A.,